"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Local showers today and warmer; Tuesday unsettled; southwest winds
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 22,038. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 27, 1918.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. TWO CENTS In Greater New York and Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

M'ADOO INDORSES WAGE INCREASES; ADDS NEW ONES

Report of Commission Readjusting Railway Pay Adopted with Some Revision.

RISES NOT YET COMPLETE

Board Named to Correct Any Injustices in the $325,000,000 Award to 2,000,000 Workers.

APPROVES THE 8-HOUR DAY

Also Equal Pay for Negro Employes, as Well as for Women—Tables of Increases.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—A general order in which most of the recommendations of the Railway Wage Commission are put into effect and amendments made which will add $25,000,000 to $40,000,000 to the original estimate of $300,000,000 in increases to be received annually by the 2,000,000 employes of the railroads was issued today by William G. McAdoo, Director General of Railroads.

In promulgating his order Mr. McAdoo points out that the decisions are not final, and that, if injustice is found after further investigation and study, alterations will be made. For the purpose of making such a study, Mr. McAdoo provides for a board of six experts, who will hear complaints and report their findings to him. This board will be continued as a permanent body, or at least while the Government retains control of the railroad systems. The new board of railroad wages and working conditions will consist of three labor representatives and three railway executives.

The point is emphasized by Mr. McAdoo that the whole effort toward wage adjustment was made with the purpose of satisfying the workers and obtaining their co-operation with and support of the Government in winning the war. It is intimated that alterations in the schedules contained in the general order are probable after the recommendations of the Wage Commission and the changes now made by Mr. McAdoo have had a trial.

Two important principles are recognized by Mr. McAdoo in his order: The basic eight-hour day and the payment of equal wages to negro and white employes doing the same work. In connection with the adoption of the basic eight-hour day the Railroad Administration made this statement:

"While this does not actually reduce the hours of employment now in effect, or increase the compensation recommended by the commission, it does establish the basic eight-hour day upon which further wage adjustment will be based."

Overtime is to be paid pro rata.

Pay of Negro Employes.

The Wage Commission recommended that negro employes receive increases similar to those provided for the white employes, but Mr. McAdoo in his order carries this principle one step further. The order provides that the negroes shall be paid the increases until June 1, on the terms recommended by the Wage Commission, and that after that date these employes shall have their wages advanced to meet those of white men employed on the same roads. At present negro firemen, brakemen, and switchmen are receiving from two-thirds to three-quarters of the wages received by white employes engaged in similar work.

The increases provided for in the McAdoo order affect principally labor for shop trades, such as machinists, boilermakers, and blacksmiths. A minimum rate of 55 cents an hour is established, and modifications made which grant to common labor increases of 2½ cents an hour in excess of wages paid on Dec. 31, 1917, when increases recommended by the Wage Commission are less than that amount.

In making these alterations the Director General, it is understood, took into consideration the necessity of paying a wage which would prevent many employes from seeking other occupations. The board of experts which has been created will make an immediate study of the problem to determine whether the alterations are sufficient to meet the conditions found. The Railroad Administration expressed the belief that the findings of Mr. McAdoo, along with the creation of the new board, would make it evident that every effort was being exerted to establish schedules which would be proved equitable and satisfactory.

Practically all of the recommendations of the Wage Commission, including that which provided equal pay for women who are doing the work of men, are adopted. Mr. McAdoo makes the specific point that "when women are employed their working conditions must be healthful and fitted to their needs. The laws enacted for the government of their employment must be observed, and their pay, when they do the same class of work as men, shall be the same as that of men."

In this way Mr. McAdoo met such complaints as have been made that some railroads were inclined to substitute women for men in an effort to keep down wages and disrupt labor organizations.

While it is understood that many protests already have been received concerning certain phases of the Wage Commission's report, it is believed by the Railroad Administration that the order issued by Mr. McAdoo and his plan for further consideration of arguments by a board of experts in which labor is repre-

Continued on Page Four.

When you think of Writing, think of WHITING.—Advt.

Say Hindenburg Has Typhoid and Is in Critical Condition

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, May 26.—According to news which has reached Basle from Berlin, Field Marshal von Hindenburg is not dead, as reported, but in a serious condition in a private clinic at Strassburg, where he was brought by train on a stretcher from the western front, suffering from typhoid fever.

This disease is spreading among the German officers and men, indirectly owing to the destruction of waterworks by allied aerial bombardments in towns behind the German lines.

The Swiss papers remark that no official mention of Hindenburg has been made in the German press since the beginning of April.

There have been several reports recently of the death of von Hindenburg. Some were given on the authority of German prisoners on the western front.

ROOSEVELT GRIPS THE HAND OF TAFT

Diners in Chicago Hotel Cheer as the Ex-Presidents End Six-Year Quarrel.

SLAP EACH OTHER ON BACK

Colonel and His Visitor Talk Half Hour at Table While Crowd Looks On.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 26.—Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft shook hands and slapped each other on the shoulder in the dining room of the Blackstone Hotel tonight and a fashionable company rose and cheered. The only two living ex-Presidents then sat down together at Colonel Roosevelt's table and talked earnestly for a half hour, obvious of the other diners, who stopped eating to watch the two guests. The Colonel continued eating while he talked and Mr. Taft leaned over from time to time to emphasize a point, a characteristic of his, while Colonel Roosevelt nodded violently in assent.

The temperamental differences of the two men reached the climax here six years ago in the temporary wreck of the Republican Party, and the reconciliation occurred not five blocks from the Coliseum, the scene of the convention of 1912, which swept President Wilson into the chair. Once as they talked today the Colonel pounded the table and leaned over with a belligerent air that was accompanied by a smile, and Mr. Taft laughed and nodded.

Mr. Taft arrived at the Blackstone from St. Louis shortly after 8 o'clock this evening and was informed at the desk that Colonel Roosevelt was at dinner. He thanked the clerk, turned without a word and walked rapidly up the steps from the lobby to the entrance of the dining room. He stood for the fraction of a second to locate the Colonel, who sat at a little table on the other side of the room. Then he moved rapidly across to him.

Their Meeting Cordial.

Colonel Roosevelt, intent on his meal, was apprised of the visitor's approach by the stillness that marked Mr. Taft's entrance. Looking up he saw the friend of former years almost upon him. He stiffened in surprise, then flung his napkin down and rose. He met Mr. Tafts' handshake with one that equaled it. Mr. Taft's left hand flew to the Colonel's shoulder, a gesture which the Colonel returned.

The two men stood for most of a minute shaking hands vehemently and slapping each other on the back. The crowd went wild, and a cheer went up that startled them. They looked at each other and smiled and bowed to the other diners. Then Colonel Roosevelt indicated the vacant chair opposite him, and both men sat down for their chat. And thus a six years' war was brought to a dramatic close.

Both men were reticent as to the things discussed in their meeting. Colonel Roosevelt, with the famous smile that radiated happiness, and maybe a trace of nervousness, refused to pose for a photograph, and consented to give a statement.

"Yes," said the Colonel, "it was a great and pleasant surprise. Mr. Taft learned I was in here and came to see me. We had a very delightful half hour together. I was delighted to see him again. He is looking gully."

When the Colonel was asked to pose, he replied:

"Why, I should say not. You fellows have got enough pictures of me to use for all occasions."

Colonel Roosevelt left at 9 o'clock tonight for the West. Mr. Taft, in his room, seemed pleased, but not perturbed.

Taft Glad to See Colonel.

"I was very glad to see Mr. Roosevelt," he said, and smiled. "This is the first opportunity I've had to do so since Mayor Mitchel gave his dinner to General Joffre. Let's see—that's about eight months ago. I didn't see him then, as I had to leave hurriedly to catch a train. Colonel Roosevelt looks fit after his serious illness."

Mr. Taft laughed heartily when asked to tell the gist of the conversation.

"I should say not," he answered. "We just talked over things generally."

The recent illness of Colonel Roosevelt brought back to the memory of both men their old friendship. Mr. Taft wrote letters of sympathy, which the Colonel answered gratefully, and the way was paved for this evening's reconciliation.

Mr. Taft will leave tomorrow night for Yale to clear up some details in preparation for a year's leave of absence from the university, during which he will devote his time to the nation's interest as Chairman of the War Labor Board.

So far as is reported, Colonel Roosevelt saw none of his Chicago friends who are recognized locally as Roosevelt stalwarts at all times. At 4 o'clock, in the ballroom of the Blackstone, he talked to 400 persons. The meeting was known as a session of the "War Service Editorial Conference. J. A. Hall presided. Admission was by invitation. The Colonel talked for an hour and a half. The conference was supposed to be private.

Colonel Roosevelt left Chicago for Des Moines, where he will speak tomorrow. He is to speak at Madison Tuesday, at Milwaukee Wednesday, and at Detroit Thursday, departing from there at midnight for New York.

RED CROSS FUND NOW $112,097,034; GOING MUCH HIGHER

Officials Believe Daily Average of $18,000,000 Will Be Far Exceeded Today.

11 DIVISIONS OVER THE TOP

Returns at Washington Far from Complete, but Percentages Range as High as 300.

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO LAG

Philadelphia More Than Doubles Its Quota—Gulf Division Leads All Home Sections.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—With the American Red Cross's second $100,000,000 war mercy fund already oversubscribed by $12,097,304, officials tonight were setting no limit to the outpouring of dollars on the closing day of the week's drive tomorrow. That the daily average of something more than $18,000,000 would be far exceeded they had no doubt.

On the face of returns at headquarters here tonight, eleven of the fourteen divisions had oversubscribed, with the Gulf leading the home divisions in percentage with 210, but the foreign topping them all with 300. The three divisions which had not attained their quotas were expected to go over the top early tomorrow.

The returns thus far by divisions, with the quotas, follow:

Division.	Quota.	Returns.
New England	$6,630,000	$6,457,000
Atlantic	35,000,000	36,235,531
Pennsylvania	12,000,000	9,612,750
Potomac	3,300,000	4,200,200
Southern	2,950,000	3,701,100
Lake	9,400,000	11,003,755
Central	13,800,000	12,032,000
Gulf	1,800,000	2,738,804
Northern	2,200,000	3,005,337
Southwestern	7,250,000	12,000,000
Mountain	1,350,000	2,385,241
Northwestern	1,770,000	2,574,723
Pacific	8,730,000	4,681,683
Foreign	300,000	900,000
Totals	$100,000,000	$112,097,304

On the basis of the reports thus far received, Greater New York lacks $1,390,666 of equalling its quota. Philadelphia, with an allotment of $4,500,000, has subscribed $10,231,000. Detroit has given $5,500,000, nearly four times its minimum. Pittsburgh has attained only 56 per cent. of its $4,000,000, while Chicago has turned in only 47 per cent. of its $7,000,000. Boston is another of the larger cities behind in the campaign.

Worcester, Mass., has more than doubled its quota, while St. Louis and St. Paul are well over their marks.

BOSTON, May 26. — Belated reports reaching Red Cross district headquarters here today put New England's contributions to the war fund up to $8,237,000. The minimum quota was $7,000,000, and campaign leaders said indications were that this district would exceed this sum by nearly 50 per cent. The only committees to report were those of Maine and Vermont. Maine reported an overnight gain of $111,000, giving the State $686,000, as against a quota of $550,000. Vermont increased its total by $23,000 to $225,000. Its minimum was placed at $200,000.

RELAX NO EFFORT IN RED CROSS DRIVE

Workers Determine to Pile Up an Oversubscription on the Campaign's Closing Day.

With New York City's success in meeting its minimum quota of $25,000,000 entirely assured, the leaders of the Red Cross drive in this city prepared yester-

Continued on Page Nine.

Allied Air Raid Destroys the Liege Railway Station

AMSTERDAM, May 26.—The Rotterdam Maasbode reports that an allied air raid has been carried out over Liége. The Longdoz railway station was destroyed and twenty-six persons were killed.

The Longdoz railway station is the junction point for lines running to Namur and Maestricht.

A dispatch from London Wednesday said that that morning two bombing formations sent to attack the railway triangle at Liége dropped twenty-two heavy bombs and that large fires were started.

BAD MEAT SALES CHARGED BY ARMY

Morris and Wilson Packing Companies Face Inquiry Before Trade Board.

TEXAS INDICTMENTS FAILED

Food Law Found Inadequate for Prosecution for Camp Travis Transactions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Two big packing concerns, Morris & Co. and Wilson & Co., have been called upon by the Federal Trade Commission to answer charges that their representatives "sold and offered to sell" to the Government for the use of soldiers at Camp Travis, Texas, meat and other food products that were unfit for human consumption.

The Trade Commission issued this official statement to the newspapers today:

"Morris & Co. and Wilson & Co. charged with offering unfit meat for consumption by American soldiers.

"Complaints have been issued by the Federal Trade Commission making the serious charge against Wilson & Co. and Morris & Co. that they have sold and offered to sell meat and other food products to the Government with the knowledge that these products were to be used as food for American soldiers, and that these products were spoiled and 'unfit for human consumption.'

"Thousands of pounds of unfit meat were offered for sale to Camp Travis, Texas, according to the information on which the complaints were based. Indictments were returned against the two packing concerns by a Grand Jury in the United States District Court for the Western District of Texas, charging violation of the Fourth Section of the food law, but these indictments failed. It was found that no penalty for violating this section of the food law had been provided.

"The Federal Trade Commission has been informed that, in addition to spoiled and unfit beef, the National Army cantonment at Camp Travis was offered chickens for sale which were unfit for human consumption.

"The commission has decided that selling meat products carried with it the implied representation that such meats are wholesome and suitable for such use."

The Food Administration has made one investigation of the charges and now is conducting another. The section of the Food Control bill under which the indictments were found makes it unlawful for any person "willfully to destroy any necessaries for the purpose of enhancing the price or restricting the supply thereof," and was held by Food Administration experts not to cover the charges. It was held that there was no way to enforce any penalty under this section.

The matter has been considered from many angles by the Federal Trade Commission and Food Administration, including the advisability of recommending action under the Pure Food act or other laws if the charges were substantiated. Up to this time no steps have been taken of this kind, and the decision was reached by the Federal Trade Commission to issue the com-

Continued on Page Thirteen.

15,000 Germans Defeated by Polish Corps; Ukraine Rada Troops Also Fighting Foe

MOSCOW, May 21, (Associated Press.)—Attempts by the Germans to disarm the Polish troops in the Ukraine and Minsk Governments are meeting with fierce resistance.

The Second Polish Corps under General Makovitzky, stationed near Kaneff, in the Government of Kiev, defied the German ultimatum to disarm within twenty-four hours, whereupon the Germans apologized, saying that the order was a misunderstanding. At midnight, however, Germans attacked the corps, capturing one village.

The Poles intrenched and battled against 15,000 Germans, causing considerable losses among the enemy, but themselves suffering heavily. The fight continued for several days, when the Germans were driven back, losing a few pieces of artillery.

The First Polish Corps, near Rogatcheff, up to the present, has escaped disarmament by agreeing not to join the Second Corps, but a fight is expected to take place as, in accordance with an order of Prince Leopold of Bavaria, all Polish troops must be disarmed.

The Germans also are disarming Ukrainian troops loyal to the Rada, who are resisting. These troops, as well as the Poles, are supported by the peasants.

Germany's persistent violation of the provisions of the Brest-Litovsk treaty in the Ukraine, Finland, Livonia, the Black Sea, the Baltic Sea, and other occupied territory has aroused Russian hatred against the Teutonic Empire, and is calling forth many official proteats every day.

The Russian commercial fleet, and even a hospital ship in the Black Sea, have been attacked by the Germans, while Russian sailing ships in the Baltic and Arctic have been unable to leave their ports because of the same menace, according to a statement sent today by Foreign Minister Tchitcherin to Ambassador Joffe in Berlin.

In Livonia, M. Tchitcherin said, the Germans have established a reign of terror, assisting Teuton Barons in the wholesale arrest of political enemies, and there have been many executions daily. The issuance of political leaflets has been made punishable by death. Labor leaders have been the greatest sufferers at the hands of the Germans.

In Finland, M. Tchitcherin charged, the Germans are supporting the White Guards in the persistent persecution of Russians, who are denied food and subjected to violence.

The Foreign Minister declared Russian property in Finland was unprotected, and demanded that the German Government appoint a commission to join with the Russians in investigating indignities Russians are suffering under an order for their deportation from Finland.

Since this protest was issued by M. Tchitcherin he has been supplanted as Foreign Minister by M. Karakan.

HARTSHORNE & PICABIA, Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 7 Wall St. —Advt.

GERMAN GUNS POUND BRITISH LINES, BUT ALLIES WAIT IN CONFIDENCE; OUR FIRST AIRPLANES NOW IN USE

OUR PICARDY ARMY READY

Seasoned by Intrenching Under Furious German Shell Fire.

FULLY TRAINED FOR BATTLE

Food and All Other Supply Services Are Now Working Without a Hitch.

HELP HEARTENS FRENCH

More Complaint of Y. M. C. A. Tobacco Prices—Association Praised by the Allies.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, May 26.—THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent talked today with the Colonel commanding an American regiment engaged in the great battle area. His headquarters were in a bare, comfortless house in a village not far from the firing line.

"As far as actual fighting is concerned," he said, "my boys have had an easy time, although of course there is a certain amount of patrol and small raid operations. But there was an enormous lot of work to be done, as in this comparatively new sector the trenches were somewhat rudimentary when we went in, and so we had to get busy right away to make a proper defense line and adequate dugouts.

"Fritz, opposite, was engaged on the same job, but his artillery found time to throw over plenty of shells. The daily average was at least five times greater than anything we had experienced on the front in the east. Villages right up behind the front were simply hammered to pieces, and I can tell you there wasn't any loafing on the dugout work during the first few days. But our casualties have been exceedingly light and our boys stood the shellfire as if they had been used to it all their lives.

"Another very satisfactory feature was the way in which the liaison worked with the French on our right, and despite the language difficulties everything went like clockwork. It is impossible for me to enter into details at present, but I can say this—the first experience of American troops in this great battle sector has greatly improved their efficiency and given them increased 'pep' and confidence."

Help Elates the French.

On the French side the satisfaction is equally great, and the Americans' initial performance has created a highly favorable impression. It is hard to exaggerate the effect on the French morale of the news that the American Army is actually realizing its promises of support—and surpassing them—at a time when France is facing the most desperate struggle since the Marne.

Everywhere on the front the poilus say: "A half million of Americans—that's the best news yet," or "Your divisions are in line now in the big battle. C'est magnifique!" One feels what a tremendous moral force to the French Army is the knowledge that America's millions are backing it up just when the enemy is "scraping his bucket" to the very dregs to get every available man, young, old, or half crippled, into line for a last great effort.

Our soldiers themselves have a splendid appearance—trained to the minute—and the fact that they have stood the big test successfully has given them the air of veterans. The food and supply and medical services have worked without a hitch under heavy shellfire and have won high praise from the French.

The "medicals" have especially distinguished themselves. There is one story of thirty men of a sanitary unit which may not yet be told, but which equals anything that has occurred in the whole course of the war for heroism and self-sacrificing devotion.

More Criticism of Y. M. C. A. Prices.

The comforts of the men are cared for by the Y. M. C. A. and the Salvation Army canteens in villages as near the line as possible. As regards the former, I have heard the same complaint as elsewhere—that attempts have been made to make a profit on the sale of cigarettes and tobacco.

The sum involved is only trifling,

Continued on Page Three.

D. W. Griffith's "Hearts of the World," 44th St. Theatre. Mat. Today, 25c. to $1. Biggest Sensation in New York.—Advt.

American Airplanes Are Now Flying in France; German Air Activity Ceases Before Our Lines

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Co.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 25.—The first airplanes to be furnished to the American Army from the United States have arrived in France and are now in use in a training camp. These machines are of the type equipped with the Liberty motor.

For three days not one German aviator has stuck his nose over the American sector, and our aviators going back of the foe's lines have not been able to start a fight. During the last month the boche airmen confronting our lines lost twelve machines to our four, in addition to losses inflicted by the French. It is not known what is the reason for their inactivity. It is presumed that they are rebuilding the personnel of their damaged squadrons.

American airmen feel a pride in the situation which is quite different from what it used to be when the boche had the best air patrol on our sector. Our army has plenty of trained aviators who would make themselves a big factor if they had an ample supply of machines. The news that the first real airplanes had arrived in France from America after so many promises is enthusiastically received because they are regarded as the forerunners of an enormous equipment.

OUR ARMY AMAZES OFFICER PRISONER

Says, After Viewing Part of Our Area, that Facts, if Known, Would Stir Germany.

MEANS TROUBLE TO LEADERS

Who Said U-Boats Would Keep Us Away and All Our Statements Were Lies.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY, Sunday, May 26.—A German Lieutenant, a university graduate, speaking both French and English, who was captured several days ago, was taken, on his way to a French fortress, along a considerable part of the American lines of communication and through some territory in which we are making big war preparations. Today he said:

"In the first months of the year the German people were told that the war would end this year in June after a big drive. If the German people could see what I have seen in the last two days they would know that the war cannot end this year with a German victory. I believe if the German people could know what America is really doing our army leaders would have trouble, and lots of it.

"The German people, and even the officers, have been told how only a few Americans have arrived in France on account of the U-boats and that the American statements that hundreds of thousands are here are all lies. I wonder when they will learn the truth. Poor Germany!"

That it is entirely true that German officers do not believe that Americans are really in the war, is shown by the fact that the first German airman brought down three weeks ago when taken to the American field asked:

"What airplane is that?" When told it was American he replied:

"Oh, no, you are not Americans. You are Englishmen dressed up like Americans."

A German officer, taken prisoner, said that during the raising of the last German war loan all the soldiers and officers who subscribed a thousand marks to the loan received seven days' extra leave. This was corroborated by other prisoners.

Examination of recent prisoners of the class of 1919 shows a very poor physical standard. For the last three years these boys have not had enough to eat. One of them said:

"I cannot remember the day when I did not go to bed hungry."

Lack of nourishment has hampered development in physique and stamina. Officers of the Allies frequently comment on the difference between the new German soldiers and the men who faced them in 1914 and 1915.

There is much interest in the case of a German Sergeant who deserted today and came into the American trenches. He will be carefully examined and all his stories checked up to determine whether he is serious or whether he is trying to be a clever spy.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va. The Greenbrier. European plan. Wonderful curative waters. N. Y. Office, The Plaza.—Advt.

FOOD CUT IMPELS A GERMAN BLOW

Must Attack Before June 17, When Bread Ration Is Lowered, Says French Observer.

NEED VICTORY AS AN OFFSET

Germans Also Fearful of Waning Confidence of Balkan Allies, It Is Asserted.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 26.—"Ludendorff," said a well-informed personage last night, "must attack before another three weeks are gone or abandon indefinitely all thought of renewing the offensive. That is mathematically certain.

"First and foremost, the internal condition of Germany and Austria is such that a brilliant victory is imperatively necessary, unless the morale of both empires is to collapse with a crash. A few days ago the meat ration in Germany was reduced from nine ounces a head weekly to five and a half ounces. The utter failure of the Ukraine to carry out the undertaking of delivering wheat to Germany and Austria is beyond question.

"The Stuttgart Tageblatt and other German papers state openly that down to May 12, instead of 100,000 tons promised from the Ukraine, less than a third of that quantity had been sent to the Central Empires, and even of that quantity, owing to transport and other difficulties, less than 1,900 tons reached Germany.

Impelled to Act by June 17.

"In view of the very serious outlook, the German Government has already decided that on and after June 17 the bread ration must be reduced from eight and a half ounces a head daily to half that quantity. Unless Hindenburg and Ludendorff, then, can succeed before that date in scoring a decisive victory which shall at least foreshadow an early end of the war, the effect of this new and drastic restriction of food may well result in the most serious internal crisis which Germany has yet had to face.

"Already serious mutinies are known to have occurred, not in one merely, but in several German divisions in Russia which had been ordered to proceed to the western front. The refusal of these divisions to obey is probably one of several reasons why the offensive has been delayed.

"Another and equally strong cause for the hesitation of Hindenburg and Ludendorff is that they are keenly aware of the fact that unless the projected blow results in an indisputable success the effect in both empires, as well as in Turkey and Bulgaria, would be incalculably bad, while anything in the nature of a repetition of the check which followed the stages of battle that began March 21 might well lead in the present state of feeling in both empires to almost immediate collapse.

"The Allies on the western front are now so strong that Germany cannot cherish more than the faintest hopes of being able to inflict a decisive blow, while there is always the haunting fear that, owing to her bad strategical position in Flanders and

Continued on Page Two.

GERMAN GUNFIRE INTENSE

Huge Masses of Troops Held Ready to Assault the Allied Lines.

MEN NOT EAGER TO ATTACK

Meanwhile Battle-Tired British and French Soldiers Rest in the Rear.

MANY DELIGHT IN FISHING

All Forget for the Moment Amid Pastoral Scenes the Horrors and Hardships of War.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, May 25.—The enemy's gunfire has increased somewhat in violence since yesterday morning and is rather widespread.

In Flanders the shelling has been heavy around Ypres and the line of hills opposite Kemmel—Scherpenberg, Mont Rouge, and Mont Noir—and on the villages and roads near Poperinghe. The Forest of La Motte and the area near Hazebrouck have been under harassing fire, and the Lens mining country down to Vimy Ridge and Arras has been bombarded intermittently with high explosives and gas. During the last twenty-four hours there has been a heavy fire over the British lines north and south of Albert down to Villers-Bretonneux and above the Somme, including many villages and woods like those of Bouzincourt, Engelbelmer, Martinsart, Aveluy, and Henecourt.

It seems as though all this were boiling up to a great explosion point when the enemy will open out with all his gun power before another series of battles. Be that as it may, it is certain that the German high command is still maintaining an immense number of men opposite the French and British front prepared for immediate assault, and has used these weeks of fine weather to improve the roads, bring up supplies and shells and establish new airdromes and hospitals.

Grim Indication to German Army.

Those hospitals of his should tell clearly enough to his men the amount of sacrifice which is expected of them and the amount of blood which their high command is ready to spill in order to win a gambler's chance. What these German soldiers think of the prospect is not easy to discover, because the prisoners' talk does not always give the true psychology of their battalions. Many of them, it is certain, have a secret dread and horror of the next offensive, remembering the fearful cost of the first, and some of them are deserting before they reach the lines among the new drafts.

But it is probable that by stiffening their divisions with men of the younger classes who have been carefully doped with the belief in an early victory and early peace, and by bringing up to the attack fresh divisions who have not been used in the previous battles of March 21 onward, the enemy will still be able to count on the courage of his troops, fortified by their iron discipline and training.

In the first assaults we must expect them to be formidable, but after a severe check and great slaughter the Allies may hope to wear them down to that point of spirit which slackens offensive enterprise. Before that happens there will be intense and bloody fighting.

Not intentionally, but very really, the German high command has been kind to the Allies in giving them these weeks of comparative quietude without fighting on a big scale. Apart from the time gained for reorganization of the divisions which suffered in the long hard struggle of March and April, the training of new drafts in actual conditions of the battlefield—they are fresh men who take little time to feel at ease among the graduates of war — and the strengthening of defensive positions on the new line of front, this month without great battles has been restful to the men who were brought out of the zone of fire to quiet places behind the lines.

Ready to Go Back Instantly.

Many of them are there on short notice of removal. At any time of the day or night they may get orders to go up again to hold back another German onrush, but sufficient for them unto the day is the good thereof; and, by Jove! it is very good for

them to camp on ground which is not pitted with shell craters, to live again in clean, unstrafed country where death is not always ready to jump at them out of a high explosive force, and to get away from war and its sounds and sights even for a few days with wonderful relaxation of nervous tension.

Some of them had not had any rest like this, completely out of the line, for many months. I know one battery of gunners, and there are many others, that has been in action, except for a few days between the last battles, for over a year—in action to the extent of being all that time within shell range, with the duty of covering the infantry in the line.

I met officers, as I described at the time, in a dugout furnished with tapestries and chairs from a ruined village into which the enemy flung many shells each day, and it was not a healthy spot where they sat with a little head-cover which would hardly stop a pipsqueak. Yesterday I met them again down by a stream in France beyond gun range and very peaceful. The battery commander, the young man with an eye for old furniture, told me that when his men arrived they jumped out of their clothes and with one yell of joy plunged into the stream and revelled in it. The dust of battle was washed from them, and the dust that settles on the souls of men in war after too long a spell, and they cleansed themselves of its memories in this sunlit water.

An Awkward Moment.

It was rather awkward for a moment, because the Major went in with them, and also the Skipper, as the Captain is called, and at that time the Mayor of the village arrived, demanding to see "Mon commandant" and adjust the conditions of camping in this Arcadian spot. Mon commandant was without badges on his body and quite unrecognizable as the officer in command. The Skipper, shaking the water drops from his hair, bowed very politely, but knew no French. It obviously was not the time and place for a conference, and the Mayor withdrew and the battery stays under the willow trees of this oasis in the desert of war.

So now the gunners, who a few weeks ago were firing at the Germans with open sights and taking up positions which the German gunners used as target practice, are playing baseball—they learned it somehow from the Canadians—and running races and burnishing their harness so that the sun blinks to see it. They deserve this life after their hard, bad days.

Officer Plays the Grand Seigneur.

It is a queer contrast for men who lived so long in the line, and they like to realize this with lingering satisfaction.

The other night I went to a French château which, by common consent, is one of the most beautiful places behind the lines. One of the officers—he used to live once in another "street of adventure" before the war—said:

"Pretty good, this, after several months below ground in caves that would make a wild beast look sick."

He laughed with a queer sense of unbelief in its reality as he went from room to room where there were carpets, paneled walls, tapestries, and portraits of a great family of France. For a little while it amused him to play the grand seigneur, and he pointed out the portraits of his ancestors, the old bird in full-bottomed wig and the young sprigilke bonny Prince Charlie and the little lady with a rosebud mouth and roguish eyes, in a blue silk bodice, and the young abbé who might have been Aramis of the "Three Musketeers" before he left the Church for the King's bodyguard.

Then a General came in and looked round the rooms, too, with the same smile of unbelief, because he also had been a cave dweller. It is not usual for Generals to live in caves, and these paneled walls, these tables laid with white linen and glass that twinkled in the candle light, these long French windows that looked out into a park where the sunset glowed through little glades, seemed as good as a fairy tale that comes true in the midst of rather sinister reality.

The country of France is in most perfect beauty just now, and all the lanes about the small villages where the British, French, and American troops are billeted are white with May blossoms above green bowers, and the air is drenched with the scent of it. There is rich pasture for cattle where the tall grass is tangled with dog daisies and clover and spread with sheets of buttercups, and some of the Allies' long-range guns are camouflaged not designedly by this luxuriant nature about them.

The May fly is tempting the trout to rise in this world of war, and the trout is tempting soldiers who are Izaak Waltons in their spare time and prefer the rod to the rifle when the enemy is inactive. French soldiers are passionate fishermen and will dangle a worm above a stream though high explosives menace their neighborhood; but some of the British and American officers and men are also devotees of the gentle sport, and I see them wandering along reedy banks, where birds sing in bushes near by an at night bullfrogs croak bass music to the nightingale's lyric.

All this has nothing to do with war, but I like to write these things because they belong to the life of the Allies in their resting hours. In each man's mind now, however, is the knowledge that behind all this goodness of the fields the evil of the enemy is making ready for another onslaught, and that out of a blue sky or a cloudy one the crash of battle will soon come again.

That thought is in the background of all one's mental processes, and even in casual conversation or careless laughter; for when the next battle begins it will be a life and death struggle in which all the allied strength will be challenged.

Hail of Poison Shells Pours on British; Haig's Men Carry Out Effective Raids

LONDON, May 26.—Heavy shelling of the British lines, particularly with gas projectiles, is reported in Field Marshal Haig's official communications of today. It has been especially intense in the Villers-Bretonneux sector (southeast of Amiens) and west of Hinges, (northeast of Bethune, on the Lys front.)

The British carried out a number of raids yesterday and last night, taking numerous prisoners and several machine guns, and have repulsed a number of German raids.

French troops north of Bailleul last night drove off a raiding party.

Following is the night report.

During the night a hostile raid was repulsed by the French troops in the sector north of Bailleul. Shelling, repeated last night in the Villers-Bretonneux sector, was heavy, consisting of gas shells. There was heavy gas shelling also this morning west of Hinges.

The day report reads:

A party of our troops raided the enemy's trenches south of Bucquoy in daylight yesterday and captured fourteen prisoners and two machine guns. During the night other successful raids were carried out by us east of Hebuterne and south of Neuville-Vitasse, resulting in the capture of fifteen prisoners and a machine gun.

Hostile raiding parties were repulsed last night in the neighborhood of Sailly-le-Sec, Bucquoy, Ablainzeville, Festubert, and Merris.

The enemy's artillery has shown somewhat increased activity, particularly in the Villers-Bretonneux and Dernancourt sectors, in the neighborhood of Bucquoy, and between Nieppe Wood and Meteren.

An official statement on aerial operations issued tonight says:

There were only a few flying intervals Saturday, during which over 300 bombs were dropped on billets in the neighborhood of Armentières and Merville, an ammunition dump at Varasenaare and on the Bruges Docks.

In air fighting eight hostile machines were brought down and two were disabled. Another was brought down by machine gun fire from the ground. None of our machines is missing.

During a short period at night permitting bombing six tons of bombs were dropped on Peronne, Bapaume, and Maricourt. All of our planes returned.

French Artillery Is Active.

PARIS, May 26.—Artillery duels of considerable intensity took place last night along the French front southeast of Amiens, in the region of Hangard Wood and south of the Avre, and continued north and south of that stream today.

There was no infantry action today.

The Germans last night attempted a raid on French posts in the Orvillers-Sorel sector, between Montdidier and Lassigny, but failed of their purpose, as they did in similar attempts in Champagne and in the Vosges region. Prisoners were taken by the French during patrols.

The day official report reads:

Our own and the enemy's artillery developed great activity in the region of Hangard Wood and south of the Avre. A German thrust, preceded by a violent bombardment, upon French posts in the Orvillers-Sorel sector was without result for the enemy. Other German attempts in Champagne and in the Vosges region failed.

French patrolling detachments brought in prisoners, notably in the region of the Ailette.

There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

The War Office announcement issued tonight says:

There was no infantry action, but there was artillery activity at some points north and south of the Avre.

GUNS BUSIER, BERLIN SAYS.

Reports Increased Artillery Activity in Several Sectors.

BERLIN, May 26, (via London.)—The official communication from General Headquarters tonight says:

South of Nieuport Canal and on both sides of Dixmude we captured seventy Belgians in small operations.

The artillery fire, which continued moderate throughout the day, became livelier in some sectors of the battlefront. After darkness set in there was a considerable increase in the firing at times in the Kemmel region, south of the Somme, and between Moreuil and Montdidier.

Near Bucquoy several British attacks failed. In other sectors, also, there was lively enemy reconnoitring activity.

West of Montdidier Americans, in the Ailette region French, and on the southern bank of the Aisne, northeast of La Neuville, British were taken prisoners.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

No matter how hard pressed for men the Germans may find themselves in the west as the result of their offensive operations, it is almost positive that for some time at least they will not be able to withdraw from the Russian theatre any great number of the troops who are at present there.

German efforts in the east take a variety of forms. In a general sense, it is a colossal piece of police work. Whatever is there, and it does not seem to be much, Germany wants and purposes to get if possible. In the meantime she does not purpose to see it destroyed if it can be prevented. To be more specific, her first task is to keep the various discordant elements from uniting against a common foe. There are many such elements. In particular the Poles and the Ukrainians are struggling, the former to prevent the transfer of the Cholm region to Ukraine, the latter to obtain it as provided for in the treaty with Germany. In addition the Bolsheviki are struggling with the Ukrainians to prevent this country from becoming a German province.

There are, of course, the numerous other factions, all engaged in civil war in the various parts of the empire, each of whom Germany is in some measure supporting so as to keep them at one another's throats. Germany's purpose is to permit them to wear themselves out in this internal strife, and when this time arrives, to step in herself and swallow them all.

That there is a certain difficulty in this procedure is evidenced from the news of this morning from the Ukraine country. A Polish army corps, apparently under capable leadership, was engaged for several days with a German division, and seemingly obtained a decision. This may, of course, be only temporary, as Germany still has enough men on the Russian front to send reinforcements should they be needed. But the mere fact that there are bodies of men in Russia armed and organized sufficiently to make such a fight indicates that in the present stage, at least, Germany still has trouble on her hands in this country.

This was, of course, inevitable. There is not an armed element in Russia that Germany, through bad faith and broken agreements, has not antagonized. There will doubtless be considerable opposition to her peaceful assimilation of Western Russia. But sooner or later, unless she is interfered with by a unifying, at least to some degree, of the forces that are now hostile to one another, she must succeed. A mob cannot contend against an organized, disciplined military force. The duty of the Allies, then, becomes evident. They must furnish the standard behind which the Russians will stand. The Allies, and they alone, are in position to furnish Russia with a common cause, a common leader who will appeal to the majority of all parties, (except possibly the Bolsheviki,) a common purpose on which they can unite and for which they can merge their difficulties. It can be found unquestionably.

The time is ripe for some principle of unification. Germany cannot unite them, since no one will trust a German leader, even though his pledged word may be passed. The Allies are under no such suspicion. If, therefore, the Allies find the way out, find the shibboleth which will bring unity for a common cause, the Russians may not be able to get back into the war in any such way as they were before the revolution, but they will be able to pin down in the east a much greater force than is there now, and thus make the work in the west that much easier.

To delay will produce the same disastrous results which followed the German invasion of Serbia. The Allies' tardiness in this case is well remembered. With full notice of Germany's intention, with knowledge weeks in advance of the German and Austrian concentration at Orsova, the Allies made no move. They merely watched Germany's preparation with apparently no realization that they had any interest in Serbia at all. That part of the Oriental Railroad which spanned the gap between Belgrade and Nish, the bridge over which Germany could pass from Hungary to her allies of the Near East, was the most important stretch of communications in the world.

Had the Allies sent men to hold it, had they prevented this bridge from falling into German control, Rumania would never have been defeated, Bulgaria would, had she entered the war at all, which is doubtful, have been quickly disposed of, Turkey would have been forced into a separate peace, and the back door of Hungary would have been thrown wide open to invasion. In this case, the Allies would have probably won the war in 1916, or surely in 1917, when a combined invasion of Austria from the west by Italy and from the east by Serbia and the other Allies would have torn Austria asunder.

Delay now in the case of Russia may be equally disastrous. Just as they knew what was going on at Orsova, the Allies know now what is going on in Russia. And working from known premises, the Versailles conference should be able to work out a solution.

BULGARIANS FIRED ON EMPEROR'S TRAIN

Royal Coaches Arrive at Vienna in a Dilapidated Condition from Attacks.

GENEVA, May 26.—The train bearing the Austrian Emperor and Empress from Constantinople, where they had been on a brief visit, reached Vienna yesterday in a dilapidated condition. Advices from the Swiss frontier town of Buchs give additional details to the reports previously received here of the attacks on the Austrian royalties.

The train came by way of Sofia and was stoned by Bulgarian troops. Even some rifle shots were fired, and several members of the royal entourage were injured by glass from broken windows.

Not a cheer was heard when the Austrian royal couple passed through Bulgarian stations, there being only comparatively small military demonstrations.

TEUTONS MAKE WOOD CLOTH

LONDON, April 30. (Associated Press.)—A Government trade paper contains a report from the British Consul General at Zurich of the appearance in Germany of a wood pulp fibre called cellulon as an efficient substitute for jute, cotton and other fibres. Swiss spinners are closely watching the developemnt of this textile substitute.

The British Consul has seen a sample of the cloth made from cellulon and describes it as extremely strong, although it is made directly from wood pulp.

GERMANY TO STOP DEPORTING PRISONERS

Agrees to Other Humanitarian Provisions in Exchange Convention with France.

By JULIUS WEST.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, May 26.—The International Committee of the Red Cross Society published today a statement of the principles involved in the Franco-German convention regarding the exchange of prisoners, which came into effect May 15. The committee now appeals to the remaining belligerent governments to conclude similar agreements. All military prisoners are to be exchangeable "head for head and rank for rank" after eight months' confinement.

All prisoners over 45, or over 40 in case of parents of at least three children, are returnable after eighteen months, regardless of numbers and rank.

Reprisals upon prisoners can only be carried out after the lapse of clear months from the day of notification to the political department of the Swiss Red Cross.

Even more important, however, are the terms of the Franco-German agreement regarding civilian prisoners. Roughly speaking, this category is abolished. Civilian inhabitants of the enemy have the right of returning home or of remaining at a fixed address. Deportations are abolished. The inhabitants of occupied territory may be forced to do certain work, but only in the immediate neighborhood of their own homes. They may be removed for economic or military reasons, but not outside their own country.

As stated, it is not clear whether the Franco-German convention obliges Germany to allow deportees from Northern France to return to their homes, whether, in fact, the clauses regarding the treatment of the inhabitants of occupied areas are intended to be retrospective or have been merely signed with a view to possible contingencies. Or is Germany adopting a humanitarian policy? Her recent moves on the questions of the employment of poison gas and air raids on towns outside the war zone, and her new line of conduct toward civilian prisoners, indicate her discovery that in the long run it pays best to stick to treaties.

BURST OF ENEMY FIRE LASTED A WHOLE DAY

Towns Between Arras and Albert Drenched — British Guns Keep Up Incessantly.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, May 26, (via Ottawa.)—Since Saturday evening the fire of the enemy artillery has shown a marked increase at various places along the British front. Villers-Bretonneux, (south of the Somme:) the Scarpe Valley, (east of Arras,) and the towns of Auchonvillers, Englebelmer, Mailly-Maillet, and Martinsart, all between Albert and Arras, have been bombarded with gas and high-explosive shells. There have also been prolonged outbursts of intense gunfire from Festubert to the Yser in Flanders.

The uproar died away late today. There is no reason to assume that the bombardments heralded an imminent resumption of heavy fighting.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, May 26, (Associated Press.)—This was another of the days indicated by German prisoners as the date they understood as set for the renewal of the German offensive. The lull still continues, however, and, apart from a general increase in the fire of the hostile artillery, especially in the north, there is no change in the situation.

The Allies have persisted in the assumption that any moment might bring an attack, and have been carrying out counteroperations religiously. Day and night their artillery has periodically deluged German concentration points with high explosives of all calibres, and the statements of prisoners indicate that this intense fire is causing much anguish in the enemy ranks.

The correspondent spent last night in the Kemmel sector and saw an exhibition of British and French methods. From 10 o'clock onward the allied gunners were pounding the Germans all along the Flanders front, and just before daybreak today—the hour an attack might be expected to develop—they put down a tremendous barrage, which was maintained for some time before it gradually eased off to ordinary gunfire.

Allied Raiders Excel the Germans.

LONDON, May 26.—"Every day which passes without witnessing a renewal of the terrific struggle finds the Allies better prepared to withstand the shock," says a dispatch from Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters in France. "Gradually the great tactical and strategic advantages of unity of command are developing, with the result that confidence regarding the result never was so high.

"Meanwhile the oncoming American troops, whose steady tramping makes an almost monotonous cadence, give reassurance that our armies are by no means waiting passively the resumption of the German attack. Day and night they are taking heavy toll of enemy man power, harassing communications, and apparently even causing the uneasy impression to grow in his ranks that the initiative has passed to the Allies.

"I believe it is a fact that the German troops do not like to raid our positions at all because they know so many of these enterprises fail to reach our line, which means that the raiders have had a pretty bad time.

"The temperamental difference between the British and overseas soldiers and the Germans accounts for the vastly disproportionate success of our raids as compared with theirs. They imitate our methods, for systematic raiding was introduced into the war by the Canadians; but imitation cannot reproduce the essential human factor.

"A prisoner from the 11th Reserve Division who was captured near Meteren stated that the morale of the German troops was getting very low because of the poor quality of their rations. He said stories of rich food booty behind our lines were being freely circulated in order to stimulate the men for the coming renewal of the offensive."

TO TELL TRUTH ABOUT ITALY

Bureau for Authentic Information to be Opened Here Today.

A bureau of information on Italian affairs opens today at 501 Fifth Avenue. Its Director, Dr. Felice Ferrero for nine years has been the New York correspondent of Corriere della Sera of Milan. For nine years before coming to this country Dr. Ferrero, ever since his college graduation, represented his paper in Berlin and on special missions to Austria-Hungary and the Balkan countries, to France, to Great Britain, to Belgium, and to the Scandinavian countries.

The main purpose of the bureau, as described by Dr. Ferrero, is to act as a clearing house for authentic Italian information.

"It is not our purpose," said Dr. Ferrero, "to enter into any widespread Italian propaganda in this country, except in so far as the dissemination of authorized and interesting information on Italy's participation in the war and on affairs in Italy as affected by the war may be construed as propaganda.

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FOOD CUT IMPELS TEUTONS TO STRIKE

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

Picardy, any attempt on her part to renew the offensive on a serious scale may bring about disaster.

Discontent in Vassal States.

"In spite of all official trumpetings of beneficent results in the way of greater unity of the Central Empires as a result of the recent conference between Emperors William and Charles, the fact remains that Charles, who immediately after the imperial meeting was sent down to Bulgaria and Turkey as the representative of the German Kaiser, had an extremely indifferent reception in the vassal States. Near Philippopolis, on the way back from Constantinople, his train was stoned by a large number of Bulgar soldiers, and noisy manifestations in favor of peace occurred in other parts of the country during his visit.

"Altogether the Germans are, as General Foch asserted weeks ago, exactly in the position where he wished them to be. If they do not resume the offensive they cannot escape the contingency that the people of both empires will construe the fact as a plain admission that they have lost the power to do so. If they resume the battle there is more than a possibility that the result will be another serious check, the moral effect of which, so far as internal conditions are concerned, will be the same as if they had not struck at all.

"One by one all the great German trumps have failed. The submarine and the aerial bombardments have proved ineffective. There remains only the army.

"That the enemy will be forced to make a last desperate play with his remaining strong card, in spite of the splendid hand of trumps held by the Allies, appears inevitable. That he will have to do so before June 17, when the pinch of hunger, the most powerful of all his adversaries, will inevitably be felt more keenly than ever, is regarded here as mathematically certain."

PARIS GUESSES ABOUT DELAY.

One Critic Suggests the Germans Are Driving at Allies' Nerves.

PARIS, May 26.—A cartoon in this morning's Victoire shows two German prisoners standing on a quay watching the arrival of a succession of American transports flying the Stars and Stripes. One prisoner says to the other:

"What is Hindenburg waiting for before making his offensive?"

The same question has been occupying the Paris press and the military critics during the last week. One of the critics expresses the belief that the German command is waiting for cloudy weather, saying that the allied air superiority makes the German movement impossible without such weather conditions. Another critic advances the theory that the Germans are occupied in clearing the obstructions from naval bases recently blocked by the British.

A third critic, who is not alone in his opinion, argues that in delaying the resumption of the offensive the enemy is really making an offensive which is directed against French "nerves," counting on the enervating period of suspense to undermine the morale of the troops to a point where a surprise attack would result in a crushing blow.

German internal politics, according to another critic, is what is causing the delay, as the final victory on which the Germans are counting must not, for dynastic interests, be won under the leadership of the Crown Prince of Bavaria, but the disposition of the army must be changed so as to allow the Prussian Crown Prince to have the glory of commanding in the decisive action.

Yet another theory is that a renewal of the offensive is only awaiting the moment when the Austrians shall be able to make a simultaneous offensive in Italy, which moment is still likely to require days, if not weeks.

Each theory may contain its element of truth, but one thing is certain—that the suspense is trying, not so much to the men at the front, who are always actively occupied, even when the official communications report the front lines calm, as to the country behind, which is condemned to forced waiting.

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Q. Give an example of a Trust under Agreement.

A. *Example:* A man may name a Trust Company to act as Trustee for his young son. A certain sum of money is set aside as a capital trust fund. For a specified number of years the income of this fund is to be used for the son's benefit. After that, the Trust Company is to pay the principal to the son. Trusts can be arranged so that the interest shall be paid to one beneficiary and the principal to another.

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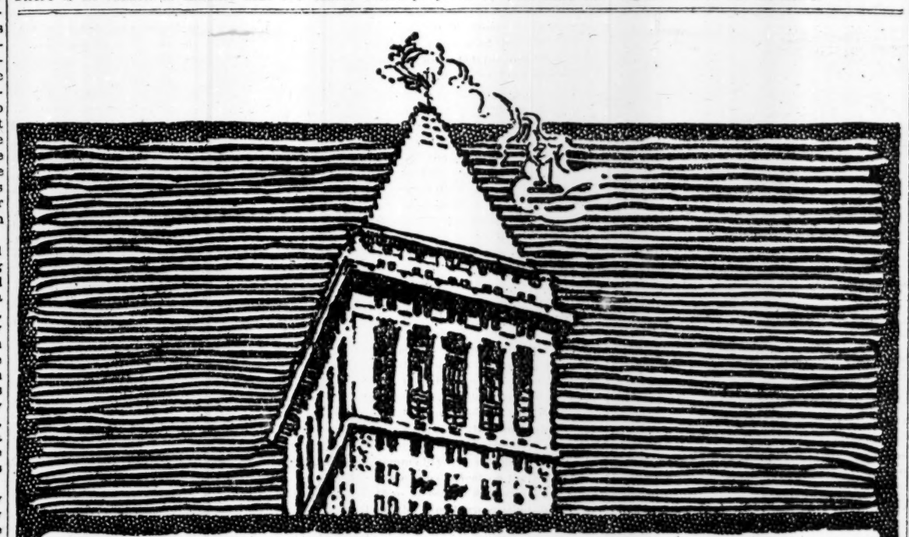

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GERMAN DRIVE WON BY NEW METHODS

Gen. Maurice Discusses the Chances of Foe's Success in New Offensive.

LIMIT TO ANY ADVANCE

And the Question of a "Break-Through" Depends on the Defenders' Reserves.

By MAJOR GENERAL SIR FREDERICK MAURICE.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 26.—We are very far from knowing the true story of what happened on March 21, and it is likely that we shall have to possess our souls in patience for some time yet.

The public is most anxious to know the result of the promised inquiry into the reverse which our Fifth Army suffered, but inquiries into events of a great battle, while war is still raging, are a slow and difficult business. Reports and evidence have to be collected from a large number of officers who are fully occupied with the pressing needs of the present situation.

Many important witnesses may and probably have been killed or captured, and the process of sifting such evidence as is obtained is laborious. We, however, are able to piece together sufficient information as to the methods which the enemy adopted to enable us to compare them generally with our own and with the French methods and to see how far they are likely to be repeated with success.

The characteristics of the German attack of last March were the length of the front of attack, the dense massing of infantry at points at which it was sought to penetrate, a short but very intense bombardment not carried to any great depth, and the use made of fog or mist to screen his infantry advance.

Relative Front and Depth.

In March the Germans attacked upon a fifty-mile front, which was extended eventually on the southern battlefield—that is, leaving the Flanders battle out of account altogether—to a front of seventy miles. In our most successful offensive, the battle of Arras of April, 1917, we attacked on a front of eleven miles, and in the battle of Messines and Wytschaete Ridge our front was one of about seven miles.

One of the lessons of numerous attacks on intrenched positions which have been carried out during this war appears to be that when preparations are adequate, the force sufficient, and attack successful there is a limit to the depth of advance possible, and that this limit has a definite relation to the length of front attacked.

At Arras our victory on a front of eleven miles gave us a depth of rather more than five miles of ground. At Wytschaete a seven-mile attack gave us about three. The German attack on a seventy-mile front between Arras and the Oise yielded them a maximum advance of about thirty-five miles.

Of course the limit to the attacker's advance depends upon the defender having reserves in sufficient numbers to throw into the fight. If the defender's reserves are exhausted before the impetus of the attack is checked, a break through cannot be prevented.

We know, as I have already pointed out, that Foch has been carefully nursing his reserves, and therefore this experience of the past gives us some measure of the worst which can befall us in the future. We know also that we are now better placed in many respects to meet an attack than we were in March and that therefore there are no present grounds for supposing this worst will happen, though it would be contrary to general experience if the enemy did not make some gain.

Still Enamored of Masses.

The enemy has adhered throughout the war to his belief that decisive results cannot be obtained except by employing infantry in mass. Again and again he has paid a bitter price for that belief, but the experience of the recent battle shows that in the main it is justified.

Artillery, aircraft, machine guns, tanks, and many new weapons which this war has produced are all valuable adjuncts, and many of them will certainly increase in value as technical and mechanical difficulties are overcome and experience is gained, but nothing has yet replaced the man with his rifle as the prime means of gaining victory, and, therefore, if we are to be victorious, there is a definite point beyond which we cannot afford to allow our infantry to be reduced.

In these respects German methods have shown no important change. What was new in the recent battle was the character of the bombardment and the use made of fog.

Hitherto both we and the French have relied upon a prolonged bombardment, carried out in weather which favored observation and accurate shooting over a large area of ground. The disadvantage of this form of attack is that the ground is so destroyed by the artillery that the infantry advance, and particularly the pushing up of reinforcements of munitions and of supplies, becomes extraordinarily difficult.

The Germans appear to have overcome this difficulty, partly by not destroying the surface of the ground so completely or to the same depth, and partly by sending their infantry into battle loaded to their utmost carrying capacity with food and ammunition.

Further, they appear to have brought their reinforcing divisions before the attack started very close up behind those in the first line, and when the latter could go no further, either owing to their losses or to want of food and to physical exhaustion, to have passed the reinforcing divisions through them, the men in these, too, being loaded up with food and ammunition.

By this means the calls on transport were greatly reduced and the congestion on the roads became a congestion of men and not of vehicles.

We have sometimes, and with a considerable degree of success, created an artificial fog on the day of a battle by means of smoke and gas discharged after the artillery had done its chief work, but nothing that man can do in this respect can replace nature at her best. The enemy on March 21 appears to have brought up at the last moment a large reinforcement of medium and heavy artillery, and, relying upon weight of metal and intensity rather than upon accuracy, to have deluged our front system with a rain of high explosive shells.

Then, under cover of a fog, which blanketed our machine guns and artillery, upon the fire of which our defensive system in a great measure depended, he broke in mass through gaps in our thin line.

The enemy deserves all credit for this use to which he put the help of nature, but during the coming months, at any rate, it is highly improbable that he will again obtain her help in the same manner.

The combination of an abnormally dry Winter which made the ground suitable for an infantry attack at an unusually early period of the year and rendered passable the marshy valleys of the Oise and Somme, which would normally have formed very serious military obstacles, with days of continuous and dense fog, gave the enemy an opportunity of which he made the fullest use, but which will not in all probability be presented to him in like manner in the coming battle.

HEAVY GUNFIRE IN ITALY.

Most Intense on the Trentino and Lower Piave Fronts.

ROME, May 26.—Intensive fighting, both by the artillery and by the infantry in local operations, occurred yesterday at several points along the Austro-Italian front, today's War Office report shows. The gunfire was particularly strong in the Tonale area, Trentino front, and along the Lower Piave. The text of the statement reads:

The artillery fighting, which was normal along nearly all the front, became particularly intense in the Tonale area and fairly lively on the Lower Piave.

On the southern slopes of Sasso Rosso, in the Brenta Valley, attacks by hostile patrols, accompanied by violent machine gun and rifle fire and hand bombing, were repulsed by the fire of our advanced posts and batteries. At Grave di Papodopoli skirmishes between reconnoitering parties took place.

Our own and allied airplanes, flying low, directed machine gun fire at and bombarded enemy troops, batteries, and billets in the Asiago Basin and along the Piave.

FRENCH CONFIDENT AS DRIVE DELAYS

Rely on Foch's Genius and Their Own Fighting Power to Beat Foe Back.

ENEMY AT FULL STRENGTH

Has Numerically the Same Forces as Before, but of Inferior Quality.

By G. H. PERRIS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, May 25.—The air is sultry and the sky heavy with clouds, and still the expected storm does not burst. Old folk and young folk tending the many-colored fields of France, clerks and shopkeepers in cities, men feeding blast furnaces, men driving trains and women varnishing shell-cases turn to one another with the bleak questions: "When will it begin? Why does it not begin?" But on the front there is only a strange quietude, a waiting temper—patient and fatalistic, you may say, but warmer than those words imply, with something of the fire and promise of this May sunshine.

The pause has been abnormal. The first act of the German offensive, begun on March 21, may be said to have ended with that month, for in Artois, from Vimy Ridge by the Somme and Ancre, to the Oise there has been scarcely any change in the front since then. In Picardy the front has been stabilized since April 4, and in Flanders since the end of April.

It becomes evident that this northern extension of the offensive was originally a feint. The event shows once more that it is only in their fully prepared efforts that the Germans are at their best, and that the Allies, even with a marked inferiority of force, beat them when it is a question of spontaneous initiative or rapid adaptation to new circumstances.

The second act gave the enemy nothing like so much as the first. They gained some ground we could ill afford to lose, but nothing vital, and only at an exorbitant price. The element of surprise had been exploited to its utmost; the greatest striking force the German Empire could hope to put into the field had been spent without sparing, and no result approaching the decisive had been obtained. On the contrary, so far from being cut asunder, the Allies, while suffering losses lighter than those of the enemy, had accomplished in the crisis of the battle a unity not only of their high command, but of action and organization throughout their ranks, which has increased and will be further perfected. At every stage the German attack has become less and the allied defense more effective.

This is the barest outline of the history known to the French soldier in a hundred intimate episodes which prove to him that, whatever may be his personal fate, the cause is safe, because he and his fellows and their leaders are better men than Prussia and her subordinates can now show.

Save for the brave men who have gone and who did not fall in vain, what we have lost in these two months is less than we have gained. I do not wish to take a merely comfortable view of the situation. It remains grave enough to require all the devotion and energy the men and women of the allied nations can put into their various tasks.

Last German Draft from the East.

The peace of Bucharest liberated another body of German soldiers for service in the west, practically the last complement that can be drawn from the eastern field. Some of the lightly wounded of the first phase of the battle will now be sufficiently recovered to be thrown in again.

With these two quantities and a further exchange of troops between active and quiet sectors, it will have been possible to constitute a new mass of attack approximately as strong in numbers, although not in quality, as that with which the offensive began. I shall not be very far wrong in conjecturing that of a total of just over 200 divisions in the west, the German command is today holding about eighty in general reserve.

Already these divisions may be secretly on the way to their "jumping-off places." For five or six weeks the roads and railways have been preparing for their passage. Heavy guns have been brought up to new emplacements, and the thousand and one details of so formidable an operation have been worked out. The clash will be commensurate with the means; that is, it will far surpass any powers of description.

To say in no boastful spirit that the French await it without fear or doubt of the result is merely to record a fact. They do not believe that what will be can be as bad as what they have already gone through; and then, as they tell you, there is Foch, become in these days a very Joffre for silence. Sooner or later, when the balance of forces is sufficiently turned, the silent Foch will speak such words as the silent Joffre spoke beyond the Marne, and to yet greater purpose.

DEMAND A FREE BOHEMIA.

Catholic Parties Take Stand—Austrian Socialists to Convene.

AMSTERDAM, May 26.—The Executive Committee of the United Catholic Parties of Bohemia has decided to issue a manifesto demanding constitutional independence for "the Bohemian lands under the Hapsburgs," according to a Prague dispatch printed in the Dutch newspapers.

LONDON, May 26.—A great Socialist congress will convene in Vienna on May 30, in which representatives from all over Austria will take part, according to the Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung, as quoted in an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen.

It is added that the Socialist leaders are justified in summoning such conferences only in cases of urgent necessity.

BOMBARDMENTS IN BALKANS

PARIS, May 26.—An official dispatch from the Balkan front, dated May 25, says:

West of Doiran and on the right bank of the Vardar our batteries shelled enemy artillery positions and works. There were artillery duels around Dobropolje and raids by Serbian troops in the region of Vetrenik. West of Lake Ochrida the enemy bombarded our positions. He attempted without result an attack against our posts on the right bank of the Skumbi.

AMERICAN ARMY IN PICARDY READY

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

but if the Y. M. C. A. authorities realized the prejudice thus caused in the minds of the soldiers they would surely take vigorous action in the matter. The complaint may or may not be justified, but one certainly hears it constantly, and authoritative denunciation of the practice would remove a stumbling block to Y. M. C. A. usefulness.

In justice to the Y. M. C. A., it must be said that the soldiers of the French Moroccan division are immensely enthusiastic in its praise, and praise from France's finest soldiers is worth having. The Colonel of the Foreign Legion said that the members of the Y. M. C. A. unit with them had behaved magnificently during the heavy fighting around Villers-Bretonneux, and had spared themselves no danger or exhaustion in order to maintain the supply of cigarettes, fruit, and chocolate for the pollus in an area devoid of shelter and swept by shells and quick-firers.

Every officer of the division with whom I talked referred spontaneously to the subject with equal warmth, and it is not too much to say that the work of the five Y. M. C. A. units attached to the Moroccan Division—which, of course, is not composed of Moroccans, but of French colonial regiments which were stationed in Morocco before the war—has given the finest possible example of American courage, devotion, and generosity to men whose own record for bravery is unsurpassed in the whole French Army.

DR. MOTT DEFENDS Y. M. C. A.

Says Much Tobacco Is Given Free, and Denies Profit on Sales.

Reports from various war correspondents of THE NEW YORK TIMES that American soldiers at the front were considerably dissatified with the prices charged for tobacco by the Y. M. C. A. at its huts behind the lines were laid last night before Dr. John R. Mott, General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., who said that the organization gave away an enormous quantity of tobacco besides that which was sold.

It was the general practice, he said, to give cigarettes free of charge to soldiers in the front-line trenches or just leaving them, or in other emergencies. He estimated that the quantity thus given away last year by the Y. M. C. A. would exceed in value $1,500,000, in addition to the large quantities given for free distribution through the Y. M. C. A. by private individuals.

"This matter was looked into very carefully not long ago," said Dr. Mott last night, "and it should be made very clear that even when tobacco is sold at regular retail prices the Y. M. C. A. does not make any profit. The Quartermaster's department sells tobacco which it gets at Government rates and with free transportation, therefore the price is very low compared with that which the Y. M. C. A. has to charge even at cost.

"But if there is any profit made anywhere on individual sales, it is far more than wiped out by the tobacco and cigarettes which are given away.

"At the Y. M. C. A. dugouts immediately behind the front-line trenches coffee and tobacco are given free to the men actually holding the line, or to those who are just being relieved. In the course of the year this amounts to hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth. I have just returned from France, and while there I saw this practice being followed as to troops who were at the front or were coming away.

"This is also the custom in large troop movements. I saw one division being transferred from one part of the line to another. Troop trains kept coming through for forty-eight hours. The Y. M. C. A. was on the job when each of these trains passed through the stations, and got hot coffee or hot chocolate to every man. I was told that as those trains started the Y. M. C. A. workers at the point of departure gave every man a packet of cigarettes and a cup either of coffee or chocolate. Nothing at all is charged in cases such as this, and the total given away last year, besides that supplied by private contributors, would, I imagine, be nearer $2,000,000 than $1,500,000.

"A further investigation will be made into the matter, and it seems to me that some formal statement of this side of the association's work should be made in France, at the various recreation huts and other centres, in order to clear up any misapprehension. I have an idea that the men remember the cases when they had to pay the regular price, and probably forget at the time that there have been many occasions when tobacco and coffee were furnished free."

SAY GIANT U-BOAT IS 450 FEET LONG

Can Make 28 Knots on Surface, Carry 76 Torpedoes, and Dive in 5 Minutes.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, May 27. — With reference to the Admiralty announcement of the destruction of a German cruiser submarine, The Chronicle's naval correspondent says that, according to statements in the Swedish papers last July, based on the authority of German technical journals, the new German supersubmarines are 450 feet long and thirty-six feet broad, and had 20,000 horse power. They can make twenty-eight knots above the surface and fifteen knots submerged. They carry seventy-five torpedoes, 150 mines, and six guns, and are capable of diving in five minutes.

The correspondent says that it is certain that the guns carried by these vessels are six-inch.

DOOM OF THE U-BOAT IN AUGUST PREDICTED

American Navy Captain Quoted as Forecasting It Will Be 'Compietely Dammed.'

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 26.—The Allies absolutely have the U-boat under control, according to Dr. M. L. Raney, librarian of the Johns Hopkins University, who has just returned from Paris, where he was the sole representative of the American Library Association Overseas War Service. His remarks concerning the U-boat situation are based upon statements made to him by high naval authorities.

"The U-boat situation, according to Admiral Sims, is absolutely under control," he said. "The construction of tonnage is meeting the destruction. Captain T. L. Wilson, commanding officer of the flagship upon which I visited vessels of the American Navy in French waters, said that by the end of August we should have the U-boats completely dammed.

"One of the most important arms of the American service in France is the hydroaeroplane. Within two months the number of hydroaeroplanes has been doubled. The submarine practically has refused to function on the French coast. The Hun U-boat commanders have a wholesome fear of the American gunners, whom they know to be deadly shots.

"The American Navy has done and is doing magnificent service in French waters and in every other section to which it has been assigned. Too much cannot be said in its praise, and if the real facts were known the American people would be astounded at the extent of our naval operations.

"The only question is whether the home folk are safe. Absolute faith can be put in all of the armies in the field. There will be no falling down there. There is not one of our boys who does not know that there is only one way through—that the Hun must get his licking.

"Nothing has sent such a thrill through the trenches as the news following the recent offensive on the western front that America has wakened up and is ready to strike a blow commensurate with her size."

U-BOATS SUNK IN MAY WILL SHOW INCREASE

Leygues Says America and England in April Built 40,000 Tons More Than Losses.

PARIS, May 26.—As proof that the Allies are rapidly overcoming the submarine menace, Georges Leygues, the Minister of Marine, informed the Army and Navy War Committees of the Senate yesterday that Great Britain and the United States alone had constructed in April 40,000 tons more shipping than was sunk by the enemy.

The Minister declared also that the means employed to rid the seas of submarines had become increasingly effective since January and had given decisive results.

The Minister pointed out the tremendous strides recently made by the Allies in repairing ships damaged by torpedoes or mines and declared that co-ordination between the allied nations had become so smooth in the last four months that the tonnage restored to the sea exceeded 500,000 tons weekly.

Great Britain, he said, repaired 598,000 tons in one week recently, while France effected repairs on 260,000 tons in one month. The increased building and more efficient and speedier repair work were constantly bringing better results in the transport of troops and supplies.

As to the increasing destruction of submarines, which was constant, said the Minister, the figures for April were excellent, showing an increase over the preceding months, but were far surpassed by the results known to have been attained thus far in May.

Jacques Dumesnil, Under Secretary of Aeronautics, announced to the committeemen that the program, for the construction of naval machines prepared in 1917 had already been equaled in 1918, but that a new and more intensive effort was planned.

REPLACING DUTCH SHIPS.

Germany Reported to Have Lent Two to Atone for Torpedoing.

AMSTERDAM, May 26.—Two German ships will sail in the near future from the Dutch East Indies to Holland as Belgian relief ships, according to a Rotterdam telegram to the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant. The German vessels, the dispatch says, have been placed at the disposal of Holland by the German Government to replace two of the six Dutch ships which were torpedoed in the English Channel on Feb. 22, 1917, when an entire fleet of Dutch merchantmen, supposedly free from submarine depredations, was attacked by a German U-boat and all of them either destroyed or badly damaged.

By an agreement reached several months ago Germany undertook, under certain conditions, to replace the lost vessels.

Ruth Law Has Not Disappeared.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 26. — Reports have been in circulation all over the country in the last three months that Miss Ruth Law, the aviatrix, had disappeared. Miss Law was in Washington in the latter part of April taking part in the Liberty Loan rally and flew several times under the auspices of the Liberty Loan Committee. She also sold Liberty bonds at an official booth on the White Lot near the White House.

Miss Law, who has been flying under a license granted by the War Department, arrived in Washington on the afternoon of April 23. She made a flight over Pennsylvania Avenue on April 25, and during the local Liberty Loan parade on the following day gave exhibition flights near the White House.

COME FOR NEW DESTROYERS

American Navy Officers Say These Craft Will End U-Boat Menace.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, May 26.—Officers of the United States Navy arrived today from England to join newly constructed destroyers. They confirmed reports of the successful warfare waged by the American and British Navies on the German submarines.

They said that patrol boats and submarines were taking part in the campaign as well as the destroyers, and that when there was a sufficient number of the vessels to protect all the convoys across the Atlantic the U-boat menace would be a thing of the past, and hunting them with depth charges and howitzers would be regarded as a nautical sport. When this had been accomplished, they said, the navies would turn to the Mediterranean, and render its waters safe for transports and supply ships.

SAW SUBMARINE RAMMED.

Transport Captain Says Liner's Skipper Will Get £1,000.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, May 26.—The Captain of a transport, who arrived here today from England, confirmed the report of the ramming of a German submarine off the English coast several days ago. He said that the Captain of the liner would receive £1,000 for sinking the U-boat, which was one of the latest type and carried a crew of seventy officers and men.

According to the story told by the chief officer, who was on the bridge at the time with the Captain, the eighteen German sailors rescued by a lifeboat dropped by the liner were afterward picked up by a British destroyer which reached the scene a few minutes after the submarine disappeared.

The commander signaled to the Captain of the transport not to stop, as it might be dangerous.

For Your Protection

ASPIRIN

For the past 14 years

Made on the banks of the Hudson

BAYER

Bayer-Tablets and Capsules of Aspirin contain genuine Aspirin. Demand them in the original packages. For your protection every package and *every tablet* is plainly and invariably marked with

"The Bayer Cross" — BAYER — "Your Guarantee of Purity"

The trade-mark "Aspirin" (Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.) is a guarantee that the monoaceticacidester of salicylicacid in these tablets and capsules is of the reliable Bayer manufacture.

Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin

All Wool W. & H. Suits $25, $28 and $30

SUITS which are paragons of value, in a rising market.

Not only all wool—fine in texture—but with the old W. & H. standard trimmings.

Linen canvas inside, instead of the cotton many are using.

Have all the virtues of finer tailoring, now rarely found within this price range.

With the crowning virtue of inborn W. & H. style emanating from the best New York sources.

Generous assortments of materials, patterns and models.

Other suits, $20 to $60.

Straw hats—the entire field—$2 to $25.

Largest Haberdashery Business in America

Weber and Heilbroner

Eleven Stores

241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 775 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 30 Broad, 42nd and Fifth Ave.

Clothes at 30 Broad, 241 B'way, 1185 B'way, 44th and B'way, 42d and Fifth Avenue

FRANKLIN SIMON

High and Low

Banister Shoes for MEN

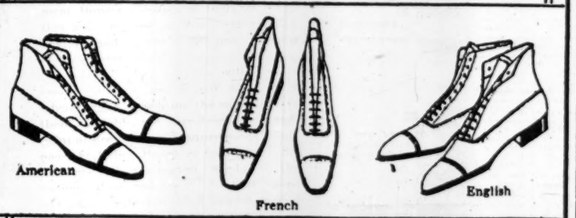
$9.50 and $11.00

Are More Custom Looking Than Customary!

THE Franklin Simon Men's Shoe Shop is probably the fastest growing shop of its kind in New York. There are two reasons for it. One is, that we never charge more than other shops and frequently charge less. The other is, that we inject our own ideas into the designs of our Banister Shoes so as to give them a custom rather than a customary appearance.

At $9.50, the leathers embrace tan, mahogany, and black Russia calf, patent leather, and Ko-ko calf.

At $11.00, they are shown with buckskin uppers and Cordovan.



Men's Shoe Shop—2 West 38th Street
Separate Shop on Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE

THE HIGH-SET WAIST AND DEEP VENTED BACK CONTRIBUTE TREMENDOUSLY TO THE ATTRACTIVENESS OF THE FINCHLEY GARMENT SKETCHED.

THE BI-SWING, EXPANDING SLEEVE FEATURE ACCOMPLISHES A PRACTICAL PURPOSE AND ASSURES COMFORT.

ALTHOUGH ONLY ONE-EIGHTH SILK LINED, SHAPELINESS IS RETAINED.

CUSTOM SERVICE WITHOUT THE ANNOYANCE OF A TRY-ON

$35

READY-TO-PUT-ON TAILORED AT FASHION PARK

FINCHLEY

5 West 46th Street

NEW YORK

Franklin Simon & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE

We are showing some beautiful skeleton lined Flannel Suits for men this season, but we are frank to confess that the hand-tailoring we put into them is the whole show

Men's Ready-for-Service Flannel Suits

$25 to $40

Men's Clothing Shop—8 West Thirty-Eighth Street
Separate Shop on the Street Level

nerve

"I started in business for myself March 15, 1913, largely on *nerve*, with SYSTEM, the Magazine of Business, as adviser. My capital was $400," writes S. W. Leavitt, proprietor of the Creston Rubber Company, Creston, Iowa. "I now have three stores. The magazine SYSTEM is the foundation of my business."

Advertising in SYSTEM reaches enterprising men

OUR MEN VICTORS IN PATROL ACTIONS

Twenty Men in Lorraine Drive Back a Force Armed with Machine Guns.

SILENT RAID IN PICARDY

German Trenches Entered — Berlin Insists, However, That They Took Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—General Pershing's bulletin for Sunday, issued tonight by the War Department, tells how an American patrol of an officer and twenty men in the Lorraine sector last night drove back and inflicted losses upon an enemy patrol armed with light machine guns and assisted by machine gun fire from the enemy lines.

On Friday, according to his Saturday report, which was delayed in transmission, American troops in Picardy raided German trenches, killing and capturing a number of the enemy.

Today's statement says:

In the course of patrol encounters our troops drove back the enemy, and inflicted a number of casualties.

Last night in Lorraine one of our patrols, consisting of an officer and twenty men, gained contact with an enemy patrol of about equal strength, which was supplied with light machine guns and assisted by machine gun fire from its own lines. In the fighting which ensued our patrol drove back the enemy, killing several of them.

Following is the text of Saturday's report:

Yesterday in Picardy our troops executed a successful silent raid, and inflicted on the enemy a number of losses in killed and prisoners.

There is nothing else of importance to report.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 26, (Associated Press.)—An American patrol had an engagement last night in the Lunéville sector with a German patrol carrying light machine guns, and routed the enemy in a sharp fight. Several of the Germans were killed. Their bodies were dragged back by their comrades. There were no American losses.

On the same sector a German Sergeant crept into the American lines, holding up his hands and shouting "Kamerad." He said he had had enough of fighting for the Kaiser and von Hindenburg. He was sent to the rear.

The artillery action generally was light in the Toul and Lunéville sectors. American airmen concluded several missions successfully without encountering any German machines.

American forces in the Montdidier region carried out a silent raid upon enemy positions day before yesterday, killing six men and capturing one. Without the assistance of the artillery, the Americans slipped into the enemy trenches and quickly accomplished their work.

Berlin Reports Our Patrol "Cut Up."

AMSTERDAM, May 26. — "Heavy losses" were inflicted upon the Americans on the Picardy front in the repulse of strong American patrols yesterday west of Montdidier, it is asserted in a semi-official German report received today in a Berlin telegram.

The report, in the course of a description of yesterday's military operations, says:

"West of Montdidier strong American patrols advanced against our front. One American patrol was entirely cut up by our fire. The others were thrown back by counterattack. The Americans thereby suffered heavy losses."

FOUR U. S. AVIATORS MISSING.

They Had Been Fighting on Haig's Front—Two Fell in German Lines.

AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS ON THE BRITISH FRONT, May 25, (Associated Press.)—Four American aviators have been reported missing on the British front, two of whom were brought down behind the German lines, since April (May?) 12. The names of the missing men are not yet available.

There is no confirmation as yet of the claim of Thursday's German official statement that three American airplanes were brought down on Wednesday on the Lys front.

SCOFFS AT OUR 'HORDES.'

Berlin Thinks Their 'Lightning Training' of Little Account.

AMSTERDAM, May 26. — Regarding the American "hordes" training in the French camps, the semi-official Nord-deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of Berlin remarks:

"Fresh reinforcements are meanwhile maturing in our recruiting depots behind the front, and we will wait and see whether the lightning-trained Yankee will hold his own against the German lads who have had military training from their youth."

WASHINGTON TO ISSUE PERSHING'S BULLETINS

Communiques to be Given Out at Capital in Future to Relieve Cable Congestion.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—General Pershing's daily communiqués will hereafter be issued for the press of the United States exclusively at the War Department here.

Copies for the papers of England, France, and Italy will be given out at headquarters of the expeditionary forces, where it is understood they will be available to American correspondents, but only for their information.

Decision to have the communiqués issued here is understood to have resulted from two considerations. The first was to prevent further congestion of already overcrowded cable wires which would result from each American correspondent cabling the communiqués separately, and the second was to make the communiqués available in Washington for all newspapers of the United States at the same time.

BIBLE CHECKS BULLET OVER SOLDIER'S HEART

W. R. Wilson, Whose Life Was Thus Saved, Will Present Relic to the Government.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 26, (Associated Press.)—Many stories have been told since the beginning of the war of lives being saved by Bibles. An American soldier is in actual possession of a bullet-riddled Bible which saved his life. He is William R. Wilson, 19 years old, of New Castle, Penn.

Young Wilson is alive today in a hospital in the rear of the American sector in Picardy, rapidly recovering from a minor wound. A Bible and a small trench mirror, which he was accustomed to carry in his left breast pocket, prevented a German sharpshooter's bullet from reaching his heart.

According to his friends, Wilson, who is an orphan, had been in the habit of reading the Bible daily. He was resting in the rear lines last Sunday, with his Bible as his only comfort. He was ordered to the front line, where a sharpshooter's bullet felled him. Comrades who carried him off found that he was suffering only from a flesh wound in the breast, thanks to his Bible and the trench mirror through which the bullet passed. A second bullet struck him in the arm, but this wound is not serious.

Wilson says that he is going to present the Bible to the United States as soon as he is discharged from the hospital.

General Pershing Reports 28 Casualties; 5 Commissioned Officers on Day's List

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The War Department today gave out a list of 28 casualties in the American army abroad, bringing the total to 6,342. The list included 5 killed in action, 2 died of wounds, 5 died of disease, 2 died of accident, 7 severely wounded, 5 slightly wounded, and 2 missing in action.

Five commissioned officers are included. Major Samuel M. Wilson, Captain William J. Burdell, and Lieutenant Frederick H. Cone were wounded severely. Lieutenants Walter Victor Barneby and Paul B. Kurtz, both aviators, were killed by accident.

SUMMARY OF ARMY CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Reported May 26.	Total.
Killed in action	534	5	539
Died of wounds	224	2	226
Lost at sea	291	0	291
Killed by accident	249	2	251
Gas and other causes	74	0	74
Killed or prisoner	1	0	1
Died of disease	1,092	5	1,097
Civilians	7	0	7
Total deaths	2,472	14	2,486
Wounded	3,551	12	3,563
Captured	68	0	68
Missing	223	2	225
Grand total	6,314	28	6,342

ARMY CASUALTIES REPORTED MAY 26.

Army casualties made public today, including names of next of kin and emergency addresses, are:

KILLED IN ACTION—5.

Corporals.

FREEBORN, ALEX; William Freeborn, Collins, Mon.

MULLINS, TROY; Silas Mullins, Haldeman, Ky.

Privates.

BISHOP, RAY M.; L. E. Bishop, Lewistown, Ill.

MAJOR, JAMES H.; E. L. Major, Osceola, Texas.

WOODS, ROBERT A.; Mrs. Stella Sutton, Delhi, La.

DIED OF WOUNDS—2.

Privates.

BLAIR, HERBERT E.; Mrs. Agnes Haywood, 115 Le Roy St., Dayton, Ohio.

JABLONOWSKI, WLADYSLAW; Sador Jablonowski, 8,020 Lowinsky St., Cleveland, Ohio.

DIED OF DISEASE—5.

Corporal.

BOGGS, EDWIN W.; Mrs. Lillian Haywood, 248 S. Olive St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Master Signal Electrician.

WILKENS, FRANK W.; Mrs. Elvira Wilkens, R. F. D. 1, Laconia, N. H.

Privates.

BYRNE, CHARLES R.; Mrs. Sarah Byrne, 99 N. Ogden St., Buffalo, N. Y.

McFARLAND, CHARLES E.; John E. McFarland, Gen. Del. La Junta, Col.

WILLIAMS, JERRY M.; Hattie Wright, 455 Eslava St., Mobile, Ala.

DIED OF ACCIDENT—2.

Lieutenants.

BARNEBY, WALTER VICTOR; Mrs. W. V. Barneby, 222 30th St., Newport News, Va.

KURTZ, PAUL B.; William B. Kurtz, Manheim St., Germantown, Penn.

WOUNDED SEVERELY—7.

Major.

WILSON, SAMUEL M.; Mrs. Samuel M. Wilson, 224 Walnut St., Lexington, Ky.

Captain.

BURDELL, WILLIAM J.; Mrs. William J. Burdell, care John P. Hickey, Hotel Milwaukee, Hot Springs, Ark.

Lieutenant.

CONE, FREDERICK H.; Mrs. Frederick H. Cone, 180 West Fifty-ninth St., New York.

Privates.

HAMPTON, EARLE; Mrs. A. E. Larkin, 947 Martin St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

LINDSTROM, EDWARD; John Lindstrom, Windber, Penn.

MILLER, JOHN; Joseph Miller, 237 Broadway, Dickinson, N. D.

TOKAI, FELIX; Tony Zedani, 1,805 North 12th St., St. Louis, Mo.

WOUNDED SLIGHTLY—5.

Privates.

DAVIS, GEORGE W.; Mrs. Gertrude Davis, Box 120, Laramie, Wyo.

DUNNING, CHARLES J.; Mrs. Mary Dunning, 161 10th St., Buffalo, N. Y.

FRITSCH, WILLIAM F.; Miss Margaret Fritsch, 2,867 Kelley Av., Chicago.

POLEJEWSKI, ALEXANDER; John Polejewski, Orleans, Minn.

SHORT, LAFE G.; Dr. W. G. Short, 314 North 4th Av., Durant, Okla.

MISSING IN ACTION—2.

Privates.

REICHMAN, HERMAN; William Reichman, 4847 North 5th St., Philadelphia.

SVITAK, HENRY; Mrs. Carrie Svitak, 3434 Tilton St., Philadelphia.

LIEUT. F. H. CONE WOUNDED.

New York Man Was a Member of the Old Seventh.

First Lieutenant Frederick H. Cone, who was reported on General Pershing's casualty list yesterday as wounded, was attached to the supply train of the 77th Division, Quartermaster's Department. His home is at 170 West Fifty-ninth Street, where his wife was apprised of his injury.

Lieutenant Cone is 43 years old and served for many years in the 7th Regiment, N. G. N. Y. He attended the Officers' Training Camp last May, and a few months later received his commission, being attached to divisional headquarters. He sailed for France about two months ago. He owns an export and import business, Frederick H. Cone & Co., at 1 Burling Slip.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—Lieutenant Paul B. Kurtz, mentioned in the casualty list, was the son of William B. Kurtz, a Philadelphia banker. He recently received the French cross of war for bravery in air battles. He was a student at Harvard, and had been in the American ambulance service in France since 1915.

Brooklyn Soldier Captured.

The Misses Eleanor and Katherine Lehane of 921 Sixtieth Street, Brooklyn, learned yesterday from the War Department that their brother, Jeremiah Lehane, 27 years old, a private in the 9th Infantry, had been taken prisoner by the Germans. He was reported missing on May 6. Lehane came to the United States from Ireland eight years ago. Before he joined the regular army at the beginning of war he was a waiter.

BRITISH DOMINANT IN MESOPOTAMIA

Most Fertile Districts, Thousands of Men, and Huge Supplies Taken from the Turks.

LONDON, May 26.—Large areas of Mesopotamia have been cleared of the enemy, denying to him the most fertile districts at a time when the crops are just ripening, thousands of prisoners have been captured, together with many cannon, machine guns, and an enormous amount of booty by the British forces operating in the valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates since March, according to the official correspondent with the field forces in that theatre of the war.

Describing the operations which led to the defeat of the Turks in March, the correspondent says the Turks attempted to make a stand at Khan Bagdhadi, which the British infantry assaulted and took on the evening of March 26. In the meantime, the British cavalry, after a weary and difficult march, gained the Aleppo Road where it crosses the Wadi Hamrin, and cut off the enemy's retreat by road and river. The foe's attempts to break through this barrier at midnight were repulsed, and they lost over 1,000 prisoners.

The next morning the pursuit was vigorously continued and went on during March 27 and 28. The prisoners taken included a commander and staff of the 50th Turkish Division and 5,000 men. Fourteen guns and about fifty machine guns were also captured, in addition to vast quantities of rifle ammunition.

The large quantities of munitions taken by the British forces indicated that preparations had been made for the Turco-German army that was to have descended from Aleppo and captured Bagdad last Autumn. This movement, however, was frustrated by the British forces concentrating on the Gaza front, in Southern Palestine.

At the beginning of May the scattered distribution of Turkish forces in the Kifri and Kirluk areas afforded an opportunity for the infliction of another defeat upon the enemy. These operations were successful, both Kifri and Kirluk being taken, with about 3,000 prisoners, sixteen cannon, and twenty-six machine guns, besides much other booty.

HEARD GERMANS BOAST AS LAST DRIVE STARTED

Miss Spink, American Singer, Back from Berlin, Says They Were Confident of Victory in March.

Miss Bonaventura Spink, an American singer, arrived yesterday in New York on her way home to Indianapolis after singing for four years in Germany. She went over in 1914 to join the Royal Dresden Opera Company and was afterward transferred to the Imperial Opera House in Berlin, where the management had promised an engagement, which did not materialize.

"They told me that I was to sing all season in Berlin," Miss Spink said, "but after I reached the city I was told that German singers must be taken care of first. I left Berlin on March 25, four days after the Germans started what they termed the march that was to drive the English into the sea. German officers said that the British armies were being cut to pieces and were panic-stricken after the German attack, and that the officers had no control over the men. They also said that America could not do anything, and sending an army was only a bluff, as the English would all be dead before they arrived. All the Allies would be shot and Germany triumphant in a victorious peace before the end of the year. That was the kind of information given to the people in the first days of the offensive.

"The Germans never keep their word. At Christmas time, when the peace was made with Russia, the Government promised not to remove any troops from the eastern front, but they were right then sending trains packed with soldiers from that section to the western front day and night. I know because they used to pass the house where I lived, and I watched them many times. At that time the German General Staff was afraid of the strength of the British Army, and I heard officers say that it was imperative to rush all the reinforcements they could to the western front to prevent the enemy making an offensive before they were ready to attack the Entente Allies in the Spring. The railroad cars were very dilapidated, and all the metal work and leather straps and seats had been removed. The locomotives were broken down, too, and unable to haul the trains at any rate of speed, until a number of new engines were brought down from the Baltic provinces and put in to operation on the main lines in Germany."

Miss Spink said that many of the rich merchants in Denmark were pro-German, and had sold all their milk, eggs, butter and other dairy produce to the Germans. When she spoke to some of them in Copenhagen about it they excused themselves by stating that England was such a long way off they were obliged to sell to Germany. She added that the rich people in Germany could get food, but the poor had very little to eat.

STOP ALABAMA STRIKE.

Taft and Walsh Induce Iron Miners to Accept Arbitration.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—William H. Taft and Frank P. Walsh of the National War Labor Board effected an agreement in St. Louis yesterday between the striking employes of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company of Russellville, Ala., and officials of the company, by which the men will immediately return to work pending arbitration.

The men work in the iron mines operated by the company, and between 400 and 500 have been involved in the strike. The present wage rate runs from 19 to 38 cents an hour. The men are asking a flat increase of $2 a day. They also ask a reduction of the working day from ten to eight hours, and relief from certain other conditions, including an alleged practice of the company of charging 20 per cent. for salary advances in cash and of a so-called "permit system," under which none of the men may enter the employ of another company in the Russellville district without a permit from their last employer.

Company officials denied the existence of the permit system except as it applied to transfers from one to another of the departments of the same company. Representatives of the company also declared that wages had been increased from 80 to 100 per cent. since 1914. Representatives of the men, however, assert that the present scale of wages does not provide a living wage in view of the prevailing cost of necessities.

CROWELL CUTTING ARMY RED TAPE

Inaugurates Survey to Reduce Lost Motion in Various War Department Bureaus.

INVOLVES 25,000 EMPLOYES

Col. Reeves in Charge of Inquiry by Which It Is Hoped to Establish Constructive Reforms.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—With a view to determining where more army red tape may be eliminated, Benedict Crowell, First Assistant Secretary of War, has inaugurated a thorough investigation into the office personnel and methods of the various War Department bureaus. The survey is being conducted by Colonel Ira L. Reeves, an infantry officer, detailed temporarily in the Inspector General's Department.

"The inquiry," said Mr. Crowell today, "is intended to be of a constructive nature. No criticisms will be made unless accompanied by full recommendations as to an improved means of performing the work. It is intended to make changes of an evolutionary rather than a revolutionary nature. Reports are rendered from day to day of weak spots in the War Department organization, with recommendations that immediate steps be taken looking to their correction. The intention is that no general plan of reorganization shall be attempted, as such a plan would retard activities. The idea is to speed up, but to do it through the elimination, one at a time, of congested centres. Results are being expeditiously obtained, and it is believed that the survey already has resulted in increased efficiency, the speeding up of activities generally and the turning out of a greater amount of work with fewer employes."

There has been very rapid expansion of the various bureaus of the War Department. At the outbreak of the war there were fewer than 3,000 employes on duty. The number is now approximately 25,000, an increase of 800 per cent. The increase in the army itself has been more than 1,500 per cent. The increase in personnel at the administrative end of the war has not kept pace with the growth of the military establishment.

"When the present inquiry was begun," said Mr Crowell, "many criticisms of the War Department were taken up for consideration. Some of these were based on presumption and were not of a constructive nature. The inquiry has developed the fact that many blunders were attributable largely to inexperience on the part of those charged with the responsibilities and the lack of sufficient trained force to master at once all the details of the enormous undertaking.

"When the United States entered the war the entire army, including all officers and enlisted men, consisted of less than 100,000. The army, however, had had some experience in handling problems larger than those normally confronting it in the mobilization of the National Guard on the Mexican border. The border troubles also had resulted in a small increase in the permanent establishment and the retention in the service of a considerable number of National Guard troops."

Four out of every hundred officers in the service now were in the army at the time the war began. Probably less than one-third of 1 per cent. of the entire commissioned force has had sufficient service to be equipped for responsible military positions as judged by European standards.

Army officers say that one feature of the military administration which is not plain to the layman is the fact that there are legal requirements making it necessary that more complete records be kept of all military activities than is required in the case of large industrial institutions. These requirements usually are referred to as "red tape." They involve an increased amount of office work, requiring a large clerical and supervisory force.

"In the face of such legal restrictions as exist," said Mr. Crowell, "the army has attempted to clear itself of so-called red tape. It is the purpose of the present inquiry to eliminate lost motion and get direct results. Most of the bureaus already have employed efficiency experts who have attempted to install modern methods. Many new suggestions have been made which are rapidly being carried into effect. In installing new efficiency methods it has been essential to maintain certain characteristics of the military establishment necessary to sustain military discipline."

RECORD CARE FOR ARMY.

Nothing Like It Ever Before in History, Says President.

WASHINGTON, May 26. — No army ever before assembled in history has had more painstaking thought given to the protection and stimulation of its mental, moral, and physical manhood than the new American army, President Wilson declared in a statement made public here today by the Commission on Training Camp Activities.

"Every endeavor is being made to surround our fighting men with the kind of environment which a democracy owes to those fighting in its behalf," the President said. "I do not believe it is an exaggeration to say that no army ever before assembled in history had had more conscientious and painstaking thought given to the protection and stimulation of its mental, moral, and physical manhood. In this work the Commission on Training Camp Activities have represented the Government and the Government's solicitude that the moral and spiritual resources of the nation should be mobilized behind the troops."

The President's statement appears in "Keeping Our Fighters Fit for War, and After," an official account of the educational and recreational activities in the army and navy training camps, written by Edward Frank Allen in cooperation with Raymond B. Fosdick, Chairman of the commission. A striking contrast is drawn between the demoralizing conditions obtaining on the Mexican border in 1916, when American troops were concentrated there, and the conditions of training camps today.

M'ADOO INDORSES WAGE INCREASES

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

sented will call for thorough co-operation.

To Distribute $150,000,000 Soon.

The pay increases are effective next Saturday, and retroactive to last Jan. 1. More than $150,000,000 will be distributed within a few weeks as back pay in lump sums ranging approximately from $100 to $200.

All increases now ordered will be determined according to a percentage scale based on pay received in December, 1915, and any increases which have been allowed within that time will be deducted. In many cases raises in pay in the last two and a half years are about equal to the increases now approved, and consequently those employes will get little if any more. To correct just such situations when injustices are apparent is the new allowances, and members of the four leading railway brotherhoods, whose pay was raised through operation of the Adamson act, are to receive from 10 to 40 per cent. additional, a smaller increase than they asked of the railroads shortly before the Government took control.

The wage order applies to all employes of the 164 roads now under Federal management, but not to the so-called short lines, unless they are retained by the Government after July 1. It affects employes of terminal, union station, and switching companies, lighters, ferries, and tugs owned by railroads, but not employes of railroad boat lines on the lakes, rivers, or coastwise traffic. Although Pullman cars now are under Government operation, Pullman employes will not benefit unless the Railroad Administration decides to retain management of the cars.

In announcing his decision Mr. McAdoo appealed to railroad employes to forget dissensions and disappointments arising under private control, and to remember that the success of the war depends largely on their service.

To meet the expense of the wage increase, the biggest ever granted to railroad or any other class of employes at one time, the Railroad Administration has discussed raising freight and passenger rates.

The percentages of wage increase range from 43 for men who received $46 a month in December, 1915, down to a small rate for those receiving just under $250, and no more is allowed men who made $250 or more in 1915. The actual additions run up to $34.

With the exceptions of officers and messenger boys under 18, who receive smaller increases, all employes who received less than $46 a month receive a flat increase of $20, with the provision that laborers paid by the day shall get a minimum of 2½ cents an hour above the rate six months ago.

Table of Increases.

The table of increases as announced, itemised for each dollar of wages received in December, 1915, may be summarized as follows:

Monthly Rate in 1915.	Increase Above 1915 Pay.
$46 to $50	$20.21 to $21.50
50 to 55	21.60 to 22.35
55 to 60	22.86 to 24.60
60 to 65	25.01 to 26.65
65 to 70	27.06 to 28.70
70 to 75	29.11 to 30.75
75 to 80	31.16 to 32.70
80 to 85	32.75 to 34.00
85 to 90	33.85 to 33.25
90 to 95	33.10 to 32.50
95 to 100	32.35 to 31.75
100 to 105	31.60 to 31.00
105 to 110	29.11 to 27.50
110 to 115	27.12 to 25.66
115 to 120	25.81 to 23.96
120 to 125	23.64 to 22.40
125 to 130	22.11 to 20.96
130 to 135	20.69 to 19.63
135 to 140	19.38 to 18.39
140 to 145	18.16 to 17.24
145 to 150	17.02 to 16.17
150 to 155	15.96 to 15.16
155 to 160	14.97 to 14.22
160 to 165	14.04 to 13.33
165 to 170	13.16 to 12.50
170 to 175	12.34 to 11.71
175 to 180	11.56 to 10.97
180 to 185	10.83 to 10.27
185 to 190	10.15 to 9.61
190 to 195	9.48 to 8.97
195 to 200	8.85 to 8.38
200 to 205	8.25 to 7.80
205 to 210	7.69 to 7.26
210 to 215	7.16 to 6.74
215 to 220	6.64 to 6.25
220 to 225	6.15 to 5.78
225 to 230	5.69 to 5.33
230 to 235	5.24 to 4.89
235 to 240	4.81 to 4.56

$239.01 to $250—Enough to make $250 flat.

Increases on Daily and Hourly Basis.

The following table gives an idea of the increase in the wages of employes paid on a daily basis:

Old Rate Per Day.	New Rate Per Day.
$0.75 to $1.50	$1.52 to $2.27
1.55 to 2.00	2.32 to 2.83
2.05 to 2.50	2.89 to 3.53
2.55 to 3.00	3.60 to 4.23
3.05 to 3.50	4.30 to 4.77
3.55 to 4.00	4.81 to 5.20
4.05 to 4.50	5.24 to 5.62
4.55 to 5.00	5.66 to 6.05
5.05 to 5.50	6.09 to 6.47
5.55 to 6.00	6.51 to 6.90
6.05 to 6.50	6.94 to 7.32
6.55 to 7.00	7.36 to 7.75
7.05 to 7.60	7.79 to 8.25

The following table shows the increase in wages of employes paid on an hourly basis, the rate being cents per hour:

Old Rate.	New Rate.
.10 to .20	.1975 to .2975
.205 to .30	.3025 to .425
.305 to .40	.43 to .56
.405 to .50	.5675 to .65
.505 to .60	.6525 to .7350
.605 to .70	.74 to .82
.705 to .80	.825 to .905
.805 to .90	.91 to .99
.905 to $1.00	.995 to $1.075
$1.005 to $1.10	$1.08 to $1.1575
$1.105 to $1.20	$1.16 to $1.20

Increases on Mileage Basis.

These tables show the increase in wages paid on a mileage basis, the rates applying "per day" or its established equivalent in miles:

PASSENGER ENGINEERS.

Old Rate.	New Rate.
$4.10 to $4.50	$4.56 to $5.01
4.53 to 4.90	5.04 to 5.45
4.95 to 5.53	5.51 to 6.15
5.55 to 6.00	6.17 to 6.68
6.05 to 7.00	6.73 to 7.79

PASSENGER FIREMEN.

$1.91 to $2.50	$2.46 to $3.22
2.51 to 3.00	3.23 to 3.86
3.05 to 3.45	3.93 to 4.44
3.60 to 4.25	4.64 to 5.47

PASSENGER CONDUCTORS.

$2.50 to $3.47	$2.89 to $4.01

PASSENGER BAGGAGEMEN.

$1.40 to $2.00	$1.94 to $2.77

PASSENGER TRAINMEN.

$1.35 to $1.87	$1.88 to $2.61

FREIGHT ENGINEERS.

$4.25 to $5.00	$4.91 to $5.78
5.05 to 5.50	5.83 to 6.35
5.55 to 6.00	6.41 to 6.93
6.10 to 6.50	7.05 to 7.51
6.75 to 7.25	7.80 to 8.37

FREIGHT FIREMEN.

$2.25 to $3.00	$3.02 to $4.03
3.01 to 3.50	4.04 to 4.70
3.55 to 4.00	4.77 to 5.37
4.05 to 4.55	5.44 to 6.11

FREIGHT CONDUCTORS.

$2.31 to $4.00	$2.78 to $4.82
4.10 to 5.04	4.94 to 6.07
5.08 to 7.00	6.12 to 8.54

"Wage Runs with the Place."

To figure the increase he will get each employe should determine the pay which his present position carried in December, 1915, for if he has been promoted or demoted his new wage is based upon the 1915 pay of the position which he now holds. Increases which have accompanied promotions are not increases in the sense of the new schedule, since "the wage runs with the place," not with the man.

Back pay due under the retroactive increases will be sent to any man who has been dismissed from the railroad service since Jan. 1 or who has entered the army or navy, but not to an employe who quit voluntarily.

An important principle contained in the Director General's order is that reductions in hours since 1915 are not to be regarded as increases in pay. This means that employes of the four brotherhoods affected by the Adamson act are to receive additions on top of the increases developed by that act.

For instance, an engineer who made $4 a day working ten hours in 1915 may have had his pay increased to $5 for the same number of hours under the Adamson act. But for the purposes of applying the new scale $5 is considered as $4 a day of eight hours, with $1 for two hours' overtime. Consequently, the pay will be increased on the basis of $4 a day, and overtime will be paid at the same rate of increase.

On this principle train employes, including members of the leading brotherhoods, will receive approximately the following proportional increases over 1915 pay, or their equivalent when pay is based on miles operated: Passenger engineers, 11 per cent.; passenger firemen and helpers, 28 per cent.; passenger conductors, 15 per cent.; passenger baggagemen, 38 per cent.; passenger brakemen and flagmen, 40 per cent.; freight engineers, 15 per cent.; freight firemen and helpers, 34 per cent.; freight conductors, 20 per cent.; freight brakemen and flagmen, 40 per cent. These men also must deduct increases granted since 1915.

Recognition of Eight-Hour Day.

The recognition of the eight-hour basis, though important as a principle, does not materially affect the scale of new wages granted. For instance, a man who in 1915 received $3 for a ten-hour day would now get $4.23 for ten hours, but this $4.23 would be considered as $3.38 for a day's work (eight hours) and 85 cents for two hours' overtime. When readjustments are made later, involving possibly extra rates of pay for overtime, the full effect of the new principle will become more apparent.

Mr. McAdoo explained that although the Wage Commission had not recommended adoption of this principle he felt it just to do so, both in view of the general movement toward recognition of the shorter working day and more specifically because the Government recognizes the principle in public works and contracts.

The principle of paying women the same as men for comparable work and negroes the same as white men for the same services, the Director General also explained, is in conformity with Government policies in other lines of employment.

The negro rule will affect many roads in the South, where negroes are employed largely as firemen, trainmen, switchmen, laborers, and for other work. This rule will become effective June 1, but payment of back wages will not include increases resulting from the rule.

The new Board of Railroad Wages and Working Conditions is composed of J. J. Dermody, Vice President of the Order of Railway Telegraphers; G. M. Sines, Vice President of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; O. Wharton, head of the railway employes' department of the American Federation of Labor; F. F. Gaines, Superintendent of motive power of the Central of Georgia Railway; C. E. Lindsey, Maintenance of Ways Engineer for the New York Central, and W. E. Morse, General Manager of the Denver & Salt Lake Railroad. The latter three have resigned their positions with the railroads. The board will sit in Washington, probably continuously.

Duties of the Board.

"It shall be the duty of the board," says the wage order, "to hear and investigate matters presented by railway employes or their representatives affecting inequalities as to wages and working conditions, whether as to individual employes or classes of labor, conditions arising from competition with employes in other industries, rules and working conditions for the several classes of employes, whether for the country as a whole or different parts of the country. The board shall hear and investigate other matters affecting wages and conditions of employment referred to it by the Director General. The board shall be solely an advisory body and shall submit its recommendations to the Director General for his determination."

This order contemplates a strong effort to iron out many inequalities now existing. The board will deal with organized and unorganized employes alike, and the Railroad Administration on its own initiative will take up the claims of railway clerks and other unorganized men.

In the preamble to the wage order Director General McAdoo said:

"No problem so vast and intricate as that of doing practical justice to the 2,000,000 railroad employes of the country can be regarded as completely settled and disposed of by the decision or order; therefore the Board of Railroad Wages and Working Conditions is hereby established."

Appealing for the enthusiastic support of officials and employes, Mr. McAdoo said:

"It is my earnest hope that railroad officials and railroad employes will realize that their relations under Federal control are not based on the old conditions of private management. Dissensions and disappointments should be forgotten, and all should now remember that they are not only serving their country in the operation of the railroads but that upon the character, quality, and loyalty of that service depends in large measure our success in this war.

"It is an inspiring task—this task of putting upon a more just and equitable basis the wages and working conditions of loyal workers in railroad service—and I confidently expect the patriotic support and assistance of every railroad official and every railroad employe in performing that task with credit and with honor to their country."

The only provision for limitation of earnings in the order is a rule that, in individual cases where the new scale permits increases "greater than is appropriate or necessary to those trainmen and enginemen who make abnormal amounts of mileage and who therefore make already abnormally high monthly earnings," officials of each railroad may take up with committees of men the question of limiting mileage made per month by employes paid on the mileage basis.

Special rates of pay are provided for office, messenger, and chore boys, and similar employes under eighteen years, as follows: $20 increase per month, where the pay in December, 1915, was from $30 to $45 a month; $15 increase, where the rate was from $20 to $30 a month; $10 increase, where the rate was less than $20 a month.

Creation of the new Wage Board will not affect the duties of the existing Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1, having charge of disputes over interpretation of wage or employment rules affecting the trainmen's brotherhoods, nor other adjustment boards to be created soon for other classes of labor. These adjustment boards are quasi-judicial bodies, passing on interpretations which involve wages only incidentally, while the new board of railroad wages will have much broader functions. All these labor boards will be under the supervision of W. S. Carter, Director of the Railroad Administration Division of Labor.

M'ADOO RULING APPROVED.

Railroad Operators and Labor Leaders in Chicago Both Gratified.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 26.—Both railroad operators and labor leaders in Chicago seem contented with Director General McAdoo's wage ruling. In both quarters tonight satisfaction was expressed with the creation of the new board of railroad wages and working conditions, the view being that it would tend to promote equity in any wage controversy.

"There is nothing new in the ruling," said E. P. Ripley, President of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé. "The Director General has done what the railroads would like to have done before, if given the opportunity. The creation of the new board was the proper thing. I think it will work well. How well will depend upon the loyalty of labor. I doubt whether the proposed increase in rates will counterbalance the increase in labor cost and the cost of coal, but that is something that only the future can determine."

"One of labor's grievances was the fact that it was not represented on the wage board," said John Fitzpatrick, President of the Chicago Federation of Labor. "Possibly the new board will be the instrument by which all objections of labor will be removed. The equal representation of labor is a step in the right direction, and probably the Director General understands that by its creation he is assuring labor of its rights. Of course, in advance of knowing exactly what is provided by the new scale, I cannot express a definite opinion, but I am sure the new board is a practical, sensible proposition."

PLEASES ORGANIZED LABOR.

Principles Recognized by McAdoo a Distinct Advance, Says Frayne.

Hugh Frayne, General Organizer of the American Federation of Labor and a member of the War Industries Board, said last night:

"The policy outlined by Director General of Railways McAdoo is a marked progressive step. While the question whether the pay increases themselves are satisfactory is for the men themselves to decide, I can say that the general principles adopted are far in advance of anything ever done by the railroads under private ownership.

"Equal pay for equal work under all conditions is a principle for which we have long been working. If an employer can hire a colored man at lower pay to do the same work done by the white man, the tendency is to establish a lower standard, and also to produce inefficiency. A man who does the same work as another, but gets lower pay for it, is not encouraged to do his best. The same principle calls for equal pay for women. In these respects the announcement is bound to be gratifying to organized labor.

"Secondly, the new policy is one under which the Government deals collectively with all railroad labor, and that, too, is a step in advance. It is a policy which is pretty sure to prevent labor troubles and to make adjustments easy in individual cases.

"The Government's railroad policy also recognizes the basic eight-hour day, which has never been recognized by railroads under private management. Now that the Government has taken this step, private industry will have to follow, and the eight-hour day is bound to become the general and permanent standard."

GLOOM IN CONGRESS.

Prospect of Summer Work on Tax Bill Causes Disappointment.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—A dissatisfied but resigned Congress is prepared to revise its legislative program this week, and abandon plans for adjournment in July. President Wilson is expected to state formally in a few days why revenue legislation before the December session is regarded as imperative.

The Democratic and Republican leaders having failed to agree on plans proposed by the President for a special session after the Fall election, the work of framing a new Tax bill will proceed at once, unless there is some most unexpected development. Final conferences on the question will be held tomorrow. Senator Simmons, Chairman of the Finance Committee, will see Secretary McAdoo, and a compromise movement to afford Congress a Summer vacation later on may follow. Leaders hope the Administration may consent to an adjournment after the Revenue bill has made substantial progress early in the Fall, possibly after it has reached the Senate, and defer completion of it until the Winter session.

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Gray Crash or White Duck Knickers	1.45
Boys' Raincoats	2.95 to 18.75
Boys' Washable Norfolk Suits	3.50 to 8.75
Boys

RESCUED 34 ADRIFT AMID SEA OF FLAME

Daniels Tells How Gallant Navy Men Risked Lives When the Florence H. Blew Up.

MEDALS OF HONOR FAVORED

Destroyer Cleared Path Among Exploding Powder Boxes for the Rescuers' Boats.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Secretary Daniels today made public reports giving the details of the gallant work of American naval vessels in rescuing thirty-four of the seventy-five members of the crew of the Florence H., when that steamship was destroyed by a fire and explosion on the night of April 17, in a French port.

Rear Admiral Wilson, in charge of our naval base in France, praises all the officers and men of the vessels which were engaged in the work of rescue. He especially commends Lieutenant Harvey S. Haislip, Frank Monroe Upton, Quartermaster, and Jesse W. Covington, the ship's cook, and recommends that medals of honor and gold lifesaving medals be awarded Upton and Covington.

Lieutenant Haislip, the commander of the American destroyer which swept a path through the blazing ammunition boxes so that the small boats could reach the Florence H. and rescue the survivors, is a native of Virginia, only 29 years old. He entered the naval academy from Wisconsin and was graduated in 1911. His wife is living at San Mateo, Cal. Covington is from Durant, Oklahoma, and has a sister, Lena Dearing, living at Gracemont, Okla. Upton is from Denver.

Other officers mentioned in the commendatory orders, who were in charge of boats which went to the rescue, are:

COON, MARVIN L., Lieutenant, (junior grade,) N. N. V., Hancock, Mich.
ECCLESTON, HOWARD R., Lieutenant, (junior grade,) U. S. N. R. F., Washington.
SNOW, H. E., Lieutenant, (junior grade,) U. S. N. R. F., Biddeford, Me.
HARRIS, WILLIAM, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., Louisville, Ky.
ROCKWELL, SHERBURNE B., ensign, Waterbury, Conn.
JOHNSTON, R. A., ensign, U. S. N. R. F., Nantonia, Kan.

The doctors and chaplains mentioned by name as having assisted in caring for the injured who were rescued were:

FLAUTT, JESSE A., Passed Assistant Surgeon, N. N. V., Midland, Texas.
CRAM, GEORGE E., Assistant Surgeon, N. N. V., Norwalk, Conn.
MAGUIRE, WILLIAM A., Acting Chaplain, U. S. N.
MAGUIRE, Father JOHN F., Hotel Earle, 103 Waverly Place, New York.

Amid Exploding Powder Boxes.

Admiral Wilson gives a thrilling account of the bravery displayed by the men making the rescues.

"On this occasion," says the Admiral's report, "that any lives were saved was due to the heroic conduct displayed by the United States naval vessels which happened to be in the vicinity at the time of the incident. The sea to leeward of the wreck was covered by a mass of boxes of smokeless powder, which were repeatedly exploding, and among this wreckage were a number of survivors. The wreckage was so thick that small boats were unable to reach these men. The heat from the burning vessel in the vicinity was so intense that the converted yachts present, with wooden upperworks, could not safely penetrate the wreckage.

"Under these conditions Lieutenant Haislip took his vessel at high speed into the midst of the wreckage at considerable risk of detonating the depth charges carried on his vessel, and made lanes through which the small boats lowered by his and other vessels could reach the survivors.

"The dash, initiative, and courage shown by Lieutenant Haislip on this occasion are in accord with the best traditions of our service, and it is recommended that he be commended by the Navy Department.

"F. M. Upton, Quartermaster, and J. W. Covington, ship's cook, plunged overboard to rescue a survivor of the Florence H., who was surrounded by powder boxes and who was too exhausted to help himself. They did this fully realizing that similar powder boxes in the vicinity were continually exploding and that they thereby were risking their lives in saving the life of this man. It is recommended that they be awarded gold life saving medals and medals of honor."

The French Vice Admiral, who is Commander in Chief of the district, in orders commended Lieutenant Haislip as "an excellent commander of patrol, full of courage and decision," and said of his action:

"During the recent destruction of a munitions transport he took his ship across a mass of boxes of blazing munitions, which were scattered over the surface of the sea, and in the midst of the explosions, which followed each other, tried to rescue the survivors, showing at the same time proof of a superb contempt of danger and remarkable qualities of seamanship."

Admiral's Special Order.

Admiral Wilson issued a special order to the forces under his command, in which he said:

"The conduct of the officers and men attached to these vessels was in accord with the best traditions of our service, and by reason of their heroic efforts thirty-four survivors of a crew of seventy-five were rescued under conditions in which it appeared that all on board the Florence H. must have perished. Due to the prompt and gallant action of these vessels it appears that all who were not killed in the flames of the Florence H. were rescued."

The conditions which existed when the Florence H. was destroyed are described in the following extracts from reports of commanders of the United States vessels which were present:

"The night was cloudy and dark. A few moments before 10:30 P. M. it was noted that some one on the bridge of Florence H. was signaling with a signal searchlight; our attention was directed toward this signaling. Suddenly, without previous warning, the Florence H. burst into brilliant flame similar to flashlight in suddenness. Flame did not subside, but on contrary in a moment entirely enveloped the ship and shot up about one hundred feet in the air.

"The suddenness may be appreciated by the remark I made, 'There will not be a living soul get off that ship,' and this was my firm belief. There was no explosion felt or heard at this time. The fire continued to rage with varying intensity, completely enveloping the ship, and in about ten minutes she split open amidships and sank about five minutes later.

"As soon as the fire broke out two United States vessels immediately started for the stricken ship. In a very few minutes there was ejected from the burning ship a mass of flaming cases and wreckage which spread to leeward like several enormous carpets, so thick were they packed. In the midst of these packed masses of wreckage and for a considerable area all over the vicinity every second numerous cases were exploding and shooting their flame and gases into the air. These explosions, with resulting flame, resembled blow torches, the flames reaching from ten to twenty feet, and making a whistling noise similar to acetylene torches.

"On the Florence H a few minutes after the fire broke out the fixed ammunition on deck began to explode and showered up like fireworks, and shortly afterward the guns went off. I signaled the —, who was then very close to the burning ship and standing in to get in under her stern, to be careful, as I feared she had fixed ammunition. The — was also standing in very close toward the burning wreckage in the water, and I was concerned about the ammunition, ejected flaming materials, or explosions in the water setting fire to our woodwork or setting off our bombs.

In a Burning Furnace.

"I could not yet believe that any living being had escaped from this burning furnace. At this time the commanding officer of the — heard some cries in the water in the midst of the flaming wreckage, and thereupon ran his ship into this to reach the men.

"We were now joined by all the escorts of the southbound convoy and all lowered lifeboats. The lifeboats, however, had great difficulty in getting to the men, as wreckage was so thick rowing was out of the question and poling had to be resorted to.

"Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the magnificent conduct and fearless courage of these men out in small boats working their way through these blazing masses of ammunition cases to rescue the men. The conduct of the destroyers was superb. Seeing the difficulty of the small boats in getting through, they steamed into this wreckage to open up lanes for the small boats and also to throw lines to the men in the water.

"The thickness of this mass may be appreciated by the fact that it at one time jammed one vessel so she could not manoeuvre. The vicinity was nearly as bright as day from the burning ship and from the exploding cases in the water, and by this light men could be made out at times clinging to as yet unexploded cases.

"Three men were observed in a blazing lifeboat, hemmed in by other wreckage and ammunition cases. The — steamed alongside of this boat and pulled the men aboard. Several of the men of the — — jumped overboard to hold up injured and burned men, and succeeded in saving them. This act is considered especially meritorious, as many of the survivors of the Florence H. were burned about the head and arms after they got away from the ship and while in the water, due to nearby ammunition cases exploding. It is certain that several lost their lives in this way.

"The work of Dr. J. A. Flautt and Dr. G. E. Cram is deserving of high commendation, as also that of Chaplain Maguire. These officers were out in small boats assisting in the rescue and afterward attending to the wounded. W. Lorber, pharmacist's mate, was also in our boat.

Rescuers' Great Risk.

"It is desired to commend the action of all patrol boats on the scene, who, at great risk, went into burning wreckage and exploding ammunition, the destroyers being especially conspicuous in that they steamed through it. Each and every man who went out in small boats did so at great risk of life, and their conduct is deserving of commendation.

"The men in the boats fearlessly pushed into the burning mass of wreckage with powder cases exploding around them to save lives. In particular the motor dory, with its inflammable fuel, was in constant danger. In spite of this and risking their lives with every attempt, the motor boat saved seven men. The whale boat brought nine men aboard this ship, and three others were landed on another.

"Some of the survivors were in small boats which were on fire and surrounded by burning boxes of powder. They were literally being burned alive, and, as it did not appear possible for a small boat to enter this mass of wreckage, I utilized the power and manoeuvring qualities of my vessel to break through to their rescue. The other vessel also stood into the wreckage and lowered boats, one of which assisted us in getting men on board. Other escorts lowered boats and took up the rescue work.

"Lieutenant, junior grade, M. L. Coon, N. N. V., took a boat into the wreckage and rescued three men. It is believed that this was the first small boat to go among the wreckage. Lieutenant H. R. Eccleston, U. S. N. R. F., was in charge of a motor boat which he took into the wreckage and, due to its power and speed, succeeded in rescuing one man who could not be reached by a boat from another ship because it could not get through. The coolness and energy displayed by Lieutenants Coon and Eccleston and the boat crews while performing this extremely hazardous duty are considered deserving of special commendation.

Made Path for Boats.

"A motor dory in attempting to save some survivors in a lifeboat became jammed between the burning wreckage and exploding powder cases which threw flame of probably fifteen feet in radius. Realizing the danger these men were subject to, I immediately ran the bow of the — into the floating wreckage, which covered an area of about one-half mile, in order to make it possible for the dory to extricate itself and a lifeboat with survivors."

The men who manned the boats which took part in the work of rescue, and were mentioned in orders as worthy of commendation, were:

MACAULEY, GEORGE STRONG, boatswain's mate, 654 Mansfield St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
JOHNSTON, ROGER, yeoman, Perham, Me.
HAZZARD, NORMAN KING, seaman, Bridgeport, Conn.
LEE, OSCAR HARVEY, seaman, Crellin, Md.
BEGLIN, WILLIAM J., seaman, no record in file.
BRUNSSEN, LOUIS FRANCIS, seaman, 2,569 Cooper Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
SCHAPEROW, J. H., chief boatswain's mate, East Hartford, Conn.
MANLEY, GEORGE CLEVELAND, pharmacist's mate, U.S.N.R.F., Guthrie Centre, Iowa.
OLSEN, N., Quartermaster, U.S.N.R.F., 340 First St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
CONROY, JOHN J., coxswain, U.S.N., Bristol, Conn.
KELLY, JOHN, seaman, U.S.N., 1,778 First Av., New York.
JONES, HADEN HARRY, seaman, U.S.N., Fernwood, Miss.
WASHBURN, HILDING F., ship's cook, U.S.N., Greenwich, Conn.
LINDHOLM, WILLIAM, seaman, U.S.N., 76 Jefferson St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
CARTER, JAMES P., seaman, U.S.N., Muskogee, Okla.
ALDRICH, ROBERT W., seaman, U.S.N.R. F., Brooklyn, N. Y.
SCHWIMMER, CHARLES E., coxswain, U.S.N.R.F., 40 Hudson St., Yonkers, N. Y.
PEDERSON, OLAF, coxswain, 74 India St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
MORRIS, PAUL E., boatswain's mate, St. Louis, Mo.
WACKER, VINCENT M., seaman, Racine, Wis.
HALE, RAYMOND W., seaman, Hartford, Conn.
HELLER, JOHN F., gunner's mate, 7,816 14th Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
WILSON, HAROLD R., seaman, 500 West 168th St., New York.
REINLEIN, FRANK G., machinist's mate, 18 Sendol St., Ridgewood, L. I.
GARVEY, FRANK B., seaman, 180 East 86d St., New York.
CARGILL, GEORGE B., gunner's mate, Charleston, S. C.
SULLIVAN, THOMAS P., seaman, 513 West 4th St., Fulton, N. Y.
SHATTO, LAWRENCE, coxswain, San Francisco.
LAMBERTSON, ROY F., coxswain, St. Louis.
TRAINOR, HAROLD W., fireman, Central Falls, R. I.
BRANDT, WILLIAM J., seaman, New Orleans, La.
DONLEY, CHARLES F., boatswain's mate, address unknown.
BURNS, FRANK T., coxswain, Humble, Texas.
LE BAS, HARRY E., pharmacist's mate, Hemet, Cal.
SHABOUH, ANTHONY, seaman, Denver, Col.
CHILDRESS, PAUL, seaman, Buffalo, Mo.
MATHIS, FRANK M., seaman, Waxahachie, Texas.
AYMAR, ROBERT E., seaman, East Auburn, Cal.
McCABLE, HAROLD E., seaman, Binghamton, N. Y.
HARRINGTON, FRED, coxswain, Los Angeles, Cal.
ELLISON, WALTER A., fireman, Los Angeles, Cal.
JONES, CHARLES E., fireman, Delaware, Okla.
GATES, ERWIN G., boatswain's mate, San Pedro, Cal.
FRANCK, HAROLD M., coxswain, Clovis, Cal.
MALONE, MICHAEL J., coxswain, Buffalo, N. Y.
WALKER, LLOYD, seaman, Birmingham, Ala.
HOOVER, EARL E., seaman, Miami, Ariz.

Find Boy's Body in St. Paul's Cabin

The police reported yesterday the finding of the body of a 15-year-old boy in a cabin of the American liner St. Paul, which was sunk on April 25 between Piers 61 and 62, North River. The body is believed to be that of James Wright, a messboy on the vessel. At the time of the accident it was reported that three persons had lost their lives.

PIQUA WELCOMES DR. DAVIS.

Kaiser's Former Dentist Speaks on Food Situation in Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

PIQUA, Ohio, May 26.—A large crowd assembled at the Miami County Fair Grounds today to welcome Dr. Arthur N. Davis of New York, former dentist to the German Kaiser. Dr. Davis, a former resident of Piqua, delivered an address while twenty airplanes from the Wilbur Wright Field at Dayton flew over the grounds.

The speaker made no reference to the Kaiser, but confined his remarks to food conditions in Germany, the immensity of the German war line as he had seen it on several visits he made to the front to treat the Kaiser, and the great necessity for our people to sustain our Government in its war preparations.

In discussing food substitutes in Germany, Dr. Davis related the story of a German in Berlin who said the people would soon be eating rats. Another answered that would be all right until a rat substitute was imposed on the people.

THINK MEREDITH SAFE.

Pennsylvania Authorities Do Not Identify Him with Captive Aviator.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26. — Lawson Robertson, coach of the University of Pennsylvania track team, does not believe that Lieutenant J. J. Meredith, the aviator who is reported to be a prisoner in Germany, is J. E. (Ted) Meredith, the former world's champion middle-distance runner.

Mr. Robertson said today that he had a letter from Meredith written two weeks ago, in which the former runner said he was studying and tutoring in the Aviation Corps, had not crossed the battleline, and did not expect to do so for at least two months.

There are several other former Pennsylvania athletes in Meredith's unit, and if anything had happened to him the Pennsylvania authorities say they probably would have been advised.

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Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

"A Nation At Bay"

This book by Sergeant Ruth S. Farnam is the story of Serbia's sufferings, as told by an American woman. Mrs. Farnam was the first woman of any nationality to enter reconquered Serbian territory.
Recently, at a banquet of the Woman's National Book Association, Sergt. Farnam delivered an address in which she spoke of the magnitude and unselfishness, of the sacrifice Serbia had made upon the altar of world freedom. So deep was the impression made by Mrs. Farnam that the booksellers at the tables ordered 2,500 copies of the book. Our order was for 250 copies.
It is a thrilling story—one of the most interesting of the year's contributions to the literature of the war. Price, $1.34.

The Book of Progress

Marking man's progress as a creator, as a destroyer, and man's activities in nature.
In this fascinating compilation of articles culled from the files of the Scientific American by one of its editors, Albert A. Hopkins, tabloid facts are presented of things we see and hear every day with unseeing eyes and deaf ears. It is as if a new world were opened before our astonished gaze.
Do you know how to SEE sound? And it is dollars to doughnuts that you know little more concerning the TIME FACTOR IN BASE BALL, for all the "fan" you think yourself.
In these three volumes answers in concise language are given to many like questions. For instance, there are chapters devoted to LABOR SAVING DEVICES OF BIG HOTELS and to the ever interesting subject of DETECTING CRIME. We are given an insight into the scientific side of HANDWRITING, and TESTS FOR TYPEWRITING — MEN VS. WOMEN.
Of course there is a great deal said of things electrical, aerial, mechanical, industrial, chemical and physical; enough to furnish one with a liberal education.
Profusely illustrated by 1,615 plates. Three vols., 8vo, bound in Linen Weave Cloth. $1.24 set.
Macy's—Book Dept., Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

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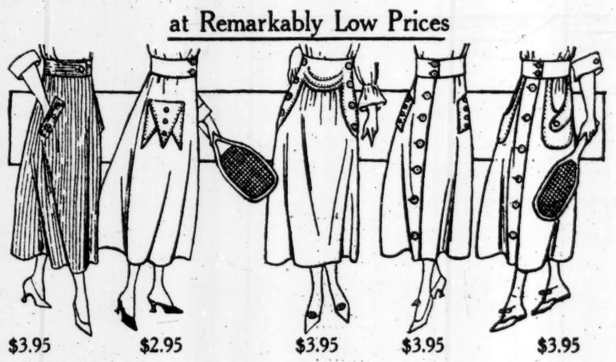
A special purchase of coats from a leading manufacturer, together with higher-priced coats from our regular stock. Fashioned of Satin, Silk, Poplin, Satin Sultan, Chiffon Taffeta, Silk Faille and Charmeuse, trimmed with Marabou or self material. Lined with Peau de Cygne. Sizes 34 to 48.

Coats.....Formerly $22.50 to $25.....Now **$16.75**
Coats.....Formerly $29.50 to $35.....Now **$22.50**
Coats.....Formerly $35 to $39.50.....Now **$27.50**
Coats.....Formerly $39.50 to $45.....Now **$35.00**
Coats.....Formerly $45 to $59.50.....Now **$39.50**
Coats.....Formerly $59.50 to $75.....Now **$49.50**

An Important Pre-Holiday Event—

Sale of Women's "Tub" Skirts
at Remarkably Low Prices



$3.95 $2.95 $3.95 $3.95 $3.95

At $2.95—New shirred top skirts with two-piece belts and slit or patch pockets, skilfully tailored in Gabardine or Pique; smart button-front skirts in Gabardine, and very attractive Ramie Linen skirts trimmed with Pearl buttons. Sizes 25 to 36 waistband.

At $3.95—A large collection of new skirts, displaying a wealth of original style treatments in belts and pockets, trimmed with large Pearl buttons. Tailored in superior quality Gabardine, Honeycomb, Wide Wale Corduroy and Pique. Sizes 25 to 36.

At $5—Dressy Summer Skirts of imported Gabardine and Fancy Pique, displaying patch, slit and flap pockets. Sizes 25 to 38.

Misses' Sports and Dressy Suits
Formerly $25 to $35
Reduced Monday to $18

Broken assortments of some of our best models, skilfully tailored in Men's Wear Serge, Mannish mixtures, Wool Jersey, and Shepherd checks. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Youthful Silk Frocks for Misses, Special at $18.50

Simple, but very effective Summer frocks, depicting the very newest note in smart fashions for Misses. Developed in Chiffon Taffeta, Silk Gingham in Plaid and Check patterns, Crepe de Chine and Figured Foulard. All the wanted Summer shades, and Navy Blue. Sizes 14 to 18 years.
Second Floor

Hood Leisure Shoes for Women
are the smartest and most comfortable Footwear made

These newest of shoes for women are made of White Sea Island Duck, and have composition soles that are more durable even than leather. The styles in which they are shown are unusually graceful, and will make any foot appear a size smaller. We shall feature to-day two very smart styles in high boots, and four new lasts in low shoes.

The boot *illustrated* is just one of those featured, and may be had with Louis XV. or low military heel at $4.

Oxfords, with low or high heels, $3.50.
Pumps, with low or high heels, $3.00.
Sizes—Louis XV. heel—1 to 8; widths, A, B, C, D; low military heel—1 to 8; widths, B, C, D.

Monday—A Very Special Offering of

Women's Crepe de Chine and Georgette Crepe Frocks at $25

For afternoon and street wear no smarter frocks have been shown. One is of excellent quality Crepe de Chine with bead-embroidered waist and tucked tunic skirt.

The other is of Printed Georgette Crepe combined with Taffeta. To be had in Navy Blue and Black, with White figures. Sizes 34 to 42.

1,000 Cool, Summery Tub Frocks
at $7.50 $10 $12.50 $15

In a bevy of very tasteful models, fashioned of Voiles, Ginghams, Linen, Crepe, Cotton Scrim, and combination materials, in Striped, Check, Plaid, Plain colors, and in Foulard effects. Sizes 34 to 46.

For the holidays and vacation time—

Women's Newest and Most Charming Summer Smocks
Fashion's most charming and economical Summertime Garments

$2.95 $2 $3.95

At $2—New Smocks of Ramie Cloth, with smocking in front. Collar and smart pockets outlined with hand-embroidered floss. Colors: Rose, Sand, Copenhagen Blue, and White.

At $2.95—A very smart smock of Jean Cloth with deep slash pockets heavily embroidered in two-tone effect. To be had in Green, Rose, and Copenhagen Blue.

At $3.95—A new button-back smock in checked Gingham with bib collar of White Ramie Linen. Large patch pockets and cuffs to match collar.

Important Clearance of 200 Women's Smart Suits
Formerly from $35 to $75
Now $17.50 to $37.50

A large collection of cleverly modeled sports, tailored and dressy suits, designed to win the unstinted approval of New York's best dressed women. Tailored in Men's Wear Serge, Tricotine, Gabardine, Poiret Twill, and Tweeds. Good selection of colors.

$35 $35

Ultra Smart Summer Suits for Women
In rich Silk Tussah and Pongee
Monday at $35

Two new models, the most individual created for Summer by one of Europe's foremost couturiers.

One strictly man-tailored, with snug fitting shoulders and notch collar. The other is a stunning sports model, featuring yoke back, box pleated skirt. Colors: Natural, Tan and White. Sizes 34 to 44.
Fourth Floor

MR. HOOVER says

that care in cooking makes second cuts palatable and helps win the war. You can work something of a miracle and make your husband admire your cookery, with just a few drops of the savory

A1 SAUCE

DILLON OPENS WAR ON THE SINN FEIN

More Bitterly Opposed to Revolutionists Than Ever Before, Says Irish Leader.

OPPOSES EAST CAVAN TRUCE

Asserts Fear of Losing Sympathy of America and All Democratic Peoples.

DEVLIN ATTACKS EVIDENCE

O'Brien Also Assails British Statement—Bishops Against Deporting Prisoners.

BAILIEBOROUGH, Ireland, May 26, (Associated Press.)—John Dillon, Chairman of the Irish Nationalists, speaking here today, declared war to the death on the Sinn Fein. The occasion for his speech was a meeting of delegates from East Cavan to decide whether the Nationalist Party ought to withdraw its candidate and permit the Sinn Feiner, Arthur Griffith, to be elected unopposed.

Mr. Dillon's speech bristled with references to America, and appeals to Irishmen not to neglect American public opinion. He emphasized his denunciation of the Sinn Fein by quoting several phrases from his statement recently made to The Associated Press, and added:

"Some English newspapers have quoted the interview I gave to The Associated Press of America as evidence that I have 'broken off' my alliance with the Sinn Fein. You cannot break off what has never existed.

"I am being denounced today by the Sinn Feiners as an imperialist, which I never was, and as an enemy of the true principles of Irish nationality. I have repeatedly explained that, while I was in favor of the Mansion House conference for the sake of presenting a united front on the single question of conscription, I was so far from believing that there was any other possible common platform with the Sinn Fein that I was more bitterly and more irreconcilably opposed to de Valera and Griffith than ever before in my life.

"I am today more convinced than ever that the Sinn Fein policy is calculated to rob Ireland of the sympathy of America and of all democratic people throughout the world."

"The Sinn Fein is not only alienating Americans, but our own Irish people in America. Every morning I receive letters from friends in America, asking what has come over the Irish people and if it is possible that they sympathize with the Germans.

"Of course, this is largely due to British propaganda in America, and if it were not for the happy circumstance that we sent T. P. O'Connor to America, and that he was the ear of the American public, all America would now be poisoned aginst Ireland.

"Our foes in America, Canada, and Australia are anxious to see what will be the verdict of East Cavan. If we advise the Nationalist candidate to withdraw, such action will be taken by the world as acceptance of the policy of Sinn Fein."

After denouncing the Government's "revelations" as not evidence, but "merely Lloyd George's opinion of evidence," Mr. Dillon said:

"The Government of Great Britain and the military advisors are playing the Sinn Fein game because they think they have in the Sinn Fein an effective weapon to destroy the Constitutional movement in Ireland."

O'BRIEN REJOINS ANGRILY.

Asserts British Course Will React—Miss Bruns Arrested.

LONDON, May 25.—William O'Brien, member of Parliament, telegraphs to the newspapers in reference to the Sinn Fein revelations:

"Since the anti-Popish plot some centuries ago there has been nothing more disgraceful to English statecraft. The Irish people will read Lloyd George's story with the same mingled indignation and contempt that they felt when they read the forged letter published by the authors of 'Parnellism and Crime.'

"A similar reaction, even in England, is sure to follow. The fact that internment is the punishment for traitors is a sufficient commentary upon the rubbish, showing it to be an attempt by foul means to break up the anti-conscription movement. The German plot will turn out to be even a grosser blunder than the extension of conscription to Ireland."

A sensation was caused in Tipperary yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, by the arrest of Miss Bruns, an Austrian subject, who has been serving as Secretary to Major Edwards, owner of a stock farm at Bansha, in County Tipperary. She was taken into custody at the Edwards home and removed to Dublin. The charge against her was not announced.

Edwards, a widely known sportsman, was at home preparing to go to the Limerick Junction races, in which he had a horse entered, when the arrest was made. Two motor cars with police and military officers drove to the house and the authorities spent several hours searching Miss Bruns's correspondence before arresting her. She had served as Major Edwards's Secretary for four or five years.

PROOF LACKING, SAYS DEVLIN.

Assails the Government and Calls for "Peace by Understanding."

BELFAST, May 26.—Joseph Devlin, Nationalist leader, does not accept the Government's statement regarding the alleged pro-German conspiracy in Ireland as at all conclusive of the truth of the charges, he indicated in a speech at Dungannon today.

"I am afraid that the Government, in its confused and panic-stricken state of mind," he said, "has got German plots on the brain. Arrests have been made on a wholesale scale of Irishmen and Irishwomen on vague charges which the Government is unable to prove in the only way in which charges can be proved, and that is by trying the persons before a jury of their own countrymen.

"No ex parte statements containing indefinite and unsubstantiated evidence will satisfy men of impartial mind, and the Irish people will not believe one of these charges until they are proved before the only tribunal which lovers of justice and fair play recognize."

Mr. Devlin came out boldly as an advocate of "peace by understanding."

"Don't you think," he said, "that the time has arrived when the weight of the influence of Ireland and Irishmen the world over ought to be thrown into the movement, already strong in all of the belligerent countries, in favor of a just general peace? If the question of peace were submitted by a plebiscite to the rank and file of the armies of the world hostilities would cease within twenty-four hours.

"Everybody knows that Germany's position is as difficult and uncertain now as it is likely to be two or three years hence, and that even if Germany were beaten to the dust it would be just as difficult to negotiate peace. If Germany, as she says, is willing to negotiate now, is it not a crime against civilization to prolong the war a single day, let alone for an indefinite number of years?"

Referring to the powerful voices of Lord Lansdowne and others in favor of peace, Mr. Devlin said:

"If the Irish race takes up the question it can help it forward as no other race can. If we once get a peace conference together the question of Ireland might well be submitted to it, since British statesmanship has proved incompetent."

IRISH BISHOPS OPPOSE DEPORTING PRISONERS

Hierarchy Considers a Stand on This, Though Many Churchmen Oppose Sinn Fein.

By CHARLES N. WHEELER.

Copyright, 1918, by The Chicago Tribune Company.

DUBLIN, May 25.—The Catholic hierarchy is considering the advisability of issuing a statement denouncing the deporting of Sinn Feiners, regardless of the charges against them. This is an old sore with the Irish since the Land League riots in 1881, when Parliament granted power to Mr. Forster to suppress the league by arrest and imprisonment without trial of what he termed "les mauvais sujets."

Forster promised Parliament that when he had the ringleaders under lock and key the outrages would cease and peace would be restored. The outrages, however, increased instead of decreasing under the lettre de cachet system until after six months the English people themselves inveighed against such secrecy and demanded that a stop be put to it.

The fact that the world is at war is not accepted as justification of the extraordinary measures taken by the Government to stamp out sedition and the alleged intrigue with Germany. What the average Irishman sees, and that to the exclusion of all else, is England reasserting the right to deport Irishmen from Irish soil.

This resentment has been handed down for generations and goes back to the root of the whole Irish question laid in 1610, when the plan was first undertaken by King James and later affirmed under Cromwell, when Papists were consigned to "hell or Connaught" and large numbers were deported beyond the seas.

The plea that Ireland should forget the past and take its place beside the Allies in the present struggle to save democracy seems to be wholly misunderstood here. They are nursing the wrongs of centuries instead, and one of the sorest points in the whole Irish encyclopedia of alleged English wrongs is the question of deportation.

It is not likely that reliably informed Bishops will go so far as to defend Sinn Feiners against the Government charges, except to contend that the facts thus far disclosed do not establish sufficient evidence to warrant the drastic action taken. In any event the Bishops, I understand, are prepared vigorously to oppose England's resurrection of the deportation precedent.

While there is a sprinkling of Sinn Feinism among the higher clergy, the great majority of Catholic Bishops oppose the principles and methods employed by the rebels. They are ardent Home Rulers, however, and strong supporters of the constitutionalist and nationalist plan for dominion home rule inside the empire.

Among the younger priests the Sinn Fein is rampant, and whatever charges there might be they disbelieve them and continue to brand the whole proceedings as "another British plot to destroy Ireland." Even among the Bishops I hear that the evidence thus far disclosed has not made much impression.

The Nationalist leaders, I understand, are almost a unit in holding that the evidence thus far disclosed does not justify deportation. Nationalist newspapers all over Ireland today are ridiculing the evidence and while careful not to bring down the wrath of the censor they get dangerously near the line in hurling back broadside plot charges at the British Government. The Unionist and Loyalist press, on the other hand, rejoices that the alleged plot has been nipped and that the ringleaders have been removed.

The Dublin Irish Times, editorially commenting on the evidence, approves enthusiastically the Government's move and adds:

"The Government's statement will convince all impartial men in every allied country that the Sinn Fein has been in league with Germany, and that any cause that continues to link itself with the Sinn Fein, even superficially, will be damned forever in the eyes of Englishmen, Frenchmen, and Americans. It is Mr. Dillon's immediate duty to dissociate his party publicly and emphatically from his fatal alliance with the Sinn Fein. If he hesitates, even for a week, his unfortunate country cannot repair the consequences in a hundred years."

The Freeman's Journal, the organ of the Nationalists, rakes the British Government fore and aft in its leading editorial. It sums up thus:

"At last the revelations have been made and not a single document has been produced. Instead we are asked to accept for evidence a series of allegations and a solitary excerpt from a speech of De Valera. Beyond this extract no attempt is made to connect even one of the hundred individuals with any German agent. The statement on the face of it is an elaborate and skillfully constructed political manifesto issued for the purpose of prejudicing the cause of Ireland with the allied nations.

"To imprison people and, while their mouths are closed and they are prevented from facing their accusers, to send broadcast to the world a document charging them with the most desperate and serious offenses unsupported by a tittle of real evidence or by any of the documents so lavishly promised appears to us one of the most outrageous instances of injustice in the long history of British misgovernment in Ireland."

ARREST J. J. O'LEARY ON FEDERAL CHARGE

Brother of Jeremiah Is Taken Into Custody, Following Relative's Disappearance.

TO BE ARRAIGNED TODAY

Fugitive Sinn Fein Agitator Who Evaded Trial Is Still Sought by the Authorities.

John J. O'Leary, a brother of Jeremiah A. O'Leary, the fugitive Sinn Fein agitator, was arrested by agents of the Department of Justice last night and taken to the office of Charles F. De Woody, the Chief of the Department of Justice Secret Service for the New York district. It was announced by Assistant United States District Attorney Earl B. Barnes, who is in charge of the Jeremiah O'Leary case, that John O'Leary was arrested in connection with the disappearance on May 8 of his more widely known brother.

John J. O'Leary is a lawyer, with an office at 52 Broadway, and lives at 1,732 East Nineteenth Street, Brooklyn. The order for his arrest was issued by Chief De Woody late yesterday afternoon. O'Leary is being held pending action by the United States Attorney's office. He will be arraigned in the Federal Building before United States Commissioner Samuel M. Hitchcock today.

Jeremiah O'Leary is still being sought by the Federal authorities, circulars bearing his picture having been distributed broadcast and a reward of $250 offered for his arrest.

When the trial of Jeremiah O'Leary was called on Monday John J. O'Leary said that he did not know where his brother was, that he had last seen him on May 7, when he had expressed his intention of going to the Adirondacks. John J. O'Leary produced copies of three telegrams which he had sent in an effort to trace his brother. One was to Miss Alice Moynehan, Glens Falls, N. Y.; one to James Breen, Jahamus, N. Y., and the other to a brother, Dr. Daniel O'Leary of Newburg. The replies to these all said that nothing was known as to the whereabouts of the missing man. John J. O'Leary also said that he had been searching for his brother since May 16.

When it became known last Monday that Jeremiah O'Leary was a fugitive from justice and it was intimated that he was trying to make his way into Mexico, Mr. Barnes began a Grand Jury investigation of the case in an effort to find whether any of his friends knew how he escaped. Many witnesses were called before the Grand Jury, among them Supreme Court Justice Daniel F. Cohalan, John Devoy, the editor of a Sinn Fein weekly; Grover Whalen, secretary of Mayor Hylan, and the mother and father of the fugitive. John J. O'Leary was not called before the jury.

Colonel Thomas B. Felder, counsel for Jeremiah O'Leary, said when he announced the disappearance of his client, that John J. O'Leary had made every effort to trace his brother. John, he added, had even made a trip to the Adirondacks, where he made a personal search for the fugitive.

John Devoy also said he had not heard from Jeremiah O'Leary and knew nothing as to his whereabouts. Other witnesses testified to the same effect.

SCIENCE IN WAR MISAPPLIED

Dr. Faunce Points Out That It Is a Non-Moral Power.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 26.—"There is not room in Europe, not room on the Atlantic or the Pacific Ocean, for four nations who believe that government by the people is 'government by the gutter' to live with twenty nations who believe that the voice of the people is the voice of God," declared W. H. P. Faunce, President of Brown University today, in his baccalaureate address. He spoke in part as follows, using as his text Luke x., 19: "Behold I give unto you power * * * over all the power of the enemy":

"We are fighting against the power of misapplied science. If ever we have dreamed that society would be saved by scientific discovery and invention, our dream now is shattered. Science is a non-moral power which ignores our distinctions of right and wrong. It may wear the livery of Heaven or that of hell, and is equally effective as the servant of the Red Cross physician and as toolmaker for the assassin. Little children in France today sit in school with gas masks beside them on the desk, and chemistry is perverted into the destroyer of infancy. On Good Friday the hurtling shell, after its seventy-five-mile journey, falls on a church in Paris, burying human beings as they kneel before the cross, and it was higher mathematics that traced the path of the shell before it was fired.

"Bacteriology is made to serve the purpose of those who would spread abroad the germs of contagious disease, and all the sciences, which were invented to release man from weariness and fear and pain, are now made the engines of tyranny and malice. The cruelties practiced in warfare by the American Indians were many, but they were not scientific. The ruthlessness of Assyria and Babylonia was terrible, but it was mere excess of passion and thoughtless anger. Now we are contending with a cruelty that is thoughtful and deliberate, a frightfulness planned and printed in war manuals, with atrocities coolly wrought out in laboratories and with the murder of the wounded by strictly scientific methods. Those facts should be remembered by those who say that after the war is over our schools and colleges will become simply technical schools. Science gives us marvelous and indispensable tools to work with; but it gives no hint as to how or why we shall use them."

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ADD to the utmost in quality materials, permanency of colorings, precise fit, exclusive patterns, and style serviceability, the fact that our Spring showing of clothes for men, young men and boys is broadest and most comprehensive in point of variety and value, and you have the proper perspective on our provision.

BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

GERARD ADVOCATES AIR REPRISALS BY ALLIES

Ex-Ambassador Wants War Brought Home to German People by Raids on Towns.

Air reprisals by the Allies was advocated last night by James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, who spoke at the Church of the Ascension Forum, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street.

"The war should be brought home to the German people," said Mr. Gerard, in reply to a question from some one in the audience as to whether he believed in reprisals. "The Allies should conduct air raids against German towns."

When the Germans first discussed the use of their engines of war for dropping bombs on enemy towns, said the ex-Ambassador, only one lone Socialist in the Reichstag objected. "Let the German people learn that those who live by the sword shall perish by the sword," he added.

He accused the Chicago Board of Education of being disloyal in not dropping the name "Bismarck" from one of the large Chicago schools, and declared that the New York City Board of Education should have known of the German propaganda in certain text books adopted since the war before deciding on the use of the books.

Today there is no party of liberal tendencies in Germany, said Mr. Gerard. The Social Democrats had declared themselves against the monarchy, but also against religion and in favor of free love, and for this, he asserted, they are outcasts in Germany.

"Why did you allow your book, 'My Four Years in Germany,' to be published in the Hearst papers?" Mr. Gerard was asked from the audience.

"Because Mr. Curtis of The Ledger bought the book and sold it to whomever he pleased," was the reply.

America ought to hurry her war preparations, said Mr. Gerard, because of the possibility of Germany's attempting to raise armies from the conquered provinces of Esthonia, Livonia, and Courland.

"Why could not the 35,000,000 Protestants and the 20,000,000 Catholics in Germany stop the war? Are they not Christians?" Mr. Gerard was asked.

"They are not Christians, for, if they were, they would have stopped the war," he replied.

Mr. Gerard advocated sending thousands of American propagandists to Russia to make appeals through the moving pictures and in other ways to the Russian people, and, as far as possible, make "an intellectual conquest" of Russia to show Russia on which side it is of advantage to her to align herself.

In reply to a question on the German syste of pensions and old age and accident insurance, Mr. Gerard characterized all these insurance plans as means to keep the German from immigrating. For, he said, by making them pay so many premiums, the people are tied to the soil, and while not actually in a state of starvation they are always working for low wages.

Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, rector of the church, made an appeal for 1,000 members for the forum before the end of June. He said that the forum has 930 members, of whom 170 belong to the church as well. Among those present were Major August Belmont, George Gordon Battle, and William Sulzer.

DANISH MISSION ARRIVES.

Delegates Bound for Washington to Discuss Trade Compact.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday at an Atlantic port from Denmark on a Danish steamship was J. Clan, Chief of the Division of Foreign Affairs of the Danish Ministry, who is on his way to Washington to confer with the Danish Legation on shipping affairs.

Mr. Clan, who was Consul General in New York for eight years, is accompained on his mission by Kay Rheinhard, A. O. Anderson, and A. Holme, who are connected with Danish steamship companies, and Harald Nielsen, Secretary General of the Danish Joint Committee of Trades. They will accompany him to Washington to discuss a trade agreement between the United States and Denmark which is being negotiated through diplomatic channels.

AID SENT TO PORTUGAL.

United States Furnishes Relief to Dependents of Soldiers.

LISBON, May 26. — The American Government has sent a sum of money to the Portuguese Government for the immediate aid of the dependents of Portuguese troops who suffered from the recent German offensive.

The American Minister here had informed his Government of the numerous casualties among the Portuguese and of the bravery the Portuguese troops displayed. The American Government has expressed its desire to help the Portuguese by all possible means.

WIDOW MAY NOT GET HERALD

Paris Doubts Either Mrs. Bennett or Her Sons Will Inherit Newspaper.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 26.—The Paris executor of the estate of the late James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of The New York Herald, is out of town and no information is obtainable as to the disposition of The Herald. The first announcement will probably be made in New York.

It is not now believed by the friends of the widow of Mr. Bennett that the newspaper properties in New York and Paris have been bequeathed either to her or to her sons by her previous marriage with Baron de Reuter.

MAYOR FAVORS SPANISH.

Urges Instruction in the Language in the Higher Schools.

A statement written by Mayor Hylan setting forth the reasons why New Yorkers should know Spanish has been sent broadcast by the organization which has for its purpose the establishing of better trade relations between this country and South American countries. In his letter the Mayor says:

"We should especially encourage the teaching of Spanish in all the high schools, colleges, and universities of our great city. It should be the chief foreign language studied by our youth. It is questionable whether any foreign language should be taught in our elementary schools. That type of school should be left free to give to the child a thorough training in English and in the rudiments of knowledge that will make him a better citizen of New York and of the United States. The training of Americans to teach Spanish is now made more necessary than ever by the fact that this last April the State legislative body passed an amendment to the educational law which makes it necessary now for every teacher entering the school system of the State or city to be a full citizen of the United States.

"It is hoped that in the convention which President Menocal has proposed should be held in Havana this coming Fall something concrete and definite may be done to increase the number of trained teachers of Spanish in the United States and especially in New York City."

PEACE SOCIETY FOR WAR.

Full Support Pledged to a Winning Fight for America.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Resolutions pledging the whole-hearted support of the American Peace Society to the Government in winning the war were announced today by the society's Board of Directors at the close of its ninetieth annual meeting.

Representative James L. Slayden of Texas was re-elected President, and W. H. Taft, W. J. Bryan, Andrew Carnegie, Theodore E. Burton, and J. H. Ralston were re-elected Vice Presidents.

LOSSES OF GERMAN "ACES."

Berlin Paper Records the Death of 19 of 41 Principal Fliers.

In connection with the report of the death in battle on the western front of Captain Baron von Richthofen, Germany's champion fighting aviator, the Berliner Zeitung am Mittag of April 24 printed a table showing that, of the forty-one German aviators who had brought down fifteen or more opponents since the beginning of the war, nineteen had fallen in action and two had been reported missing. The list of the fallen German fliers, together with the number of their victims and the year of their death, follows:

Captain von Richthofen	80	1918
Lieutenant Boss	50	1917
Captain Boelcke	40	1916
Lieutenant Gontermann	39	1917
Lieutenant Max Muller	38	1918
Lieutenant Kurt Wolff	34	1917
Lieutenant Schnefer	30	1917
Lieutenant Allmenroeder	30	1917
First Lieut. von Tutschek	27	1918
Lieutenant Bohme	24	1917
First Lieut. Bethge	20	1918
Lieutenant von Eschwege	20	1917
Lieutenant Franki	19	1917
Lieutenant Wintgens	18	1916
Lieutenant Baldamus	18	1917
Lieutenant Hess	17	1917
First Lieut. Immelmann	15	1916
Lieutenant Dossenbach	15	1917
Lieutenant Schneider	15	1917

Lieutenant von Bülow, with twenty-eight victims, and First Lieutenant Dostler, with twenty-six, were reported missing.

Memorial for Dartmouth Fighters.

HANOVER, N. H., May 26.—Memorial vespers for the nineteen Dartmouth men who have died in service since the outbreak of the war were conducted by President Ernest M. Hopkins, in connection with commencement exercises at the college today. The baccalaureate sermon was delivered by the Rev. Willis H. Butler of Boston, whose subject was "The Matter of Morale." Ozora Davis of Chicago, a member of the class of 1889, was elected President of the Alumni Association.

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Our young men's clothes for Country Club wear are worn during the summer by college men and the younger college graduates, who accept the English type of outdoor dress as alone correct for such sports as Golf, Tennis, Riding and Motoring.

Our assortments of furnishings include many exclusive importations of the correct neckwear, shirts and the like for wear with our sport clothing.

Silk Norfolk Sports Jacket—reproduced by us from one of the most approved models of a leading London tailor.

Sport Coats, in Knit Cloths and English Gabardines. $18.50 to $25.

Cricket Flannel Trousers, $10.

English Golf Suits, Jackets and Knickerbockers, from $38.50.

Young Men's Suits for sports wear, in English Homespuns and Tweeds, sizes 33 to 40. From $28.50.

Correct Neckwear in English silks for sports wear.

Exclusive De Pinna models in young men's soft shirts.

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"DO GOOD BY STEALTH AND BLUSH TO FIND IT KNOWN!"

HELP THE RED CROSS!

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

$50,000 BID FOR PICTURE.

War Blind Fund Hears of High Price Offered for Donated Painting.

More than $50,000 will be bid for Ridgway Knight's famous picture, "After the Battle of the Marne," if the picture is to come to an American owner. Cable messages received by the American, British, French, Belgian Permanent Blind Relief War Fund, to which the painting was given by William Nelson Cromwell, inform the American officers of the fund that such a sum has already been bid in Paris.

Arrangements were perfected yesterday by which a photographic reproduction, the exact size of the painting, will be hung today in the Anderson Galleries at the American Artists' exhibit for the fund. This reproduction will hang beside the original of the companion piece to the painting, "Bas de Laine," (The Worsted Stocking.) which has been lent to the exhibition by its owner, James McLean, and this also will be shown for the first time today.

A feature of the week will be the auction sale of, among other paintings, the "River Lys," in the vicinity of which the present German drive is concentrated.

NAME TRADE EXPERT.

Albert Barnaud Will Be Attached to Paris Embassy.

The New York office of the Department of Commerce announced yesterday that Albert J. Barnaud, who has been connected with the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce for three years, has been appointed to the post of Trade Expert connected with the office of the American Commercial Attaché in the United States Embassy at Paris. It was said that his work in France will include important investigation and studies for which he is peculiarly equipped by his knowledge of conditions obtained in his former travels in almost every European country and his ability as a linguist.

H. C. Mac Lean, formerly of the Merchants' Association, is to succeed Mr. Barnaud in the bureau and William Strechan, also of the Merchants' Association, is to be sent by the bureau to Central America to make an investigation of economic and commercial developments.

MATHIEU CASE IS HEARD.

Three Ex-Ministers with Sarrail on French Treason Inquiry.

PARIS, May 26.—Three former Ministers, M. Briand, Painlevé, and Violette, and Generals Sarrail and Cordonnier heard yesterday the case of Captain Mathieu and Sergeant Paix-Seailles, and decided to take testimony Monday morning.

Although the case is being heard in camera, it is attracting as much attention as the Bonnet Rouge affair, as it is considered an overture to the Caillaux and Malvy cases.

Captain Mathieu and Sergeant Paix-Seailles are charged with having given important military information to unauthorized persons. The information consisted of a copy of a report sent by General Sarrail to the French Government concerning the situation in Saloniki, and asking for reinforcements.

A New Saks-Tailored Suit at $35

¶ A single breasted model with snug shoulders, and lapels that roll with an ease and elegance rarely found.

¶ Follows the figure closely, buttons a little higher than usual, and has something to its trim lines suggestive of English clothes.

¶ This model will give to any man *youth*—for business or general wear we have seen nothing like it this season at the price.

¶ Tailored in fancy Cheviots that are the finest produced in years; Tri-color stripings on dark grounds; Unfinished Worsteds in Blues or Greys and smart checks and plaids.

Saks Clothes Are Saks Made

Human Hands Have Produced *None* Better

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

McGibbon & Co.

IMPORTED PRINTS at 35 cents and 45 cents a yard.

At such prices they will be a temptation to freshen the hangings and furniture even though as little money as possible will be spent on the Summer Homes.

2700 yards in many colorings and designs, some of which are shown in our window display.

BATH TOWELS of absorbing interest.

From the little baby towel or wash cloth of soft fine yarn, to the bath sheet of huge proportions, with two score sizes between, we are splendidly ready for your Summer needs.

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JUST OFF FIFTH AVENUE

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

MEN! YOU'RE IN LINE FOR A GOOD THING IN

Straw Hats at $1.85

What's your particular favorite in a cool, summer "straw?" Rough? Fine? Porto Rican? A Fancy Weave? Here they all are, literally by the thousand at a commonsense price.

Here's the width of brim you like, the height of crown to suit you, the weave you favor.

STRAWS OF HIGHER QUALITY.

See what GIMBEL'S have to offer at $3 to $5, and especially the exceptionally fine showing of

MEN'S PANAMA HATS at $4.95

.GIMBEL-Greenhut Sale—Fourth Floor

TODAY'S THE DAY TO DECORATION DAY

Suits for Men

The man will be difficult to please, indeed, who can't be "suited" from the splendid GIMBEL assemblages at

$19.50 and $26.50

A hint of what is shown:

At $19.50

A big assortment of men's suits in light and dark shades. Plain blue, plain oxford greys and fancy mixtures. Sizes broken. But we can find a suit for any man 33 to 50 in regular or stouts.

At $26.50

Some of the suits one-quarter, one-half or full lined; some silk, others mohair lined, in this season's latest colors, in plain blue serge, plain brown, plain greys, fancy striped effects, checks, plaids. 34 to 50.

GIMBEL-Greenhut Sale—Fourth Floor

Brooklyn, New Jersey and Long Island Customers—Direct to GIMBELS via Tubes and Subway.

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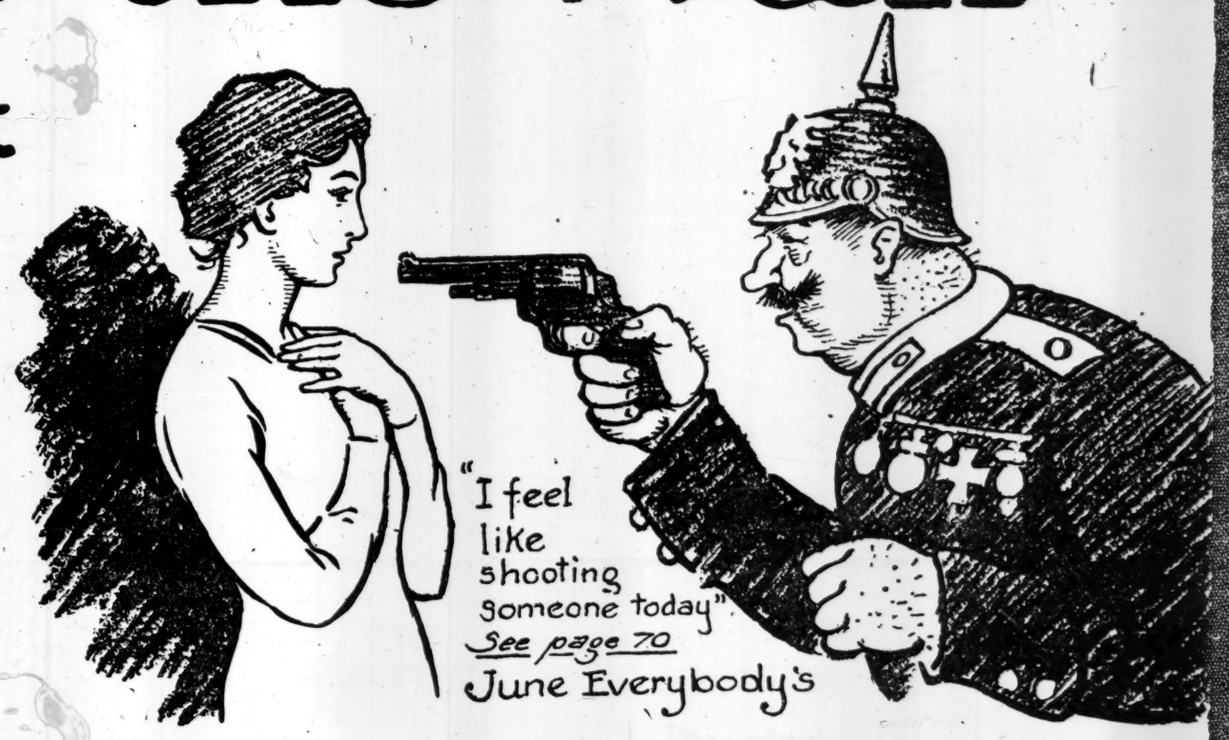
"Against the Wall"

Brand Whitlock



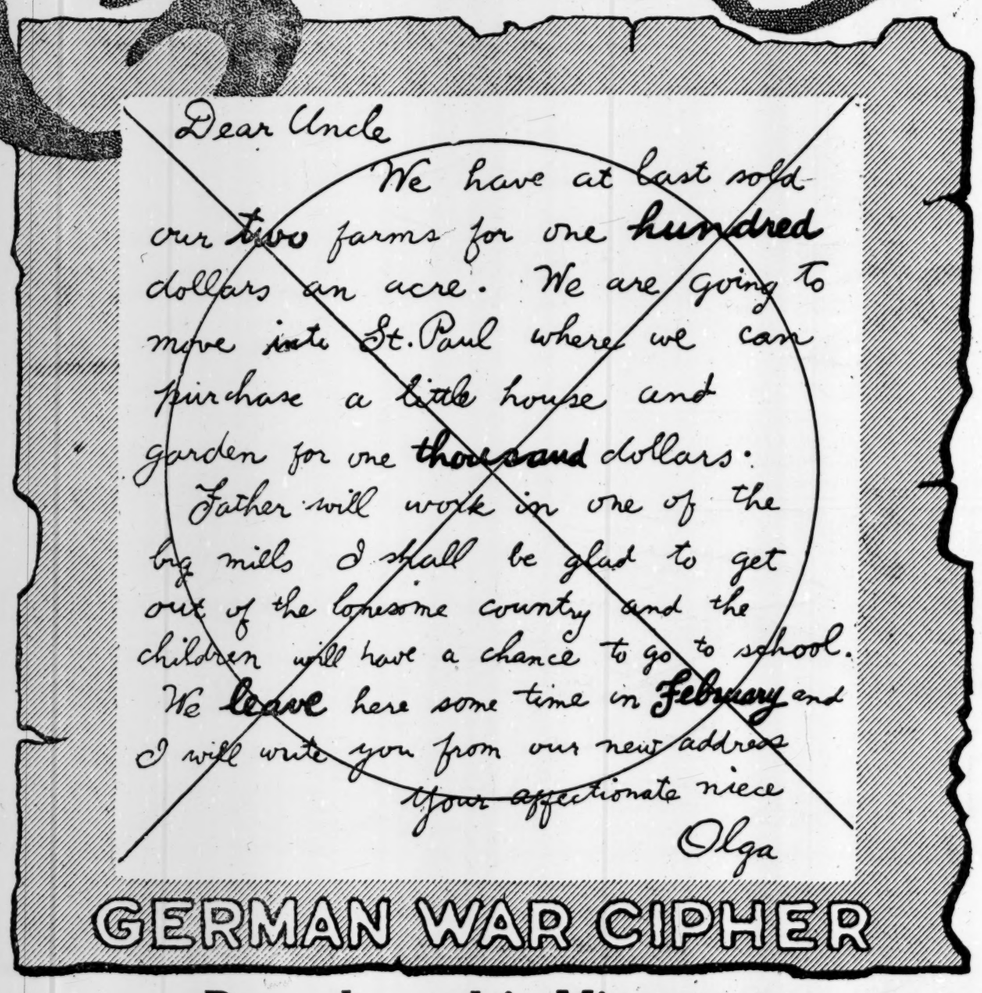
"I had one more visitor that evening, von S., a German officer. He came in from the field cold and wet. He passed his hand wearily over his face and covered his eyes with his palm. 'This thing,' he began, 'this thing of standing old peasants up against a wall—well, it's no business for a gentleman!'"

At last the truth about Belgium is being told—in all its stark horror—being told by the one man in all the world fitted by experience and talent to tell it to the world—our own Minister to Belgium, Brand Whitlock.

Brand Whitlock sends the manuscript of this historic story, first direct to the State Department at Washington, and from the State Department it comes to *Everybody's*, where it is appearing exclusively. It is "The one great piece of literature to come out of the war," says a member of President Wilson's Cabinet. It is an unprecedented privilege for *Everybody's Magazine* to be able to publish the story of Belgium by our own United States Minister—still at his post of duty in stricken Europe. This story will go down through the centuries. It has information you want—an immediate significance that will mean much to you. Every word will electrify you.

Do not miss the June

Everybody's MAGAZINE


Dear Uncle
We have at last sold our two farms for one hundred dollars an acre. We are going to move into St. Paul where we can purchase a little house and garden for one thousand dollars.
Father will work in one of the big mills I shall be glad to get out of the lonesome country and the children will have a chance to go to school.
We leave here some time in February and I will write you from our new address
Your affectionate niece
Olga

GERMAN WAR CIPHER

Recently used in Minnesota
Exposed by Melville Davisson Post

Here are some of the other exceptional things in the June number

Tam o' the Scoots
This series of stories by Edgar Wallace is brilliant, daring, tender, gorgeously humorous, and incorrigibly Scotch—the most thrilling tales of an airman's prowess ever put in print.

Making Seaworthy Sailors on Dryest Land
An entertaining description of the training base for blue jackets, where Commander Warren S. Terhune is turning out everything, from an aero pilot to a ship's cook, for our greatly enlarged Navy. An article guaranteed to deprive grumblers of an excuse for the time being.

German War Ciphers
Exposed by Melville Davisson Post. An amazing revelation of what the German mind is capable of and how our Government has protected us.

The Ruling Love
A love-story told from absolutely a new angle, in which father and lover pit their brains against each other, and arrive at an unexpected agreement.

For Grub and Guns
By Harold Titus. Another vivid word-picture of how we are getting into the war.

A Confession Under Difficulties
A wonderful little bit of realism, which preserves the spirit of true faith with none of the outward forms of orthodox religion.

The Duchess of Siona
A dashing serial romance of the days when knighthood was in the flower of its magnificence. This new novel is by Ernest Goodwin, an English writer, who has come up so fast that his work is comparatively new to Americans.

We Can if They Can
By Mr. Howard Wheeler, editor of *Everybody's*, who has just returned from the front. A tonic picture of the men on the fighting lines, and of the splendid spirit of the women of England who are keeping high their hearts at home—an inspiration for every one over here.

The White Arc
Henry Kitchell Webster—master of words and emotions—never has done a finer, more powerful piece of work than this—his latest serial.

Patriotism and the Plow-tail
Talbot Mundy, whose fighting stories have made him famous, here issues a call for recruits in a field hitherto strange to his pen.

The Autocrat
A story of stark realism, through which flashes a vein of unexpected tenderness.

After the War—?
A new department by and for *Everybody's* readers—an opportunity to clarify opinion and profit by mistakes of the past.

June *Everybody's*
Now on Sale All News-stands

MOTHER'S PLEA PUTS THIRD SON INTO ARMY

Convinces Col. White That John Mangini Can See Well Enough to Load American Howitzers.

HAS TWO BOYS IN FRANCE

Proud That the Fourth Will Answer Next Call—Sorry Her Four Girls Can't Be Soldiers.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP DIX, WRIGHTSTOWN, N. J., May 26.—Private John Mangini can thank his militant mother that poor eyes will not prevent him sending his compliments to the Kaiser in the form of big shells from the howitzers of the 309th Motorized Field Artillery. Revoking a previous order that had removed him from his regiment following the report of surgeons that his vision was poor, division headquarters has directed that Private Mangini be restored to his old company and once more the three stars twinkle brightly in the service flag which Mrs. Rose Mangini displays proudly from her home at 913 Cortland Street, North Bergen.

Into the office of Lieut. Col. G. S. White, Chief of Staff, where come scores of mothers, sisters, and wives seeking exemption of relatives, Mrs. Mangini came on a very different errand. She had heard from son John that he was not to be allowed to go to the front and she came all the way to Camp Dix to find out why a Mangini who "could handle a dozen Huns" and who wanted to fight and could fight was not to be allowed to fight for his country.

"If it is new spectacles he needs, I'll spend my last cent to buy him the proper lenses," she told Colonel White. "I want him to help rid the earth of the Hun menace to civilization. He may not be able to see to thread a needle in the dark, but that does not prevent him from loading heavy shells into the big guns."

The patriotic mother proudly explained that she had two other sons probably now near the firing line in France, and she could not bear to think of John not being there to help his brothers. A fourth son, she said, was ready to go to camp in the next draft, and she declared if her eight children were all boys she would ask that each should have the honor of shouldering a gun; then she, herself, could enlist as a war nurse. Denied the latter privilege, she is devoting her energies to Red Cross work at home, but the thought of her son John not being over there when the Allies begin their big push to clear the earth of the Potsdam gang has been a recent damper to her enthusiasm.

Mrs. Mangini's appeal, the most unusual that has come to the attention of the Chief of Staff, brought immediate action. Private Mangini was re-examined today and with Colonel White's indorsement he went back to help polish the big gun at his battery with the 309th, that will some day help blast the path by which the "Lightning Division" will hurl itself like a thunderbolt through the Hindenburg line.

Camp Dix has made its first contribution of men for the organization of the United States Guard, a big detail of 454 soldiers having been assigned from the 153d Depot Brigade to a unit forming at the Charlestown Armory at Boston. These soldiers are efficiently drilled and schooled in military work, but surgeons have decided they are physically disqualified for overseas service. Their inability to stand long marches, however, will not unfit them for coast guard and other duties.

BASEBALL LEADS IN CAMPS.

Fosdick Commission Reports Athletic Activity Widespread.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The extent to which athletic sports have been developed in the American Army training camps in this country is emphasized in a statement issued by the War Department tonight based on reports received by the Fosdick Commission on Training Camp Activities. In some camps it has become necessary to enlarge the athletic fields. The most popular sports are base ball, track athletics, swimming, tennis, boxing, wrestling, polo and volley ball.

"Baseball," says the statement issued tonight, "heads the list of activities of the men when free from military duties. To encourage play, full equipment has been sent to each of the National Army cantonments and to each of the camps of the National Guard, as well as to the smaller camps which are training men for special service. More than 70,000 baseballs and 3,000 bats have been sent to the camps along with gloves, masks and chest protectors. New baseball diamonds have been laid out in nearly every camp in the country. Sixteen fields are now being used in Camp Lewis, Washington. Camp baseball teams have received the co-operation of major and minor leagues in every instance, and considerable gate receipts have been received from various exhibitions.

"Wherever facilities permit swimming instruction is carried out. Three camps already have this sport under way. At Camp Devens, Mass., a class of 360 non-commissioned officers has been started. Hell Pond has recently been converted into a swimming pool by the 301st Engineers, and is now used as the swimming centre. The same methods are being followed at Camp Lewis. As many as 5,000 men have marched to American Lake for their swim. At Camp Travis, San Antonio, Texas, efforts are being made to have every man to the division swim seventy-five yards.

"Tennis courts have been built in every camp, and the sport is gaining popularity among the men. As many as forty courts have been built in one camp. Through the co-operation of the United States Law Tennis Association the commission has been able to provide the immediate tennis needs of the camps. The tennis association is diverting its receipts this season to meet the demand for equipment in the camps.

"Next to baseball, boxing is proving to be the most popular sport. So great has become the demand for instruction that in one camp alone more than 800 assistant boxing instructors are kept busy. More than 6,000 sets of boxing gloves have been sent to the men.

"Through the generosity of local golf clubs the great demand for courses is being partly met. In every case the clubs have donated their grounds to the officers and men who have been quick to take advantage of the invitations."

CADETS DRILL AT COLUMBIA.

West Point Choir Also Sings at Dedication of New Chapel Bell.

Thousands of persons thronged South Field, Columbia University, yesterday afternoon to watch the seventy members of the West Point cadet choir parade in full dress for half an hour before they marched in procession to St. Paul's Chapel to sing at the services there. In the morning the Academy choir sang at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Amsterdam Avenue and 110th Street.

The West Pointers were invited to Columbia to assist in the dedication yesterday of a new chapel bell, which was presented to St. Paul's by the class of 1893 on its twenty-fifth anniversary. The bell will be sounded for the first time on commencement day, June 5.

The cadets, who were nearly all first and second year men, were commanded by Major J. Hanna and Corporal B. Peckham. In the ranks was a young Chinese, who handled himself with alert military bearing. He was a first-year man named Lucean Daan, one of two Chinese studying at West Point.

DRAFT DODGER KILLS THREE IN KENTUCKY

Shoots Men in Belief That They Reported Him, Then Resists Arrest by Posse.

Special to The New York Times.

GRAYSON, Ky., May 26.—To prevent possible mob violence, Melvin Collins of Olive Hill, Ky., who killed three men who he believed had reported him eligible for the military draft, was rushed to another town today for safe keeping. Collins shot and killed Vint Carpenter, who was driving a team for the Hitchins fire brick plant. Entering the plant, he killed Cleveland Sparks, who was sitting at rest, and then rushed into the brick machine department, where he killed John Howard. Collins tried in vain to find another man, declaring he would kill him also.

The murderer then fled to a nearby farmhouse, where he barricaded himself and defied the Sheriff and posse, who surrounded the house and prepared to burn it. He fired from a window and wounded Levi Shields in the hip. The Sheriff's officers fired as a man came from the house, and wounded Tony Stephens, who had entered the house to persuade Collins to surrender.

Collins finally surrendered when the officers started to fire the house. He had failed to register, declaring he was under draft age. He is 23 years old.

LAUDS ORDER'S WAR WORK.

Acting Mayor Addresses Delegates to B'rith Abraham Convention.

The thirty-second annual convention of the Independent Order of B'rith Abraham was opened yesterday morning by Grand Master Solomon Schelinsky at a meeting at the New Star Casino, 115 East 107th Street, which was attended by delegates representing the 200,000 members of the order in the United States.

Acting Mayor Alfred E. Smith welcomed the delegates and praised the war work of the order. Mr. Smith said that what pleased him most in regard to the order were the numerous subscriptions which its members had made to the Y. M. C. A. War Fund. The order, Mr. Smith said, could do great work in co-operation with the Council of National Defense in preventing an increase of infant mortality and in guarding the health of the children of the nation. Mr. Smith said that one-third of those subject to the draft had been rejected because of physical disabilities caused by lack of care in their childhood.

It was announced at the meeting that $1,500,000 of Liberty bonds and $200,000 of Thrift Stamps had been purchased by the members of the order. The order has pledged itself to buy at least $800,000 of Thrift Stamps before the end of the year, making $1,000,000 in all. The membership of the order, it was announced, had been increased by 9,580 since the last convention.

Rabbi Max Fried delivered an invocation and a prayer for the success of the United States and the Allies. A resolution was passed at the afternoon session indorsing the participation of the United States in the war, which will be sent to President Wilson.

Among the other speakers was Max L. Hollander, Grand Secretary of the order. The afternoon session was taken up with the nomination of officers. The convention will continue today and tomorrow, when Governor Whitman will address the delegates.

WHITMAN'S HOUSE AFIRE.

Summer Residence of Governor at Newport Badly Damaged.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 26.—The Summer residence of Governor Whitman of New York, a small stone house at Price's Neck, was discovered afire by a member of the Coast Guard early this morning. The firemen, who found the fire had started over the boiler, the flames reaching from the lower part of the house to the roof, were able to control the fire. The middle of the house is badly damaged.

What caused the fire is a mystery. The caretaker visited and inspected the place Saturday. A severe thunder and lightning storm prevailed in the night, may have caused the fire.

Governor and Mrs. Whitman had planned to take possession next month.

WHAT happens in your office when something from your files is wanted in a hurry, and the regular file clerk happens to be out to lunch, or ill, or on vacation?

Does your index system always and instantly show where to find any needed information, regardless of who goes to the files, or is part of the system carried around in somebody's head?

There's something wrong with a filing system if it won't work as well in an emergency as during the file clerk's regular office hours.

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NEW YORK

"I Guess—I Reckon"

All is well with us at home except for the reappearance of partisan politics. This way danger lies, for if at any time in the history of the United States party lines should have disappeared, it is now.

Less guessing on the part of our legislators and more facts and figures would eliminate a good deal of undesirable politics in our Government, and once more the Harriman National Bank calls for a budget system. Let us stop guessing at our financial needs. People who are providing the revenue for the Government are investing in the Government. They are entitled to know what they are to be called upon to pay, and how it is expended. No bank or business could survive the estimated 30 per cent. waste of the moneys appropriated by guessing for running the United States.

The Red Cross gets what it wants because of confidence in the organization. The Red Cross does not guess. Let us have a budget system and avoid the alarming confusion into which our business men and others have been thrown so frequently of late. Instead of guessing our need for a bond issue of $12,000,000,000, where our actual needs are $3,000,000,000, let us know; instead of "reckoning" revenues from taxes at $2,500,000,000 and collecting $4,000,000,000, let us estimate upon facts and figures.

Congress guesses that further tax legislation may wait until next winter's session; the administration guesses that it is imperative that a new tax law be enacted now—mere guessing. There should be no guessing where billions are concerned. A budget would tell.

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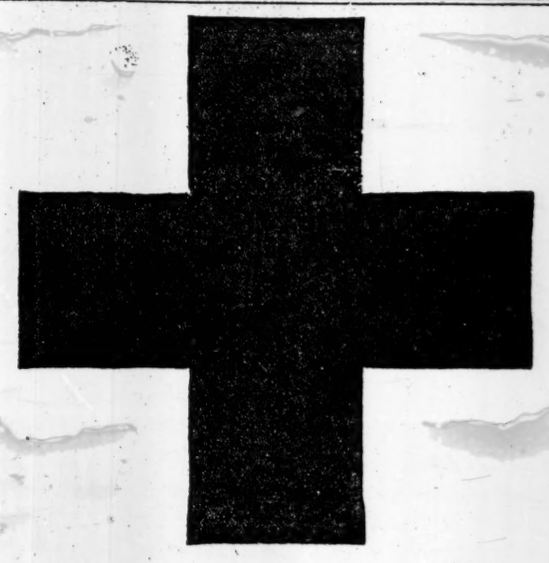

"A great net of mercy drawn through an ocean of unspeakable pain."

How much have you given?

Is your conscience clear?

Is your soul satisfied?

If not—give today that you may sleep tonight.

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Treasurer
54 Wall St.

Contributed to the RED CROSS

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COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

CHURCHGOERS GIVE TO THE RED CROSS

Large Collections Taken in Most of City's Churches Yesterday.

MEMORIAL SERVICES HELD

G. A. R., Confederate Veterans, Police, and 22d Engineers Pay Tribute to Their Dead.

Large collections for the Red Cross were taken in most churches in the city yesterday in connection with memorial services and prayer for the success of American soldiers. Special Red Cross services were held in all Catholic churches, and collections of many thousands of dollars taken. Veterans of the civil war, veterans of the Spanish-American war, and various organizations of the Police Department held religious exercises.

Memorial services for the deceased members of the Defendam Association of the old Twenty-second Engineers, now the 102d United States Engineers, were held by the Chaplain, Dr. G. A. Carstensen, in Holyrood Church, Fort Washington Avenue and 179th Street. Special prayers were said for the well-being of the men of Colonel Cornelius Vanderbilt's regiment now in France.

The services at the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Temple Street and the Crescent, Astoria, L. I., were divided between a patriotic rally for the registrants of Local Board 172 and memorial observances for the G. A. R. Dr. A. J. Smith, pastor, speaking to the draft-eligible registrants, urged them to go to the front with the same spirit that inspired the men on both sides in the civil war. Acting Police Commissioner John A. Leach presided, and sacred and patriotic songs were rendered by the Police Department Glee Club.

The New York Camp of Confederate Veterans held its annual memorial services yesterday afternoon at Mount Hope Cemetery, Westchester. The exercises over the graves were conducted by Commander William Kieley. Assistant District Attorney William Harman Black, who made the principal address, said:

"We are fighting Germany to the death and we will continue to fight her until we drive autocracy from the earth. When we have destroyed her military power we have just begun. We must protect our country from German commercial invasion. I would build a tariff wall between Germany and the United States so high that even a Zeppelin could not get over it."

Several hundred Spanish-American war veterans, with an escort of sailors, marched to St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday afternoon for their annual services. The Rev. John P. Chidwick, Chaplain of the ill-fated Maine and now President of Dunwoodie Seminary, said:

"It was just twenty years ago on a day of golden splendor that the gallant 60th Regiment marched down Fifth Avenue on its way to Cuba and Porto Rico to battle, not for the freedom of America, but for a most disinterested purpose, the liberation of another nation. Never did those who watched expect to see our country again in war. Our hopes have been ruthlessly shattered and now millions are responding to the bugle call to fight, not for one nation, but for the world."

More than 600 members of the Police Department yesterday attended the annual services conducted at Trinity Church for the Police Department. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity, and now in service, could not be present, but in a letter he said:

"The New York Police Department is one of which our city has good reason to be proud, and its members as a body deserve the warm appreciation of our citizens for their efficiency, their good judgment, their vigilance in maintaining order and repressing crime, and their readiness at all times to risk their lives for the protection of others and in the performance of their duty."

The Rev. John A. Wade, who preached the sermon, praised the Police Department, and added:

"A menace with which this country has to deal today is with the muddle-minded and conscienceless Socialism as it exists in the country today. Some months ago loyal Americans were startled by the fact that over sevenscore thousand of United States citizens in this city voted for a man who refused to buy bonds for the defense of that liberty which had made possible his own rescue from Russian oppression and a life of affluence in our menaced land. The type of citizen that voted for this ingrate bit the hand that fed them."

The Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reisner, who preached last night at services at the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church in West 104th Street, which were attended by the veterans from seven G. A. R. posts, spoke in praise of General Grant. He read a letter which he had received from Major Gen. Leonard Wood, who said:

"Veterans of a former war still have active duties to perform. Although they are beyond the active fighting age, they can still urge on those who are preparing for the present war and do all they can to support the vigorous prosecution of the war. Having gone through a great war, their words will be listened to."

The Rev. Major Lachlan McLean Watt, chaplain of the Black Watch of the Gordon Highlanders, stirred a large audience last night at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. He said:

"I do not know whether the people of America have grown blasé to the war, but I hope you have not. That was our trouble in England for some time after the outbreak of the war. Publishers would not print anything about the war. Preachers said it was wrong to talk too much about the conflict, and the average layman deemed it a crime to read anything about the great struggle. Those who preached that it was their duty to face the facts were called pessimists, while the definition of an optimist was one who never read bad news about the war. My message to America is not to speak up, but to speed up."

TWO AIR INQUIRIES LIKELY.

Thomas Says Hughes Is Not Opposed to Senate Investigation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The Senate subcommittee on aircraft, of which Senator Thomas of Colorado is Chairman, will decide tomorrow whether to go ahead with the inquiry authorized last week. Senator Thomas said tonight that at his conference two days ago with Charles E. Hughes, special investigator in the Department of Justice, Mr. Hughes had made it plain that he did not oppose an investigation by the Senate, but merely wanted it kept distinct from the line of inquiry by the department. Mr. Hughes wanted to make sure that the Senate Committee would not call witnesses who, through their appearance before the committee, might obtain immunity from prosecution.

"Mr. Hughes in no wise opposes investigation by the Senate Committee looking toward an exposure of inefficiency or deliberate effort to thwart the aircraft program," said Senator Thomas. "He simply wants the line drawn between the scope of the criminal investigation by the Department of Justice and that of the Senate. I do not know whether the majority of the committee will favor going ahead or not. That is to be decided tomorrow."

U. S. GUNBOAT IS DAMAGED.

Strikes a Rock in Chinese Waters, but Reaches Port.

SHANGHAI, May 22, (Associated Press.)—An American gunboat proceeding to Chungking struck a rock ten miles from Ichang Tuesday. Although badly damaged she succeeded in returning to port.

RELAX NO EFFORT IN RED CROSS DRIVE

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

day for the attempt to gather in enough additional millions on the final day of the campaign to make the oversubscription here greater than that of other large cities.

With the example set by the city in its remarkable finish in the last Liberty Loan campaign in mind, the leaders believe that there is a chance that New York City will make good the predictions early in the drive that it would add 50 per cent. to its quota. Today must be by far the most successful day of the drive, however, if this is to be accomplished.

The hope for a big oversubscription rests mainly on the work of the Division on Corporations, of which Colonel William Boyce Thompson is in charge. Most of the large corporations have made their gifts, but there are many smaller ones to be heard from, and the total from this source is expected to be large.

Expect Large Street Collections.

It is believed that more money will be taken in today in collections on the streets and in public places and in the big program of Red Cross events than at any other period of the campaign. The Red Cross will be out in its full strength of more than 150,000 persons. The great event of a crowded week will be the operatic program at the Metropolitan Opera House. Two big auctions in the evening at the Waldorf-Astoria and at the Ritz-Carlton are expected to reach unprecedented totals.

Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the Red Cross War Council, telegraphed from Washington yesterday, emphasizing the necessity for forgetting quotas and raising the largest sum possible. He said:

"The program of the campaign to raise $100,000,000 was adopted in the early part of the year under military conditions then existing, with the idea that the campaign would be carried on in February or early March. If the program for the Red Cross campaign were to be formulated under present conditions in Europe, the Red Cross Council would feel it should be upon a basis exceeding $100,000,000 as a minimum, but in order that there should be no confusion in the campaign and in confidence that American people were fully alive to the new and exacting demands, and that the quotas would be exceeded throughout the country, no change was made in the plans and figures as first published.

"Hope you will advise all divisions to encourage subscriptions exceeding allotments and that the effort to secure increased subscriptions shall not be lessened in any part of the United States until the end of the allotted time, the evening of May 27."

In calling for a great effort on the last day of the drive, William C. Breed, Chairman of the drive in this city, said yesterday:

"There has been something of a misconception of the task placed before us. The country's quota is $100,000,000; New York City's, $25,000,000. The important thing to remember is that these are minimum figures. The Red Cross War Council decided that it could keep things going for a certain length of time on a budget covered by $100,000,000. More will be needed, and when the supply of money now being provided is gone the Red Cross will have to turn again to the public.

"New York's quota, fixed by the War Council, is one-fourth of the amount raised by the entire country. Reports indicate that the other sections of the country are responding to the Red Cross appeal by heavily oversubscribing their quotas.

"Our committee will not be satisfied unless New York maintains its position and gives one-fourth of the entire amount contributed by the whole country. That was the estimate of the measure of New York's patriotism and generosity, and we must not fall below the estimation placed upon us.

Urges Unremitting Effort.

"To attain this result our best efforts must not be relaxed one minute during the next twenty-four hours. Opportunity is still open to all of us to meet our individual responsibilities. A gift to the Red Cross is an individual matter, and each individual must make his gift and his conscience square. I hope that the estimate which many placed upon their obligation to meet the Red Cross appeal in the early part of last week will be revised in the light of the magnificent response of the people throughout the entire city, and the obligations which rest upon the Red Cross as an organization of service and mercy.

"We all know that the calls upon the Red Cross during the next six months will be tragically heavy. Our own people, our own soldiers and their families are going to suffer and need the help of the Red Cross as never before. The fact is easily read in the face of events which are foreshadowed from the European battlefields. Those who can look to the immediate future and feel in their hearts that they have done their full duty by the Red Cross are fortunate indeed.

"The campaign, which closes tomorrow night at midnight, has proved itself to be truly democratic, as evidenced by the thousands of earnest workers, mostly women, who have been seen in the streets day and night since the campaign began. This democratic phase of the campaign should be emphasized. There is one way to show that the public appreciates the unselfish efforts of those who have been working without hope of personal recognition, and that is by making Monday the best day of the campaign."

Workers to Make Reports.

The final meeting of the New York Red Cross War Fund Committee and those who have worked with the committee in the drive for the Second War Fund in New York City will be held this evening at the Waldorf-Astoria at 7 o'clock. There will be a dinner, after which full reports will be made by the various committees and teams which have had charge of collecting New York's quota.

The meeting will begin with a reception which will last half an hour. After the dinner Chairman Breed will make an address. He will be followed by Seward Prosser, Chairman of the First Red Cross War Fund Committee of last year. Then the Captains of thirty-one teams will make their reports. After the team Captains have reported there will be reports from the committees on Profit Sharing, Corporations, House to House Canvass, Entertainments and Benefits, and Industrial Campaign by their respective Chairman—Louis Stewart, Colonel William B. Thompson, Walter Stabler, Alfred B Ashforth, and Charles A. Coffin.

Reports are also to be made by boroughs as follows: Richmond, Norman S. Walker; Bronx, Olin J. Stephens; Queens, C. G. M. Thomas, and Brooklyn, Darwin R. James, Jr.

Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., is to give available returns for the entire country, and Gerhard M. Dahl is to give returns for the Atlantic Division outside of Greater New York.

Mrs. August Belmont will tell the story of the Martha Washington watch which is to be auctioned off by Joseph P. Day. Chairman Breed will close the meeting by making a final report.

Program of the Final Day.

The following is the program for today, the last day of the Red Cross drive:

2:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.—Hotel Ritz-Carlton, ballroom; exhibition of paintings and other works of art donated to the War Fund of the Red Cross; admission free.

9:00 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.—Knoedler Galleries, 556 Fifth Avenue; exhibition and auction of Willard L. Metcalf's painting, "Deerfield River, October."

12:00 M.—Red Cross meetings, with speakers and music at Liberty Bell, City Hall Park; Liberty Bank, Madison Square; Plaza, Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue.

12:00 M.—St. Paul's Chapel; Red Cross meeting; Justice Almet F. Jenks and James M. Beck will speak.

12:00 M.—Liberty Theatre, Public Library steps; Red Cross meeting with speakers and music; auction of prize pig.

12:00 M.—Harry H. Gardiner, "the human fly," will climb the Park Row Building.

3:00 P. M.—Polo Grounds; Red Cross Day; baseball game between Yankees and Clevelands; wrestling bouts; base running and fungo hitting contests; auto racers' parade; concert. Ten per cent. of gross receipts goes to Red Cross.

4:00 P. M.—Union League Club; Red Cross meeting, with speakers and music.

7:00 P. M.—Waldorf-Astoria, Grand Ballroom; dinner of teams and campaign committees; final reports of contributions.

8:00 P. M.—Metropolitan Opera House; concert by Caruso and other members of Metropolitan Opera Company.

8:00 P. M. to 12:00 Midnight—Open air film shows of Red Cross war work at Madison Square, Herald Square, Times Square, Fifth Avenue and Forty-Second Street, Columbus Circle, 125th Street and Seventh Avenue.

9:00 P. M.—Auction of paintings and other works of art donated to Red Cross; Joseph P. Day, auctioneer.

This afternoon a box containing the bids on Willard L. Metcalf's painting, "Deerfield, River, October," will be opened at the Knoedler Galleries, 556 Fifth Avenue. The picture is one of the most recent products of Mr. Metcalf's brush, who donated it to the Red Cross War Fund with the understanding that it should be placed on exhibition during the campaign and that it be sold to the highest bidder, the proceeds to go to the war fund. The painting shows a charming bit of Western Massachusetts scenery, and is said to be a characteristic example of the work of the artist.

An auction sale of antiques, jewelry, and relics from the European battlefields and from the civil war will be held tonight at Ninety-fourth Street and Broadway by the Red Cross Committee of the Ninth Assembly District. Mae Bryant and other actresses will entertain the crowd and auction articles put up for sale for the benefit of the Red Cross.

Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels has sent the following telegram of encouragement to the Newspaper Division of the Red Cross:

Washington, D. C., May 24, 1918.

Louis Wiley, Chairman Committee on Newspapers, New York:

As a newspaper man temporarily transferred, I congratulate you on the organization of the Newspaper Division in New York for the second Red Cross War Fund drive. The information which has reached me is that many of the 165 newspapers represented in the Newspaper Division have already reached the goal of 100 per cent., and that the labor unions whose members are employed by the newspapers are co-operating with the utmost cordiality and success.

I am sure that with their customary spirit of service every department of every newspaper in New York will be happy to make this perfect record in this noblest of causes. It is the enthusiastic and united support of civilians, as shown by their contributions to the Red Cross and other patriotic efforts, that maintains the morale of the army and navy and will help win the war.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
Secretary of the Navy.

Almost $23,000 has already been obtained in cash and pledges for the War Fund of the Red Cross among the civilian employes of the Quartermaster's depot on Governors Island. Of the 2,533 persons who have been solicited for contributions, 2,385 have subscribed for a total yearly contribution of $22,893.63.

BROOKLYN GIVES $500,000 TO THE FUND

Great Audience at Academy Responds to Appeals—$50,000 Raised at Theatres.

Brooklyn responded enthusiastically at a great mass meeting yesterday afternoon at the Academy of Music to an appeal by Red Cross officials and borough officials for an increase in Brooklyn's contributions to the war fund. Many large gifts were made at the meeting, and it was reported that a total of $500,000 had been subscribed.

More than 3,500 persons attended the meeting, and hundreds of others were turned away because the hall was crowded to the limit. Patriotic appeals were made by ex-Controller William A. Prendergast, John R. Rathom, editor of The Providence Journal; Colonel René de Salaberry, and others.

Performances at the Century Theatre and the Winter Garden last night netted more than $50,000 for the Red Cross. In both theatres the Kaiser's gold cup, which has been a feature of the series of entertainments arranged by the Allied Theatrical and Motion Picture Team, was sold many times by United States Marshal McCarthy, and on each occasion returned to the fund. At the Century Theatre the cup was sold five times for a total of $14,600.

The total receipts at the Century were estimated to be between $35,000 and $40,000. A polo pony presented by Fred Stone was auctioned off jointly by Stone and Will Rogers, and brought $1,000. Those who appeared on the program included Weber and Fields, Al. Jolson, Clifton Crawford, Rock and White, Nat C. Goodwin, McIntyre and Heath, Fanny Brice, Eddie Cantor, Florence Moore, Irving Berlin, Adele Rowland, and many others.

At the Winter Garden Al Jolson introduced a novelty by calling all the uniformed men to the stage and asking for a donation in the name of each. The top price, $50, was obtained for a Chinese Sergeant Henry W. Wing. The total at the Winter Garden was about $14,000.

Five thousand Poles gathered last night at the Red Cross rally in the big drill hall of the Seventy-first Regiment Armory at Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue. Numbers of Poles in uniforms and Polish women in Red Cross uniforms who are soon to go to the front were on the platform. Ignace Jan Paderewski, the chief speaker, said:

"You Polish people are a patriotic and religious people and the American Red Cross sinks deep into your hearts. The Red Cross means to the Polish people mercy and redemption, and the American nation means to the Poles a free heart's hope and home. We are sending an army from America of Polish boys. They are already fighting in France, many with the American Army and many with the French.

"Eight per cent. of the names on the death lists of America so far are Polish boys from this country. They have died glorious deaths for the American flag, which will ultimately mean the freedom of their beloved Poland."

RED CROSS AT ELBA.

Capt. Akin Distributes Supplies and Copies of Wilson's Message There.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 26.—There is hardly a corner in the kingdom of Italy that has not been visited by the American Red Cross to bring succor to the poor families of soldiers and to refugees. From northern to southern Italy, in Sicily, and Sardinia the Star-Spangled Banner is known and cheered with as much enthusiasm and ardor as the Italian tricolor.

The only place that had not been visited by the Red Cross was the island of Elba, where Napoleon was imprisoned. On May 24, the anniversary of Italy's entrance into the war, Captain A. J. Akin landed and distributed food and clothing to the population, who acclaimed America, having heard about her generosity and greatness in the mainland. Captain Akin also distributed the message of President Wilson translated into Italian. This called forth loud cheers.

WOULD PERMIT WOMEN TO VISIT WOUNDED KIN

Dr. Lambert Says Americans in Hospitals in France Need Their Cheering Influence.

Major Alexander Lambert, Surgeon in Chief of the American Red Cross in France, in an address last night in St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church, West Seventy-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue, told of the work and needs of the relief organization abroad. In the course of his talk he criticised the rule forbidding women relatives of American soldiers from entering the war zone.

"If you have any influence at Washington," he said, "use it to have rescinded the rule which does not permit sisters or other women relatives of soldiers from visiting them in hospitals in France. If you are successful in having that prohibition removed you will be conferring a blessing on the soldiers."

Major Lambert said there was great need of the cheering influence women relatives would exert on the sick soldiers. He said the men often had expressed a wish to have about them nurses speaking English, and that whenever the French nurses were replaced by Americans the men seemed to improve.

Tracing the work of the Red Cross, Major Lambert alluded to the unprepared state of the country when war was declared. He said that at first the Red Cross had nothing to work with, but that now every need was amply provided for. He added that all the American hospitals were well equipped, and more than 4,000 French physicians were being supplied. Dr. Lambert added that 72 per cent. of the physicians of France were mobilized in the army.

There were not enough physicians in civil life, he said, to minister to the ailments of the French population, and for that reason the Red Cross had extended its work.

Speaking of the great strides in war surgery, Dr. Lambert confirmed the cabled reports that vermin were the carriers of trench fever, but said that efforts to isolate the germ had not yet been successful. He praised the remarkable work of British and French surgeons in handling bone cases and said that, with ordinary luck, wounded soldiers were back on the firing lines within a month after being shot. He said that the efforts of French surgeons had placed the danger of septic poisoning from shell or rifle wounds at a minimum.

Dr. Lambert asserted that the soils of France and Belgium were germ laden because of years of cultivation. This ever-present menace, he said, had schooled the war surgeons to work with a speed of which they would probably be incapable in peace times. In these emergency operations, he said, the surgeons were now using the old-fashioned "laughing gas" as an anaesthetic instead of chloroform or ether, thereby reducing the shock which followed the administration of the two standard anaesthetics.

In closing his talk Major Lambert declared the men at the front were in splendid trim in every way. He added that the moral healthiness of the American soldiers in France could not be better.

GERMAN PRISONER KILLED.

Shot After Crossing the Dead Line at Fort McPherson.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 26.—Heinrich Knappke, a German prisoner interned at Fort McPherson, yesterday overstepped the dead line maintained inside of the wire fence surrounding the camp and failed to halt at the order of a soldier guard. He was shot, and died an hour later in the post hospital.

Colonel Van Orsdale, commandant, said tonight that the sentry complied with his duty and that no inquiry was required.

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STRAW HATS

Incomparable new styles, in which quality has in no wise been sacrificed for price. Shown in ample variety by an interested and pleasant sales force.

Yacht shapes of sennit and split braid, bangkoks, leghorns and panamas.

Five Dollars to Three Hundred

KNOX

452 Fifth Avenue at 40th Street
196 Fifth Avenue at 23rd Street
261 Broadway, Singer Building

Are You Run-Down?

WHEN your system is undermined by worry or overwork—when your vitality is lowered—when you feel "any how"—when your nerves are "on edge"—when the least exertion tires you—you are in a run-down condition.

Your system is like a plant that is drooping for want of water. And just as water revives a drooping plant—so Wincarnis gives new strength and new vitality to a "run-down" constitution.

Because Wincarnis possesses a fourfold power. It is a Tonic, a Restorative, a Blood-maker and a Nerve-builder—all in one. Therefore, Wincarnis promotes new strength, new blood, new nerve force and new vitality.

The benefit begins from the first spoonful. You can feel it doing you good. You can feel your whole system being surcharged with new vitality. That is why so many Doctors have recommended Wincarnis.

The ingredients of Wincarnis have been recommended by the medical profession for years. Its formula is on every bottle. You will find it pleasant to take, and easy to digest.

Wincarnis has been famous in Europe for a third of a century. Thousands have testified that it has restored them to health and strength when they have been Weak, Anemic, Nervous or Run-down.

Will you try just one bottle?

Begin to get well—FREE

Fill out the coupon below and mail it with 10 cents to pay packing and delivery charges. You will receive a liberal trial bottle Free—not a mere taste but enough to do you some good. Let Wincarnis give you the new health you so much need.

Use This Coupon

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Send me the free trial bottle of Wincarnis and your booklet, "One-Hundred-per-cent Health." I enclose 10 cents (coin or stamps) to cover cost of packing and forwarding. (Please write plainly.)

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City _____

(N. Y. T., May 27)

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On sale by leading druggists and dealers everywhere. Large size $1.65. Smaller size $1.00 per bottle.

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SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS

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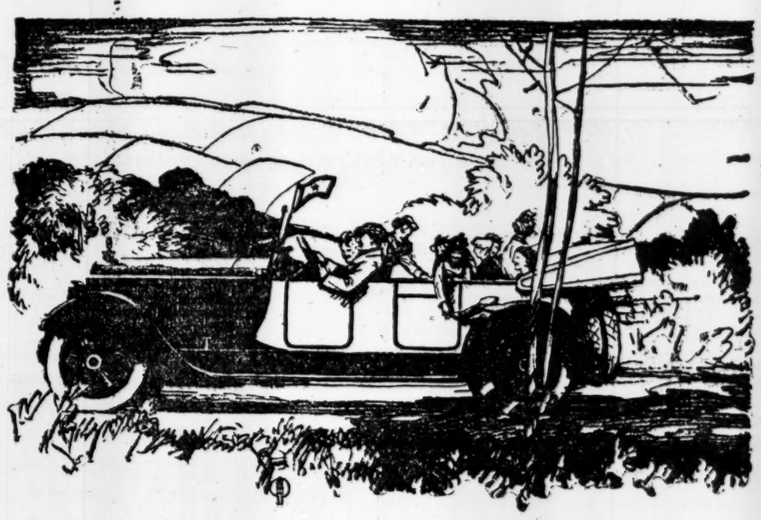

USING PACKARD TRANSPORTATION TO BUILD UP THE RACE

MOST of us will never see the firing line. We shall not be asked to give "the last full measure of devotion"—we shall be left behind to do the host of indispensable things that must be done here to support the boys that go and to lay the foundation of a future that shall make their great work worth while.

To do our part as they do theirs, we must have in our hearts the same spirit of sacrifice—the same willingness to do and to give to the uttermost for the safety of the nation and the welfare of the world.

We must share our good things—use them for the common weal. Our motor cars—what opportunities they give us! What good-will they can spread! How they can cement the tie between the man who has and the man who has not!

Try it out with yours. Fill it up with kiddies who only know the automobile as something to dodge. Give them a day in God's country—and turn in at night happy in the thought that you have done something to rear a race of men and women worthy of the big brothers they are sending over there!

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TWIN SIX
SAVES THE FUTURE

Ask the man who owns one

HOW MUCH MONEY

did you spend advertising for the return of that last valuable possession you lost? Five dollars, spent beforehand, would have eliminated the possibility of loss and the expense of the advertising. And today you would still have your property—safe in the vaults of

THE MERCANTILE Safe Deposit Company
115 Broadway, New York
Established 1870.

Cushioning City Streets

The old hard pavements that have always hit you back twice as hard as you hit them disappear when you meet them with Dr. A. Reed Cushion Shoes.

Walking becomes a natural, unconscious process in which your feet act as properly adjusted pieces of human mechanism. Standing no longer steals your energy and brings protest from every muscle and nerve.

These are gentle shoes that give you perfect comfort, and so help conserve your strength.

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1372 Broadway, at 37th St.
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Dr. A. Reed CUSHION SHOES

For Men Made by J.P. SMITH SHOE CO.
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Rely On Cuticura For Skin Troubles
All druggists; Soap 25, Ointment 25 & 50, Talcum 25. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept. 6B, Boston."

Illustrated Booklet
of Hotels and Boarding Houses at Delaware Water Gap and Pocono Mountains, Pa., free by calling at the
HOTEL ADVERTISING COMPANY,
90 West St., New York.

INSTRUCTION.

Notice Drafted Men

If you are now awaiting call, you can assure yourselves of quick promotion by only a short period of intensive training.

Many men from our school have become Non-Commissioned Officers, and some have been recommended for the Fourth Officers' Training Camp. Small charge, and only while you are training awaiting call.

Come and benefit, if only for one or two weeks. 7th Regiment Armory —Monday and Wednesday nights at six o'clock—66th Street & Park Avenue—or, call up

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A.
Columbus 7920.
New class starts Monday, May 27th.

PHILLIPS ACADEMY MILITARY CAMP
For Preparatory and High School Boys. At ANDOVER, MASS., JULY 3 to AUG. 14. Directed by Canadian Overseas Officers. Same instruction given as in France. Trench Construction and Manoeuvres. Bayonet Fighting. Bombing. Rifle and Machine Gun Practice. All departments of Military Instruction pertaining to modern warfare. Equipment and plant of Phillips Academy to be utilized. Fee, $150.00, including everything. For information, write Dr. ALFRED E. STEARNS, Principal.

Learn Aviation Mechanics.
Write, Call or Phone for Free Illustrated Booklet "G"
EAGLE AVIATION SCHOOL
Phone Bryant 9078. 110-114 West 42d St.

V. M. I. TRAINING CAMP.
JUNE 15TH TO AUGUST 15TH.
Courses designed to fit young men likely to be called to colors for rapid advancement.
Instructors from V. M. I. Staff. Capt. Lount, Canadian Army, recently returned from France, instructor in trench warfare.
For particulars, address Post Adjutant, V. M. I., Lexington, Va.

WOMEN DISAPPOINT ALL PARTY LEADERS

Failure of Many to Enroll for Primaries Ascribed to Various Reasons.

BROOKLYN THE BRIGHT SPOT

Republican and Democratic Bosses Claim Majority of the Voters Who Went on Record Saturday.

Less than one-half the women eligible for enrollment availed themselves of the opportunity afforded on Saturday to become affiliated with political parties, take part in the State primaries in September and qualify for places on the various committees which in the aggregate constitute the machinery of political parties, according to suffrage leaders and politicians. There was no doubt from the talk of leaders both in the suffrage movement and in the political organizations that the comparatively light enrollment of women was a disappointment to them, although some refrained from saying so.

Miss Helen Varrick Boswell, head of the Women's Division of the New York County Republican Committee, said that, despite the action of Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party, in "raising the ban" against women of her organization affiliating with political parties, the vigorous propaganda which had been carried on by Miss Hay and other suffrage leaders against women enrolling with the political parties had had the effect of keeping thousands of women who had been actively identified with the suffrage movement from enrolling.

"I had evidence of this as late as last Friday night, when I went to New Rochelle to address a meeting arranged for the purpose of arousing women in that city to the importance of enrolling," said Miss Boswell. "A number of suffragists, headed by Mrs. Montague Glass, had posted themselves outside the hall and were urging women not to enter and to remain non-partisan in despite of pleas to the contrary on the ground that the time to declare themselves for one party or the other was not until after Congress had adopted the proposed Federal Suffrage amendment. I know that what they did had the effect of keeping very many women away from the meeting. I am also well aware that some of the most active suffrage workers in the city did not go to the polls and enroll yesterday."

Miss Hay, when told that the light enrollment had been ascribed by some to that earlier propaganda of the suffragists for non-partisanship among the women until the ballot fight was won, said there was nothing to the contention.

"No one has the right, besides, to call yesterday's enrollment light," added Miss Hay. "It was anything but light. In fact I find myself a pretty fair prophet. I predicted that 50 per cent. of the women, who could enroll would take advantage of the opportunity. We have almost reached that percentage. Thousands of women are absorbed in patriotic work at this time, and while they regard voting as the duty of a patriot, they do not so regard affiliation with a political party.

Home Women Stayed There.

"In spite of the good work done by the Women's Suffrage Party and by some of the political Captains, many strictly home women did not hear the call to duty. We are well satisfied with the way the women of New York have taken their first steps along the political pathway. If they take so much interest in the minor matter of enrolling in the parties, what will they do when it comes to really voting at a general election?"

The only genuine note of satisfaction over the enrollment was sounded yesterday by the leaders in Brooklyn, men and women. As in the enrollment of men last October, that borough led all the other boroughs in the number of women enrolled on Saturday. There is no doubt that the comparatively heavier enrollment in Brooklyn, was due in part to the factional differences in the Republican organization and the prospect of a fight over the Gubernatorial nomination in which some Brooklyn Republicans still fondly hope that a Republican from their own borough, Supreme Court Justice James C. Cropsey, may figure prominently.

John H. McCooey, Democratic leader in Brooklyn, jubilantly declared that yesterday's enrollment was only the forerunner of a bigger enrollment of women next October when the electors in the Borough, men and women, would number approximately 500,000, and the cherished desire of Brooklyn to have the biggest vote of any borough in the city and become the dominant influence in New York City politics become realized.

"I am very much pleased with the returns," said Mr. McCooey. "The women, in my opinion, did splendidly. You can best appreciate it if you remember that the enrollment of men last year was only 235,000 and in the previous year, when there was a Presidential election, only 289,000. Candidly, I thought the women would be doing well if they mustered 100,000. We are safe in counting at least 65 per cent. of the women who enrolled as Democrats. Add this to the normal Democratic plurality of 20,000 in this borough, and the Republicans will have a plurality of 50,000 to overcome here in Brooklyn."

"There goes my friend, McCooey, rainbow chasing again," said Jacob I. Livingston, the Republican leader, when told what Mr. McCooey had said. "You take it from me, the heavy enrollment was not due to anything the Democrats did. It was due solely to the effort made by the Republican organization to get the women to come out. We mailed 100,000 letters to Brooklyn families urging the women members to enroll. We gave them fifteen reasons why they should enroll as Republicans. This, no doubt, was responsible for bringing out a heavy enrollment."

"I am pleased beyond measure," said Mrs. H. Edward Dreier, Chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party of Brooklyn, "that Brooklyn, which has always been strong for woman suffrage, has made the best showing in yesterday's enrollment. The enrollment figures should end the theory that a woman's party, separate and distinct from any other party, would be set up in this State. It shows that a great majority of women voters prefer to go into one or other of the major parties, thinking that in that way they can do the most for better politics and better government."

Both Sides Pleased.

While the leaders in Manhattan said they thought the women "had done well, considering," there was an undercurrent of dissatisfaction which frequently came to the surface in comment they made.

"Naturally, I am sorry we did not have a larger enrollment," said Miss Helen Varick Boswell, the Republican woman leader in the borough. "More women should have come out. I'm glad to notice, however, that on the whole the Republican districts, such as the 7th, 9th, 10th, and 15th, did better than the others. This gives us reason to expect that more Republican than Democratic women enrolled yesterday."

Miss Isabel M. Pettus, Chairman of the Women's Regular Democratic Organization of Greater New York, said:

"While the number of women enrolled was not as large as we may have wished it would be, we must remember that it was the first time and that women are learning as yet. What impressed me particularly in my rounds of polling places was the intellectual calibre of the women who came out. We have urged consistently against women segregating themselves into a separate political group for independent action as women, and urged that they should affiliate with the party nearest to their convictions, even if it does not in every particular conform with their ideals. I trust a majority of the women who enrolled decided to join the Democratic Party."

Senator Robert F. Wagner, Chairman of the Tammany Hall General Committee, said:

"I note with particular pride that my own district—the Sixteenth—did better than any other Assembly district in Manhattan in the number of women enrolled. But, taking it all through the city, our forces—men and women captains—were well organized and had been for months preparing to get out the Democratic women to enroll. I know in my district the Democrats were the only ones who did any work with that end in view. I have no doubt that 70 per cent. of all the women enrolled will be found in the Democratic column."

George A. Glynn, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, said:

"It wasn't very big, was it? But I would rather not talk about it until the figures have been analyzed. Maybe the captains up-State will realize now that they will have to work a little harder during the weeks that remain for enrollment of women voters in rural communities."

CONDEMNS SWEDISH MUDDLING ON LUXBURG

Parliamentary Committee Finds Foreign Office at Fault in Transmitting Messages.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, May 26.—The standing committee on constitutional matters makes reference in its report to Parliament to the action of the former Foreign Ministers, Wallenberg and Lindman, in connection with the transmission of telegrams for the German Legation in Buenos Aires.

In the first place, they are against the transmitting of the German telegrams at all. From the documents the committee has found that the Swedish Foreign Office not only did not know the contents of the transmitted messages but even had no possibility of controlling them.

It is particularly noteworthy, the committee says, that this transmitting on account of Germany had been started and continued without question of the authority being taken under careful consideration from the point of international law and diplomatic usage, a fact by which the position of Sweden was to a great extent endangered through the discussion which followed the publication of the telegrams.

In regard to the circumstances under which transmitting occurred, the facts showed that the department had not acted with the caution and care which the delicate position of the country required as a commanding duty.

The committee also remarks upon the communiqué from the foreign office published on Sept. 10 of last year. It says that the difference between the transmitting of American and German telegrams was that in the first case the Swedish diplomats had the possibility of control.

That the analogy, in spite of this, was made in the communiqué, shows that within the department there was not the lucidity on the general situation which one could have the right to suppose, and which was extremely necessary for the settling of a question with regard to the dignity of Sweden; in other words, the foreign office was not fitted for the tasks placed before it. The responsibility for this at that time lay with the acting Foreign Minister, Lindman.

Finally the committee remarks upon the fact that the Luxburg affair was handled solely by the Foreign Minister, though it ought to have been discussed at the Cabinet meeting because of its delicate (and for Sweden's relations to foreign powers, important) character.

JERSEY JEWS START FUND.

Will Raise $400,000 for Relief in War-Stricken Europe.

Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey, was the guest of honor yesterday afternoon at a luncheon given at the Robert Treat Hotel, Newark, by Mr. and Mrs. Felix Fuld to 150 prominent Jews from all parts of New Jersey, to create interest in the 1918 campaign for funds for relief of Jews in the war-stricken countries of Europe. Mr. Morgenthau, Dr. Boris Bogen of the Joint Distribution Committee of the Jewish War Relief Funds; Jacob Billikopf, Executive Chairman of the American Jewish Relief Fund, and Rabbi Nathan Krass of New York, were the chief speakers.

No contributions were asked, but Sigmund Elsner of Red Bank announced he would give $10,000 if other Jews of Monmouth County would give $90,000. Mr. Fuld announced he had received an anonymous pledge of $10,000 for the Newark fund. The State quota will be $400,000, double the 1917 quota, and of this sum Newark will be called on for $100,000. Representatives of all sections of the State pledged that double and triple the amount raised last year would be raised this year.

Dr. Bogen told of his experiences abroad. "Of 60,000 children in Warsaw," he said, "only 20,000 can go to school. The others have no clothes and are too weak too walk. The children there don't cry any more, they don't laugh or play. They have lost the ability to eat." Mr. Billikopf said the National Committee already had $4,000,000 in pledges from forty-five communities. The national fund this year will be $15,000,000 for war relief, and $2,000,000 for work in camps and cantonments.

Ambassador Morgenthau said that the quota for New York City for the last campaign had been set at $4,000,000, but a printer made a mistake and the stationery of the committee read $5,000,000. "Knowing Jacob Schiff's objection to waste. Mr. Billikopf asked him what should be done about the matter." Mr. Morgenthau said. "Mr. Schiff looked at the mistake, shrugged his shoulders, and said: 'Well, I guess we had better raise $5,000,000 and make good.'"

MEDICAL AID FOR PALESTINE.

Zionists to Send 51 Doctors and Nurses as Basis for Large Corps.

The New York Chapter of Hadassah, the women's Zionist organization, of 44 East Twenty-third Street, is preparing to send a complete medical unit to Palestine, consisting of fifty-one physicians and nurses. This unit will form the foundation of a large and permanent system of medical relief work that is to be conducted on a basis of general assistance to all, irrespective of race or religion. The American leaders of the unit intend to train a large corps of assistants, men and women, to develop the work throughout the country and meet both present and future conditions.

All of the equipment has been provided except a motor truck, but this has exhausted all the available funds, and to meet the cost of the truck, $1,000, the organization yesterday sent out a public appeal to its friends and members for subscriptions. Contributions may be sent to the New York Chapter of Hadassah, 44 East Twenty-third Street. Mrs. J. C. Guggenheimer, 308 West Ninety-fourth Street, is the President of the Hadassah.

OPEN HEALTH CAMPAIGN.

Pastors Admonish Cleanliness in Drive Against Disease.

In connection with Health Drive Week, which began yesterday by clergymen adresing their congregations on the subject of cleanliness as the principal factor in the prevention of disease, Health Commissioner Royal S. Copeland in a statement to the public says: "The Department of Health proposes a drive for health. It wishes to rid New York City of the readily discoverable causes of disease. It is intended during this week to call attention to the necessity of removing rubbish, unnecessary accumulations of useless articles, which, collecting dirt, become insanitary and are a menace to health. It is here that lurk the germs of serious and often fatal diseases."

Dr. Copeland recommends these health rules:

"Be clean and keep things clean about you; wash face and hands on arrival at home after the day's work. Eat good plain food regularly. Chew it well and if possible take a brief rest before and after each meal. Drink water freely. A morning dip or shower makes for good health. Sleep seven to eight hours daily. Repose renews energy. Exercise is essential. Walk in the open air every day. Develop mental contentment. Avoid undue mental and physical haste."

Today is School Day, and teachers have been asked to co-operate with the Health Department in urging upon school children the necessity for cleanliness of personal habits and cleanliness in the home. Tomorow will be Transportation Day. Traction and transportation managers will request their employes to see that rubbish is not allowed to remain in cars and other common carriers.

SECOND DRAFT TAKES 1,700

Units from Three Boroughs Leave for Cantonment Camps.

More than 1,700 New York City selective draft men, from districts in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn, left for cantonments in New Jersey and the South yesterday morning. These were the second units called to the colors by the order issued two weeks ago, when about 18,500 men from this city were directed to mobilize for service.

Among the men who went from District 151 of Manhattan were James B. Seligman, a member of the well-known family of that name; Frederick Maklyn, the actor; Ly Tung, a young Chinaman, who said it was the proudest moment of his life when he joined the National Army, and William McM. Palmieri, who is a veteran of the Canadian service and who only recently recovered from wounds received in action in France. The third contingent of about 2,000 men will leave New York today.

$100,000 Fire in Brooklyn.

Forty families were driven from their homes in Brooklyn yesterday morning by a fire in the four-story frame storehouse of the Mutual Fur Dressing Corporation at 45 Kosciusko Street. The interior of the building was damaged to the amount of $100,000.

HORNADAY PICTURES FOE.

Describes Germany and its People in Book Entitled "Awake America."

An official of the American Defense Society announced yesterday that the society would issue a new patriotic appeal today under the title of "Awake America," written by Dr. William T. Hornaday, in which will be presented warnings to Americans "of the poison of German propaganda" and of the "dangers from the 'leper of Potsdam'" together with a review of pacifists and "blind guide" organizations, and the dangers of an inconclusive peace. In the notice of the contents of the volume Dr. Hornaday is quoted as follows:

"Inasmuch as Germany is now the bitterest and most dangerous enemy that ever hated the United States, it becomes highly important that every American should have an exact and luminous measure of that land and its people. For forty years and more the Huns of Germany went masquerading under cloaks and dominos of 'Kultur' that deceived the whole world. They diligently exploited camouflages of German art, science, music, and literature, successfully distracted attention from the gross and the material side of German character, and everywhere set up idols made in Germany with feet of clay.

"And the new Hun of Germany—what of him? With his mask and his cloak now contemptuously thrown aside, his misshapen and ugly form now nakedly stands forth, a horrible surprise to the civilized world. His former friends and admirers, and many of his relatives also, now regard this new gorilla with horror and aversion. His mentality and his moral principles are even more warped and twisted than his physique."

Dr. Hornaday, who has been active since the war as a leader in the preparedness movement, gives a list of those citizens whom he terms "blind guides," some of whom appeared before the Committee of Military Affairs at Washington in January, 1917, to oppose any preparation for national defense. Dr. Hornaday has dedicated his new volume to the late Major Augustus Peabody Gardner.

TO ENTERTAIN JEWISH UNITS

Recruits from Philadelphia and Baltimore Arrive Here Today.

Philadelphia and Baltimore units of the Jewish Legion, recruited by the British in this country for service in Palestine, will arrive at the Pennsylvania Terminal at 3 o'clock this afternoon to join the fifth contingent of the legion, which will leave for Canada in a few days. Many local organizations affiliated with the work of the British Recruiting Mission and a band of Scottish pipers will meet them and escort them to headquarters of the Jewish Palestine Legion Committee, 169 East Broadway.

Together with the local unit, they will parade later in the day through east side streets to Beethoven Hall, where a banquet will be tendered by the Jewish Actors' Club at 8 o'clock. Among the 500 guests will be men of prominence in Jewish affairs, as well as members of the British Recruiting Mission of this city, headed by Major C. Brooman White. Speeches will be made by Nathan Straus and Adolph Lewisohn.

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Electric, Gas or Oil that WE MAKE; when you build; for your City Home; for Cottage, Bungalow, Camp, Club, Church. They are FINE, BEAUTIFUL goods. *Save this to remind you to* SEE "Miller" Goods.
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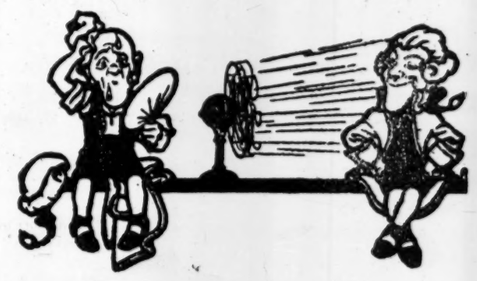
Fan Days Are Coming



Hot weather history is apt to repeat itself. Warm days arrive suddenly, and before one realizes it, the electric fan market is exhausted

Practically every standard make is now on inspection at our different Show Rooms

To avoid disappointment, may we suggest your purchases as early as convenient?

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Irving Place and 15th Street—Stuyvesant 5600
Branch Office Show Rooms for the Convenience of the Public

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Night and Emergency Call: Farragut 3000

Thrift and War Savings Stamps on sale at all our offices

INSTRUCTION.

Junior Plattsburg
On Lake Champlain. 500-Acre Campus
Summer Vacation Military Training Camp
FOUR DIVISIONS
Infantry—Cavalry—Artillery—Naval

MILITARY STAFF AND INSTRUCTORS — The Junior Plattsburg Tactical Staff is composed of U. S. Army and Navy officers, who will be aided by British, French and Italian officers who have seen service in the present war.

MODERN WARFARE — Machine guns, hand grenades, military map-making, camouflage, trench warfare, and defenses against gas attacks—using gas masks (no gas used).

SPECIAL COURSES—Inseparably connected with modern warfare—Aeroplane (ground work, no flying); hydroplane; automobile; motor boats; civil engineering; road building; sanitation; refrigeration; electrical apparatus; (general repairing and assembling); telegraph and wireless; war farming and gardening; food conservation.

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Opportunity for Make-Up or Tutoring
1918 *Encampment—60 days, June 29th to August 29th.*
Maintenance and Military Training, $250.00.

Only applications accompanied by references as to the moral character and health will be considered.
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Three tiled daylight pools
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Write for booklet T.

In four months of 1918 The New York Times published 48,850 agate lines of school advertising—more than 22,000 lines in excess of the school advertising printed by the second New York newspaper.—Advt.

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You Can Judge

a restaurant accurately by the tone of its clientele. Shanley's draws the most discriminating patronage because both service and food quality are admittedly unsurpassed.

Vaudeville de luxe; evenings, seven to one.

The special luncheon will afford you a midday treat--90c--with music, 12 to 2:30 P. M. daily.

SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

TO-DAY: Hot and juicy from the charcoal fire—a tender filet of a young ox with fresh mushrooms; or in a cocotte with the daintiest of spring vegetables—a plump little chicken a la Bourgeoise.

Janssen wants to see you

30TH STREET & BROADWAY
Try Our Famous Southern Chicken Dinner.
Also Table d'Hote and a la Carte.
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC—DANCING AFTER 9 UNTIL CLOSING.

A NEW
APARTMENT HOTEL
Newly and unusually furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views, three exposures to each suite. Rates $90 monthly and up per suite of two rooms and bath; also weekly, $20 per week and up. Restaurant a la carte. Breakfast and dinner, $9 weekly (both optional). The comforts of home with every city advantage.
Hotel Nobleton, 126 W. 73d St.
CHARLES MORTON BELLAK, Mgr. Dir.
Block from subway express & elevated sts.
All cars and bus lines

Hotel Bretton Hall
Broadway, 85th to 86th St.
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NEW YORK.
Largest and Most Attractive Transient Midtown Hotel. Convenient to All Shops and Theatres.
TRANSIENT RATES
For Either One or Two Persons
Room & Private Bath, $3 to $4 Per Day
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Special Rates Week, Season, or Year.
RESTAURANT OF HIGHEST STANDARD AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

REAL smoke value consists of a number of things—stock, blend, age, temper, flavor, uniformity, etc. All of which totals the one word—GOOD!

That's the "short" for Piccadilly. It is good through and through. The one little cigar that you can really enjoy. The final proof of its goodness is the wrapper. See Reason No. 10.

The 1000lb. Havana Blend

Piccadilly Process for 1,000 lb. Havana Blend

1—We take 1,000 lbs. of high grade, selected and blended tobaccos as a base.
2—We use the greatest care in the selection of the finest leaf of each variety for this 1,000 lbs.
3—Uniformity of this 1,000 lbs. assured by the careful weighing of each grade contained in blend.
4—Mellowness and mildness of this 1,000 lbs. made perfect by the proper ageing of the tobacco.
5—Evenness of smoke and taste of this 1,000 lbs. preserved through careful and suitable fermentation.
6—Smoothness of this 1,000 lbs. produced by a thorough intermixing of the tobacco after careful shredding.
7—Absolute cleanliness of this 1,000 lbs. safeguarded by an automatic sifting and purifying process.
8—Harmony of fragrance of this 1,000 lbs. maintained by storing of tobacco in containers and temperature registered by thermometers.
9—Each *Piccadilly* is made of an exact fractional part of this 1,000 lbs.
10—The filler in each *Piccadilly*, from the 1,000 lbs. is encased in a golden-brown, silk-like wrapper.

10 for 12 Cents

Guaranteed by
The American Tobacco Co.

ANNA HELD HEARS LAST CURTAIN RUNG

"It is to Die—That Is Easy! How Much More Difficult to Live!" Message to Friends.

LEARNS THAT END IS NEAR

Borne Up by Example of Joan of Arc and French Soldiers Dying Bravely for Their Ideal.

The life of Anna Held, whose plays and career on the stage have always been marked by "frivolity and gayety, and wit as light as a flower," turned yesterday to a tragedy, lightened only by the survival of an old philosophy that she asserted once was "an unquenchable comedy spirit that would laugh even at death." When her physician, Dr. Donald McCaskey, told her that the rare disease that has been attacking her bones for weeks, might cause her death at any hour and that she would never leave her room in the Hotel Savoy again, she replied: "It is the last curtain. I have lived, and I will hold out to the last—it is the spirit of Joan of Arc and the spirit of my parentage—the indomitable French."

Although physicians have known for four weeks that she was suffering from a disease that few constitutions, however strong, have been able to conquer, they allowed her to fight on in her belief that recovery was only a few days or weeks away. Soon after they began to emphasize the fatality of multiple myolema, a disease that causes the disintegration of the bones, they began to tell Miss Held's friends, one by one, as they came to the Hotel Savoy to inquire about her condition, that the fight she was making for life, though brave, was useless, except to show the quality of her spirit and courage and her philosophy—for she has talked often of her philosophy of life.

Upon the insistence of admirers of the old comedy spirit of the Anna Held stage philosophy, that had pictured even death as an adventure, her physicians told her that there was no remedy for her malady and that all that medical science could do would be to stave off an unconquerable disease for perhaps a few hours more. In telling of her spirit the physicians said that she smiled when she heard this judgment and said:

"It is to die—that is easy! How much more difficult to live! A few days ago you saw in this room the little playlet given by my friends, where the heroism of France's beloved Joan of Arc was depicted. With the memory of the traditions of that life and that death and the heroic sacrifice of our pollus in giving their lives in pain for the defense of France I cannot shrink from death where so many have gone fearlessly in support of their ideals and of France. I will hold out to the last. It has been my effort to cheer and encourage in all my work, and this spirit shall not break now."

Tells Friends of Her Fate.

Then she took up the telephone that is constantly at her bedside and told a few of her friends what they already knew of the desperation of her fight for life. Then she asked her physician to thank all her friends and admirers for their expressions of sympathy in her illness and to tell all those who were inclined to sorrow about her passing that she wished them all to know that she had gone calmly. Particularly she asked again that her thanks be extended to the party of friends who called at her apartment last week with scenery and costumes and gave over again for her her favorite playlet "The Maid of Honor," based upon the life of Joan of Arc.

And she added that in her death she would be the light-hearted Mimi of the old comedy "Higgledy-Piggledy," and not the trigic Mimi of "La Bohème," who died miserably in a garret.

In the formal statement upon the condition of his patient Dr. McCaskey emphasized her spirit and courage.

"Mentally her condition is clear as a bell," he said. "Her philosophy and courage are wonderful. She has asked me to thank everybody who has written, telephoned or asked about her, with offers of kindly advice on the effort to better health. She talks by telephone herself and still can sit up for brief periods in her invalid's chair. She listens to music and enjoys the brief visits of her friends. She is carrying on with the true courage of her idolized Joan of Arc."

Speaking of the technical side of her case, the statement said that her blood condition continued to be good after the transfusion of twenty-five ounces on May 5. It added:

"The patient's bones still disintegrate and her malignant disease, which is called multiple myeloma and is very rare, continues to attack her entire skeleton in spite of better blood, thoroughly assimilated food, muscle exercises, constant nursing and medication. After three weeks' battle it is clear that the malignant destructive force that has been insidiously wrecking her bone marrow and bones is stronger than all the constructive forces we can rally to her support.

Slowly Slipping.

"Every available ounce of energy and latent vitality has been mustered to the fight, but the regenerative chemical forces within her body and mind are not pulling their own weight. She is slipping backward slowly and steadily and surely to the end. She gained in muscle, strength, and vitality until the fracture of her vertebra occurred a few days ago. Since this bone collapse spinal anesthesia and motor paralysis symptoms have set in as a result of the pressure and disturbance of her spinal cord.

"The metastatic process has also invaded her left temporal bone, affecting the hearing of the left ear. Miss Held realizes the situation and is helping us to make her as comfortable as possible. The disease was discovered by Dr. Kahler in 1889. Two hundred and four cases have been reported in medical literature and Miss Held's case is the two hundred and fifth, and most of the cases caused death."

Anna Held is 45 years old, having been born in Paris in 1873. Her mother was Polish, and her father was French. After the death of her father the family moved to London, where Anna appeared first on the stage after she had sung in the streets for two years. In 1889 she returned to Paris after a short tour of Holland and other countries with a comedy company, and after that appeared in all the European capitals in light comedies. She came to New York in 1896, and then for more than ten years she was in a musical comedy on the American stage almost every year. She played with Weber and Fields, and while she was the wife of Florenz Ziegfeld she was one of the stars in his "Follies." As a star in light comedy she is known throughout the United States, because many of her plays were put on tour after successes here.

Would Never Grow Old.

One story of her popularity was that any one who had seen Anna Held on the stage would return to see her or would never forget seeing her in that one play. A visitor to a small army post on the Mexican border a few years ago saw a picture of Anna Held on the wall in a Captain's room. In reply to a question from the visitor, who had just come from New York, the Captain, whose hair was gray, added:

"That's Anna Held. She must be playing in New York yet, because I don't think she will ever grow old. I saw her about 1896, shortly after I left West Point, in 'Won't You Come and Play Wiz Me?' or something like that, and after the play we bought Anna's picture and promised one another to see her again when we returned to New York. Since then I've been with Lawton in the Philippines, in China, and in Mexico, and I've never got back to see Anna, but I've kept that picture. It has on it the rain and dust of three continents. She must be playing in New York now, and I'm going to see her again." The Captain is in France now; he embarked from New York while Anna Held was ill.

M'CORMACK RAISES $36,250 FOR ORPHANS

Cardinal Farley Attends Benefit Given by the Tenor for Catholic Asylum.

Cardinal Farley's appeal for funds for the children of the Roman Catholic Asylum at Kingsbridge was responded to by a large audience at the benefit concert at the Hippodrome last night, which had been arranged by John McCormack, who sang a dozen or more of his favorite selections. The Cardinal expressed his appreciation in a public letter he caused to be printed in the program, which read:

> I am deeply grateful to this audience for its presence here tonight, because, besides manifesting a due and proper appreciation of the great kindness and generosity of Mr. McCormack in giving this evening's concert, it indicates also on the part of every one present a substantial and practical interest in our orphan asylum.
>
> By being here you are not only enjoying the pleasure and benefit of an entertainment which only the peerless talent and whole-souled service of Mr. McCormack could produce, but you are also bringing tangible effective help to the asylum which needs it so much.
>
> Him and you I thank most cordially and I assure you of the lasting gratitude of the little wards of the archdiocese.

When the Cardinal was escorted to an orchestra box the first to greet him there was Cyril McCormack, son of the singer, who hastened from the stage and presented him with a program. Later young McCormack and De Wolf Hopper auctioned a number of McCormack's records and a copy of the program autographed by the Cardinal and Mr. McCormack, which added very materially to the fund. Cardinal Farley's party included Mgr. Mooney, the Rev. A. J. Donlon, S. J., President of Georgetown University, and James Butler.

Among Mr. McCormack's selections was a new song, said to have been written in the trenches by Lieutenant Gitz Rice, a member of the "Princess Pat's" Regiment of Canada, entitled "Dear Old Pal of Mine," and which was sung for the first time. Lieutenant Donald MacBeath, a member of the Royal Flying Corps of Canada, gave several violin solos.

This is the first public benefit held for the orphans since the institution was removed seventeen years ago from Fifth Avenue and Fiftieth Street. It was intended to raise $25,000 and when the final announcement was made that this amount had been exceeded by $11,000 the audience joined in an ovation to Mr. McCormack. De Wolf Hopper, and Lieutenant MacBeath.

De Wolf Hopper, assisted by Cyril McCormack, obtained a total of $10,250 by disposing of twelve records of McCormack's, or an average of nearly $1,000 each. The first record offered was "The Star-Spangled Banner," which was bought for $1,000 by Dr. Peter J. Gibbons. Others who paid similar amounts were John D. Ryan, "Mother Machree"; Mrs. Warren Kinney, "A Lullaby," and Jack Dunstan, "I Hear You Calling Me." The total receipts were $36,250.

HONOR ALEICHEM'S MEMORY

Friends of the Jewish Mark Twain Gather at Festival.

Every seat in the Manhattan Opera House was sold last night at the Sholom Aleichem Memorial musical and dramatic festival, held under the auspices of the Schnorer Association. The audience was composed of those that appreciated the works of Aleichem, the Jewish Mark Twain, who died two years ago, and came to carry out the humorist's request that once a year people should gather together and laugh and never mourn his death. The proceeds, about $1,500, will go toward publishing the books of the man who wished to be remembered as "a plain Jew who wrote Yiddish."

Those that took part in the musical program were M. Molovsky, cantor of Ath Beach, and H. Wohli, chorus master, who sang "Thou Shalt Not Covet" and a "Cradle Song." Misha Levitzky played two selections from Chopin and one of Rubinstein's. Sasha Jacobson, the violinist, gave five varied compositions. The dramatic entertainment was furnished by Bertha Kalish, who gave the sketch, "A Weary Night," and A. Tenholtz, reading "Hanucha Gift," by Sholom Aleichem. S. Goldberg read "Cider," another of Sholom Aleichem's sketches, and Ossip Dymov gave a reading, "If I Were Rothschild."

Stagehands Play 'Seven Days Leave.'

"Seven Days' Leave" last night took on values which it had never before possessed, when it was played by the stage hands of the Park Theatre for the benefit of the Stage Women's War Relief, the performance netting about $500. Some dissension was created at the last moment by a decision of the Musical Mutual Protective Union not to permit its members to give their services without charge, although the members of the Park Theatre Orchestra had expressed a willingness to play. Lawrence Anhalt, manager of the theatre, made an address between the acts last night in which he attacked the union for its action.

"Tailor-Made Man" for Army Men.

An audience of soldiers and sailors which filled even the aisles of the Cohan & Harris Theatre saw a performance of "A Tailor-Made Man" at that playhouse last night. The performance was one of the series of free Sunday night shows which the New York War Community Service and the Stage Women's War Relief have arranged for uniformed men. Next Sunday night a performance of "Seventeen" will be given at the Booth.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"The Copperhead," at the Shubert Theatre, will end its New York engagement this week.

The Greenwich Village Theatre will close for the season next Saturday night and announcement is made that it will reopen early in October.

The chorus which will take part in the War Savings Concert at the Polo Grounds on June 2 had its first ensemble rehearsal yesterday afternoon at the Hippodrome. There are more than 12,000 persons in the chorus.

William Faversham's star cast in "Lord and Lady Algy" ended its tour in Stamford on Saturday night.

The Entento Players, a group of amateur and professional performers who have entertained American soldiers in the trenches, will give a performance tonight at the Hotel Plaza in aid of the Motor Corps of the National League for Woman's Service. Three one-act plays will be on the program.

"The Little Teacher" ended its run at the Playhouse on Saturday night.

"Der Zigeunerbaron," an operetta by Johann Strauss, will be produced at the German Irving Place Theatre tonight, and will continue throughout the week. Otto Goritz will head the cast.

A benefit performance will be given at the Astor Theatre next Sunday night under the auspices of the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense, the proceeds of which will be used for the outdoor canteen fund. The program will include Jerome Kern and several members of the "Rock-a-Bye Baby" company.

FANNIE WARD GIVES 'THE YELLOW TICKET'

Screen Version of Melodrama Is Effectively Staged at the Rialto.

MADGE KENNEDY AT STRAND

Frank Keenan in "More Trouble"—New Series of Outing-Chester Pictures.

"The Yellow Ticket," with Fannie Ward, at the Rialto, a well-done melodrama without much relation to life, even in the Russia that was.

"More Trouble," with Frank Keenan, at the Rivoli, comedy of situation, lacking in substance, but laugh-provoking.

"The Fair Pretender," with Madge Kennedy, at the Strand, an amusing farce that succeeds as such but fails when it tries to be something else.

One may take one's choice of the three and be reasonably assured of good entertainment without experiencing any extreme of thrill or merriment.

"The Yellow Ticket" is effectively staged, giving the impression of the foreign atmosphere in which its action is supposed to have occurred, and the acting, on the whole, is creditable, especially that done by Miss Ward as Anna Mirrel, Warner Oland as Baron Andrey, Anna Lehr as Mary Varenka, and Dan Mason as Isaac Mirrel. The story centres around Anna Mirrel, a Russian Jewess, who accepts the yellow ticket as the only obtainable passport by which she can reach her dying father in St. Petersburg from her home in the country. In the eyes of the world possession of the yellow ticket by a woman means that she is one of the underworld, so, as might be expected, Anna's path is not easy. But, except for a few scenes that are not developed to their full possibilities, the girl's difficulties have to be imagined by the spectators without much aid from what they see, for in seeking, apparently, to avoid giving offense to any taste, the play is weak where it should be strong. If it is better not to offend any taste, why should a play that must offend some or fail in its biggest opportunities be chosen for public entertainment?

New Pictures from France.

The Rialto's program this week begins with Verdi's "Sicilian Vespers," played by the orchestra. The piece was so continuously applauded at yesterday afternoon's performance that all of the members of the orchestra rose to acknowledge the demonstration. It is one of the best things Mr. Riesenfeld's musicians have done recently.

"Winter Scenes in Southern France," a scenic film released by the Beacon Films, Inc., gives glimpses of life in the Pyrenees that are a delight to stay-at-homes. The war seems very far away from the rural scenes and country folk brought here by the camera.

"Wild Women and Tame Lions," a Fox comedy, wins a few reluctant laughs that come between the play's long stretches of incomprehensible stupidity and witless vulgarity.

The explanation that straightens out all of the complications and misunderstandings upon which "More Trouble" depends for its amusement is obvious almost from the beginning, and the play, therefore, loses most of the effect it might have. But the acting, especially by Frank Keenan as Lemuel Deering and a woman not named in the part of a servant, whose name is not on the program, is excellent and funny things do occur, so one laughs off and on throughout the entire piece, even if interest in the story is not sustained.

"Mexico Today," released by the Educational Films Corporation, is a scenic film of merit, giving views of the country and its chief city, about which many have heard so much and seen so little.

Miss Kennedy in New Play.

"The Fair Pretender" might have been a thoroughly delightful farce, for the story has possibilities, and Madge Kennedy, in light roles, is one of the most pleasing actresses on the screen. She takes the part of a stenographer who poses as the widow of a Captain Brown, who, she says, has been killed in the war. A wealthy family assumes that her husband was a Captain Brown of their acquaintance reported dead, and they take her into their midst. She has a wonderful time until word comes that Captain Brown is not dead and is in the vicinity. He visits the house, but does not expose the girl, permitting her to slip away, which she does, and her marriage to another faker whom she meets at the wealthy home but who also returns to his normal life is implied. Here's material for an amusing story, but the film play has more than this. It introduces a German spy whose activities do everything possible to destroy the good humor of the piece without bringing any advantage that could not have been obtained otherwise. As a result, the play drags on until its length is tiring and it frequently sags dismally in interest.

The fifth installment of the Outing-Chester pictures, showing scenes along the Potaro River and life in Patamona, maintain the high standard set by the previous installments and form one of the best bits of the Strand's program. Rivalling them are pictures of Bob Baker capturing a wild mountain lion with the aid only of dogs and a rope. These pictures must have been extremely difficult to take, but Mr. Bakker provided thrills in compensation. The hunter appears at the Strand in person, and his description of his adventures adds much to the pictures.

The Strand Orchestra contributes Liszt's "Les Preludes," strikingly interpreted by changing scenic effects, to the program.

CHEMICAL REPORTS STOLEN

Information on Invention Taken from Patent Attorney's Office.

Reports dealing with the research work of chemists on explosions in chemical plants, information gathered at the expense of thousands of dollars and having a bearing upon several inventions to prevent the explosions of gases, have been stolen from the office of Julian M. Wilson, a patent attorney at 37 Liberty Street. Mr. Wilson yesterday sent an advertisement to THE NEW YORK TIMES offering a reward of $500 for the return of the papers.

The theft was committed on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Wilson had been using the leather brief case containing the chemists' reports. He decided to go to the Chemists' Building at 50 East Forty-first Street, and decided to take with him only a few papers having to do with the conference to which he was going. The remainder he left in the brief case, which he put in a wire basket on top of his desk.

Mr. Wilson left his office at 1:30 o'clock. He returned after 5 o'clock, and found the office force had departed for the day and the case and papers gone. He reported the loss to the Superintendent of the building. His impression was that the case had been mislaid, but he found his mistake when the early mail on Thursday brought him all the papers that had been contained in the case except those dealing with the inventions. They had been mailed in five envelopes bearing his name and business address in one corner. The letters had not been otherwise addressed and had not been stamped. The envelopes had been mailed from the Branch Post Office at Twelfth Street and Fourth Avenue at 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon.

The theft was reported to the police and the detectives are working on the theory that the reports were stolen by an emissary of some chemical company which desired to make use of the valuable information they contained. Mr. Wilson said that the theft could not be the work of an alien enemy, as there would be no incentive for such an act. Fortunately Mr. Wilson kept copies of the stolen reports, and since the case was stolen he has been at work completing the papers necessary for filing in the Patent Office to protect the inventions. He would not give the name of his client, but said that while the reports represented an expenditure of thousands of dollars, that money was as nothing to the value that may attach to the inventions for which patents are sought.

Mr. Wilson said that he did not believe the thief, or those for whom the theft was committed could beat him into the Patent Office as he had long been at work on the case and had the papers nearly ready for filing when the brief case disappeared.

Suspicion, it is said, has been directed toward a man whose name those interested in the case would not divulge.

TO GIVE METAL FOR STAMPS.

New Exchange Opens Today in War Savings Campaign.

The process of turning bridge prizes, golf trophies, silverware and jewelry into War Savings Stamps will be started today by the New York War Savings Stamp Committee, which opens a "metal exchange" in the Winfield Building, Fifth Avenue and Fortieth Street. The opening of the exchange will mark a week's intensive drive for the Thrift Stamps, which will culminate on Sunday at the Polo Grounds when Lieutenant John Philip Sousa will lead a chorus of 10,000 in Mendelssohn's oratorio "Elijah."

Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, wife of the Governor, is expected to be present at the exchange this morning. She will bring a piece of silver to be exchanged for War Savings Stamps after an expert appraiser has determined its current market value. Invitations have been sent to several thousand other prominent women to surrender their bridge prizes and duplicate wedding presents in order that they may be melted into bullion for the Government.

The exchange will be open daily except Sunday from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and appraisers will be there to decide how many stamps shall be traded for the heirlooms turned in. Members of the committee in charge include Mrs. Josepn Griswold Deane, Chairman; Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, Vice Chairman; Mrs. Charlotte Delafield, Mrs. Thomas W. Lamont, Mrs. Charles C. Goodrich, Mrs. Alfred Hess, Mrs. E. P. Morgan, Mrs. Frank Vanderlip, Mrs. Herbert L. Pratt, Mrs. F. Louis Slade, and Mrs. Ogden Reid.

$755,520 FOR EDUCATION.

Rockefeller General Board Announces Gifts to Colleges.

The General Education Board, founded by John D. Rockefeller, announces the following appropriations just made:

Howard College, Birmingham, Ala., $100,000 toward a fund of $300,000.

Morningside College, Sioux City, Iowa, $150,000 toward a fund of $600,000.

Wake Forest College, Wake Forest, N. C., $100,000 toward a fund of $300,000.

Meredith College, Raleigh, N. C., $75,000 toward a fund of $300,000.

The board appropriated also $36,250 to maintain professors of secondary education in the Southern State universities, $58,270 to support State rural school agents, $41,000 for farm demonstration work in Maine and New Hampshire, and $195,000 for the support of State agents for negro rural schools and for annual maintenance of different schools for negroes in the Southern States.

Siamese Prince Arrives Here.

Prince Traidos Prabandh, Siamese Minister to Denmark, arrived yesterday in New York on his way home to Bangkok for a vacation after being spent in Berlin. The Minister was accompanied by the Princess Pien Prabandh and their three sons, Pantip, Deavatai, and Chantarat Prabandh, and their two daughters, Towdeva and Devakula Prabandh. They were met here by the Siamese Minister from Washington and the Consul General. Prince Prabandh wore European clothing, and in good English said that he hoped to see something of the sights of the country before leaving for the East.

BRITISH CELEBRATE EMPIRE DAY HERE

Allies Join with Them in Great Meeting at Carnegie Hall.

NEW RELIEF FUND STARTED

Official Moving Pictures of Gen. Allenby's Entrance Into Jerusalem Shown for First Time.

A great assembly of British subjects resident in New York, and Americans who honor Great Britain as an ally in the war, gathered in Carnegie Hall last night to celebrate Empire Day. This memorial to Queen Victoria is celebrated annually on May 24 throughout the British Empire. The celebration in this city was postponed from last Friday because that was also the anniversary of Italy's entrance into the great war, and the Britishers and Colonials, eager to join in the nationwide tribute to Italy, postponed their own celebration until last night.

Carnegie Hall was packed by 8 o'clock, and hundreds of persons had to be turned away. The splendid Garde Republicaine Band of France was the musical feature of the evening, and the soldier musicians, most of them men who wear the chevrons of honor which indicate the man who has been wounded in action, were accorded a great ovation. The evening was also made notable by the exhibition, for the first time in either America or Europe, of the British official moving pictures of the capture of Jerusalem.

There were three short speeches, one by James M. Beck, another by Brig. Gen. William A. White, head of the British-Canadian Recruiting Commission in the United States, and the third and shortest of all by Clive Bayley, British Consul General in New York. Mme. Alda sang the "Marseillaise," Miss Alice Brady, "The Star-Spangled Banner," and Miss Anna Fitziu, "God Save the King," while Mme. Regina Victorina sang the national anthem of Italy. On the stage were giant flags of the United States, Great Britain, and Belgium. From the balconies the flags of all the allied nations were displayed.

While the meeting was primarily a celebration of Great Britain's national day, it was also to help in raising a fund in this country to be applied to the support of dependents here of resident British subjects, who are fighting in the British and Canadian Armies. The amount needed, Mr. Bayley pointed out, is $40,000 a month.

General White said that until this war Britons the world over had never realized what the British Empire meant to them. If the war had done nothing else for Great Britain, it had at least brought Britons into a bond the like of which never before existed. He told of the prompt response of the colonies when the mother country entered the war.

"If I could but take you to the front over there," said General White, "you would realize what it means and you would realize why those men of England and Canada and Australia and all the other commonwealths and colonies are giving their lives. They are not only dying for the Empire, but also in order that their children may live as they have a right to live in their own countries, and to live the life they desire to live."

Mr. Beck said that a decade ago such a meeting as that of last night would not have been thought of in New York. He doubted if such a meeting could have been held even two years ago.

"England," said Mr. Beck, "has won her case at the bar of public opinion. I rejoice in the fact that, without reference to the outcome of the great battle now being fought on the plains of Picardy, the irrevocable verdict of mankind favors Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, and the United States, and that it is on the brow of Germany that the brand of Cain rests.

"Twenty-five years ago England was a nation without a single loyal, wholehearted friend in the world. The attitude of some nations toward her was one of indifference, with others it was a case of jealous admiration, and on the part of the remainder positive enmity, but today all this has changed, and, with the exception of two or three nations, which I do not think it necessary to name, we find England not only respected but loved by the enlightened nations of the world. The chapter that the British Government wrote on Aug. 3, 1914, is the most glorious in British history."

The Jerusalem pictures show the entry of General Sir Edmund Allenby and his conference with priests and rabbis and tribal chieftains. The interpreters reading the proclamations which General Allenby issued, guaranteeing all the rights of the people and pledging the Allies to maintain those rights, are also shown.

Edward H. Sothern and Miss Julia Marlowe recited several patriotic poems in the course of the evening, while the Scotch Pipers appeared for ten minutes and caused a noisy demonstration when they played the "Marseillaise" as a compliment to the soldier musicians of the Garde Republicaine Band.

Hebrew Asylum 40 Years Old.

An elaborate program marked the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum yesterday, in the asylum building at 373 Ralph Avenue. They consisted largely of musical recitals by the children of the institution. Children with exceptional records for the past year received prizes. Addresses were made by Bird S. Coler, Commissioner of Charities, and Mrs. Louis L. Firuski, President of the institution.

FIGHT IN HOTEL APARTMENT

Fitzpatrick Says He Was Lured to Grenoble Room to Meet a Friend.

As the result of a fight in an apartment in the Hotel Grenoble, Seventh Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, last night, three men, William E. Fitzpatrick of 138 West Forty-ninth Street, who is suffering from wounds in the scalp; Frank Wilson of San Francisco, and John Welte of Reading, Penn., are held by the police on charges of felonious assault. Fitzpatrick, who brought about the arrests by smashing a window and calling for help, told the police that he had been enticed into the apartment to see a friend from California. When he entered the apartment, Fitzpatrick said, he was attacked in the dark by three men. Defending himself as best he could, he rushed to the window to call for aid.

When twelve policemen stationed in front of Carnegie Hall entered the hotel they met Welte running down the stairs in his shirtsleeves, which were covered with blood. Upon arriving at the apartment, which was on the second floor, they had to break down the door. In the meantime a guest of the hotel told them that one man had rushed upstairs. Wilson was caught hiding in a room on the fourth floor. Fitzpatrick was found lying unconscious on the floor in the room from which he had called. Two loaded revolvers were found in the room. The apartment was occupied by a man who had registered as John D. Jordan of Los Angeles. Jordan could not be found last night. It is believed by the police that he was the third man mentioned by Fitzpatrick.

CONDEMNS RIVET CONTESTS

British Labor Chief Believes They Tend to Demoralize Workmen.

LONDON, May 26.—Whether riveting competitions, to which much attention has been given of late, will be allowed to continue seems doubtful in view of action taken by the Boilermakers' Society. Secretary Hill of the society sent yesterday to all branches of the organization a long circular letter in which he said:

"Riveting never has been a sport, and in these times our members never have been in more deadly earnest. We shall not allow our members to be turned into gladiators to provide sport for the idle rich—a sport which already is having adverse effects and reducing the total output, besides undermining the good results which we established for the co-operation and unification of our efforts in the national cause."

"Judging by the great enthusiasm of the workers at Barrow when Moses made his fine record I should say that Hill does not voice the opinions of the workers," said Minister of Pensions Hodge when informed of the boilermakers' circular letter. "I think these riveting contests are a very good idea. We are a sporting people, and if you introduce the sporting element into work it is all the better."

BRITISH INCREASE PENSIONS

Widows and Children Chief Beneficiaries Under New Schedule.

LONDON, April 20, (Associated Press.)—Pension increases, just announced, benefit chiefly widows and children.

Pensions to widows are raised from one-half to two-thirds of the pension that the husband might have received had he lived and remained incapable of earning his living. If he was earning 50 shillings a week before the war, the widow now may claims 33 shillings 4 pence a week.

Children are provided for as follows: First child, 6 shillings 8 pence; second child, 5 shillings; each other child, 4 shillings 2 pence; illegitimate child, 6 shillings 8 pence.

Parents are now entitled to a pension if they are incapable of self-support owing to age or infirmity and are in need.

Soldiers discharged as physically unfit are to receive 27 shillings 6 pence a week, with full children's allowances, until their pensions are fixed.

"Disablement or minimum pensions," it is announced, "are based solely on the degree of physical disability, and are not affected by the actual earnings of the man." But if disability becomes worse the man's pension may be increased.

UNCUTTABLE WIRE SOUGHT.

Hardware Manufacturers Meet to Put Industry on War Footing.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 26.—American wire plants are now hard at work to duplicate and, if possible, to improve upon "uncuttable" barbed wire used by the Germans. This wire confronted the allied forces immediately after the Germans intrenched themselves after falling in their drive on the western front, according to leading hardware manufacturers of the country arriving here today for a conference which opens tomorrow at the Traymore.

That American ingenuity has already created wire cutters that will snip the latest Teutonic protecting device was the report of officers at a preliminary meeting tonight of the Hardware Manufacturers' and Southern Hardware Jobbers' Association. Chaotic conditions brought about by the war have seriously affected all branches of the industry, and the best method of conforming with the "win the war" program under war conditions will be outlined at a conference tomorrow.

LET HER SLIDE
ON THE GOOD OLD CHUTES
AT
LUNA
CONEY ISLAND
"OVER THERE" THE GREATEST OF PANORAMAS
"SEE BABY BOO"
A REAL CIRCUS UNDER CANVAS

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NOT THE TOWN CRIER BUT THE TOWN LAUGHER in Klaw & Erlanger's Radiant Musical Comedy, THE RAINBOW GIRL
KEEPS THE TOWN ROARING!
NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE ROOF. ZIEGFELD STARTS 11:30. NEW MIDNIGHT FROLIC TONIGHT: FANNIE BRICE

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. at 8:15 Mats. Wed. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
EXTRA MATINEE DECORATION DAY
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
ETHEL BARRYMORE
IN THE NEW 3 ACT COMEDY,
BELINDA
"If you don't like Belinda then you don't know a delightful person when you see one."—Alan Dale.
PRECEDED BY J. M. BARRIE'S "THE NEW WORD"

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BILLIE BURKE
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In A Marriage of Convenience

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EXTRA MATINEE DECORATION DAY.
Kiss Burglar
THE SMACKING MUSICAL SUCCESS.

HUDSON Theatre, West 44th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
EXTRA MATINEE DECORATION DAY.
NANCY LEE By Eugene Walter, with Charlotte Walker and Lewis Stone.

FULTON West 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TOM'W, Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:15
"HER HONOR THE MAYOR"
"One of the most enjoyable evenings in the theatre the season has offered. Tremendously funny."—Eve. World.

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Wed. (POP.) & Sat. 2:20.
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GOING UP The Talk of the Town
The Aviation Musical Comedy Sensation.

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FINAL WEEK OF THE SEASON
7 DAYS LEAVE
Big Military-Naval Melodrama.

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"Liveliest musical show in town."—Eve. Sun.
FLO-FLO

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
DAVID BELASCO presents
POLLY WITH A PAST

ELTINGE W. 42d St. Tonight 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Pop. Price Mat. Wed.
BUSINESS BEFORE PLEASURE
EXTRA MATINEE DECORATION DAY.

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A FUNNIEST AMERICAN COMEDY OF RECENT YEARS
Tailor-Made Man
with GRANT MITCHELL.

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See the Bombs Dropped by the Hun on Beautiful Venice.

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"NO QUESTIONS ASKED," Armstrong & Ford, Leonard & Willard and six other acts. All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

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NO KITCHIN TAX BILL THIS TIME.

The Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee talks as though he were the House of Representatives. Also, he talks as though he wished to punish the entire country for the defects of the legislation which he was allowed to impose upon it. Furthermore, he talks like a contortionist who walks ahead and looks backward. On Thursday he was sure that there would be no difficulty about passing a tax bill between the holidays and the 4th of March. On Friday he is sure that no tax bill ever has been or can be passed in less than half a year. What he may have said on Saturday, or may say hereafter, is not yet known, but it is sure that there will be no such tax bill as he talks about.

It is hardly possible to suppose that he will be allowed to re-enact his monstrosity of legislation, with its double set of taxes, and complications of calculation, and phrases which cannot be taken as they read, but must be interpreted into intelligibility. It is not possible to suppose that he will be allowed to impose taxes so disproportionate to all fiscal experience and the possibility of endurance of business as he proposes. The unexpected productiveness of his entirely original manner of taxing so as to produce most distress and least proportionate proceeds points to the certainty of laying taxes so as to produce even the large sums he speaks of without the annoyances of his first attempt. No one should complain of taxes on luxuries, which France has just found so productive. If any complaints were heard from those who paid taxes for the luxuries, those not able to enjoy them would drown the complaints with their approval. Stamp taxes are a recourse to which there has been too little resort. Consumption taxes would not be popular, but they would result in the consumption of such necessities as food and sugar on something like a pre-war basis, and thus produce more abundant supplies in the place of riot of expenditure by those whose wages have been raised beyond their fondest hope, and who have spent the increase without a thought of frugality.

It would be interesting to know what produced the overnight change in Mr. KITCHIN'S talk about immediate legislation. The conference with Mr. MCADOO conveys no suggestion that the Treasury has a bill which will be forthcoming unless the House of Representatives produces one, but that would explain many things. The Treasury and the taxpayers know between them where the shoe pinches, and the Treasury would come nearer to suiting the taxpayers than the Chairman who breathes threatening toward those who disagree with him, and slaughter toward the geese whom he plucks so unskillfully.

Could anything be more incompatible than the proposal of an unlimited army with a limited budget, if there is any document worthy the name? Is there a man so unskillful with paper and pencil as to imagine that billions can be spent on ships and airplanes with the present method of taxation—which Mr. KITCHIN wishes to prolong—or who would wish to limit the expenditure to another measure of the same sort, but twice as bad because twice as large? Mr. KITCHIN is unctuous as he boasts his ability to produce the biggest tax bill since creation. It is an idle boast, because the figures that nobody but he dares to use are below the proportion of taxation to either wealth or taxation in several nations. The figures he uses are large because this is a hundred million man country as well as a billion dollar country. It would be a greater source of pride to Mr. KITCHIN and to his countrymen if he could boast of the best tax bill ever passed, such a bill, for example, as Canada's, where it was said, for months, and may still be true, that there had not been a single complaint under it.

At least this may be said for Mr. KITCHIN, he has interested his victims in taxation as never before, and he has antagonized the officials who have had to manage troublesome finances with the handicap of his crudities. A friendly word to Mr. KITCHIN—taxation must originate in the House of Representatives, but it need not be any sort of taxation that the Ways and Means Committee may take into its head to pass. An Administration tax bill might be offered from the floor of either house, and there would be no presumption in favor of repetition of Mr. KITCHIN'S experiment. Even after the House has approved his proposal the Senate might send back the bill with such a change as has come over many tariffs. Mr. KITCHIN holds the centre of the stage, and he has fair opportunity to redeem himself from the reproach visited upon him from all directions. But he must walk warily in proportion that the eyes of his countrymen are fastened upon him. And the fire which has visibly been burning beneath his lagging feet for the last day or two will burn hotter and hotter until he not only moves, but moves in the right direction.

THE WOMEN'S ENROLLMENT.

That less than 50 per cent. of the qualified women enrolled as prospective participants in the primaries proves nothing except that the woman voter does not take any more serious view of her obligations than the man voter. It is possible that in the long run the women may show to better advantage than the men. Experience has taught us to expect that when the primaries are held only about a third or a fourth of the men will turn out, except on rare occasions. Now, if half the women took the trouble to enroll at a time when no election or other interesting event was at hand to stimulate them, it is arguable that they must have done so with a real intention of voting in the primaries, and that therefore when September comes we shall find a third or a fourth of the men and nearly half the women going to the polls. In point of fact, we have no such expectation; all the probabilities are that men and women alike will shirk that duty as disgracefully next September as the men have every year since the direct primary was instituted.

Yet if voters do this, what earthly right have they to complain of the quality of the candidates nominated? The nominations are absolutely in their hands if they choose to exert their power. They do not, they never have, either in this State or any other. Their excuse in old days for not taking part in nominations was that it was no use, the cards were stacked against them. The direct primary swept away that excuse, and still they will take no steps to exercise their power. Instead, they have allowed the bosses to control the primaries far more completely than ever they controlled the conventions; the direct primary today is the boss's perfect instrument, and he must wonder why he fought against its institution.

This bad record has been established by men. The new voters, the women, are behaving no worse. Only incorrigible optimists and rainbow chasers expected them to behave any better.

DR. MASARYK.

Eyewitnesses of the impressive parade of Czech, Slovak, Jugoslav, Polish, and Russian societies which passed in review on Saturday night before the balcony where stood THOMAS G. MASARYK, head of the Provisional Government of the Czechoslovak revolution, might have perceived that the distinguished statesman and scholar who is now visiting the men and women of his race in this country was something more than the leader of a single nationality. Those who from the galleries of Carnegie Hall shouted "Long live our first President!" expressed what is rather more than a probability, if the defeat of the Central Powers is as sweeping as is hoped; but in the demonstrations of half a dozen Slav races for the leader of one it was possible to recognize MASARYK as the emblem of the new Slavic spirit.

The old Pan Slavism, which, despite the collaboration of many honorable and sincere men of liberal tendencies, served in effect little but the interests of the Romanoff dynasty and imperialistic Russia, died with the passing of that dynasty and the collapse of that Russia. Yet these times which see Russia fallen from her high estate have seen also the coming together of the westernmost Slav nations, the Czechoslovaks, the Jugoslavs, and the Poles, who have found a basis for alliance not only in kindred blood and kindred culture, but in their identical demands for national unity and freedom from Hapsburg and Hohenzollern. The western Slav nations, those who have been most affected by Latin culture, who have had to maintain their national individuality by hard struggle against heavy odds, have based their democracy in education and in the cultivation of an intelligent patriotism. So while Russia, endowed suddenly with a complete liberty for which her people were unprepared, stumbles and falls in the clutch of the German, the western Slavs are only the more determined, the more bitterly opposed to alien domination, the more firmly resolved to end German rule by complete victory in this war. And Russia, trying hard to be democratic, is looking to the westward to get new inspiration from the spirit of the Slav races who are fighting for freedom and who know what to do with it.

It is this sort of Slavic consciousness, a Pan Slavism, if it be that, which has no imperialistic ambitions, no desire to interfere with other nations, that is represented by MASARYK; for Bohemia has led the other nations in the fight against the Germans, and MASARYK is the leader of Bohemia. Dr. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER compared him, not without reason, to MAZZINI and VENIZELOS; and the message which he gave to New York might have been spoken by either of them. "Democracy is political truth"—this is the utterance of a man whose faith is democracy and who is seeing it work out in practice among his people. His demand for liberty was not for the Czechoslovaks alone, but for all the multitude of peoples in Eastern Europe who have been given over to the Germans by Russia's downfall.

In the face of this position of the westernmost and most cultured Slav nations, now taking the lead of their race from fallen Russia, what becomes of the Slav peril which was such a terror to the Germans at the beginning of the war? The only peril left, from the German point of view, is this—that the Slavs may win the right to rule themselves instead of being ruled by Germans.

THE REACTIONARY.

Attorney General LEWIS says he's in the race for the Republican nomination for Governor "to a finish." This must look unusually impudent to all but the reactionaries—few, no doubt, and unfit—who hold Mr. LEWIS'S regrettable views, want the State Convention restored, kick against the ratification of the Federal prohibition amendment.

Mr. LEWIS seems to have been infected with that almost obsolete malady, political convictions. Perhaps a dose of primary elections will cure him.

THE DUAL SUBWAY DEADLOCK.

The Public Service Commission and the Board of Estimate are much interested in the question which of them is to blame for delay in the completion of the work on the subways. The public cares little which is to blame, and is willing to believe that there is little to choose between them. What interests the public more is the completion of the $30,000,000 worth of work necessary to bring into operation $80,000,000 worth of addition to the original subway. On behalf of the Board of Estimate the Controller says that the Interborough is to blame, because the work could not be used if done, on account of the Interborough's delay with conduits and cables which ought to have been finished last October. If they had been finished then, they would have been useless without the connections of the tracks at Times Square and in Brooklyn. The work ought to go forward as a whole, the premature completion of any fraction being useless.

The question of blame and the delay of the conduits are together small in comparison with the completion of the contracts for construction under the Lockwood law. Five thousand men are liable to stop work unless their demand for a wage settlement is answered before June 1, and if they should seek other employment they can hardly be got together for subway work again. The danger is real, for the men can find work any day, and all they ask is payment of the Federal scale. The contractors cannot pay them the increase necessitated by war conditions. Many of the contracts were let before the war began, and all of them were let before the United States entered the war.

The contractors have carried on until they can go no further without assistance. They have no hope of profit, and will be glad to escape without bankruptcy. Their appeal to the city for assistance is based on a special statute enacted according to the familiar exception in most contracts releasing the contractors in case of strikes, war, or force majeure. Whereupon the Board of Estimate raises questions about a $300,000 contract, and begins a wrangle about official responsibility which will outlast the completion of the subways. The interest charges on the uncompleted work run at the rate of $20,000 a day, and soon will reach totals exceeding what the city must pay if it is to get the use of the completed portions. The subway riders will lose the use of the entire system, and the tax values of the real estate of the districts reached by the subways will suffer.

It is too much to expect that the wrangling boards will settle their quarrel, but common sense suggests that they should find some way of letting the work go on while they dispute about it. The city might well carry the load until the accounts are finally settled, with a reservation of the right to debit the proper party as the case shall finally appear. Anything, even the city's assumption of an unjust share of the cost, is better than the postponement of the completion of the subways for a year or two. The city's heart is set on getting the fullest use of the entire system at the earliest moment, and it has been given reason to expect a large installment on June 15. The Public Service Commission is forward with its offers of co-operation with the Board of Estimate. The Board of Estimate alone raises obstructions and irrelevant questions. The public moves the previous question, the main question, and would like to see progress made with that, without prejudice to the question of who is to blame for details.

POLITICAL PEACE.

Mr. WILL H. HAYS, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, talks like a man of sense, a sound patriot and American. "All political issues," he says, "must be subordinated to that one uppermost cause, "that of winning the war." To win the war we must have "absolute political peace at home, industrial "peace as well"; "the world must "know that we are united in our "purpose of winning the war."

Political peace means, or should mean, that, while the Republicans will vote for Republicans that support the war heartily and Democrats for Democrats that support the war heartily, every candidate whose loyalty is doubtful or lukewarm will be rejected by his party at the polls; that, as against such a candidate, Republicans will vote for a war Democrat, Democrats for a war Republican; that, wherever the Socialists are strong, Democrats and Republicans will unite on the war candidate, Democrat or Republican, who is the strongest.

That is what THE TIMES conceives to be Mr. HAYS'S idea. In any case, that is the duty of both parties. Democrats and Republicans stand by Mr. WILSON for peace with victory. Old-fashioned, "red-hot" "straight Democratic" talk such as Mr. CHAMP CLARK, for example, sometimes permits himself to indulge in, falls on deaf ears. Differ as they may on unessentials, the two parties are one, they form a union party on the sole essential duty of beating Germany. By such a union on substantials, by a peace or truce of the old trivial political warfare, the American part in bringing about victorious peace will best be furthered. There should be no whacking of party tom-toms. The one party now is the United States.

SUPPLIES FOR THE NEUTRALS.

When the three convoyed ships with cargoes of grain for Switzerland arrived at a French port the other day other vessels carrying supplies for European neutrals were crossing the Atlantic. So far as can be learned, none of these were guarded by a warship, and all were exposed to attack. Seven were going to Sweden with loads of wheat, fertilizer, oil, and other commodities released here by the terms of a new trade compact. Our Government's agreement with Norway, signed on the 4th, permits the shipment of much wheat, fodder, meat, and oil. It may be assumed that carriers have taken up this work, and also that the Relief Commission is exporting to Belgium a part of the 3,000,000 bushels of wheat which Mr. HOOVER said a few weeks ago the people there must have without delay. Germany's threats may have prevented the shipment of supplies to Holland. It was reported on the 10th that the Berlin Government had granted safe conduct for three cargoes which were to leave our ports on the 11th, and for three ships in exchange, which would sail from Holland for the United States on the same day. But dispatches from Amsterdam a week later said that Germany's consent had not been obtained.

Under what conditions affecting their safety do ships with supplies for the northern neutrals now approach their home ports? Those going to Sweden are in danger because the trade agreement gives us the use of 100,000 tons of Swedish shipping. Sweden was officially informed three weeks ago that Germany's prize rules had been amended to provide that the vessels of a neutral nation making such an agreement should be regarded "as working in the interest of the enemy's warfare." This meant that they would be sunk if submarines could reach them. But it was a superfluous formality, for the pirates already had destroyed more than 150 Swedish vessels. The amendment also applies to Norway, as 400,000 tons of Norwegian shipping have been chartered to our Government, but the long list of 756 ships of that neutral nation sunk by Germany tends to prove that food supply vessels are in no greater danger now than they were before the agreement with Norway was signed. Recent attacks upon fishing boats along the coast may show that new orders have been sent to the submarine commanders.

There can be no assurance of safety for ships carrying grain to Holland, or for those leaving Dutch ports to take their places here, so long as Germany withholds approval of such an exchange. All are in danger unless they have warship protection, which saved the three cargoes for Switzerland. The Belgian Relief Commission knows that this also may be said about its food carriers, even if they have on board the Berlin Government's written guarantee of immunity. It may be that all the supply ships for Northern Europe now at sea will avoid the torpedoes. If some of them are not so fortunate, the neutral nations must see in the cargoes and the risk taken fresh proof that our Government desires to help them, and that the only restraining influence is that of Germany.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Well Begun, But More Is Undone.

Excellent as were the arguments against the teaching of German in the New York intermediate and high schools that were presented before the Board of Superintendents, and adequate justification as they were for the action taken, it is impossible not to regret that none of the speakers, and not even Mr. ROOT in his letter, went really to the bottom of the question. There is, of course, a special reason at this time for freeing the public schools from all German influences, but there are at all times two reasons, among others, that are, in peace as in war, sufficient for dropping all foreign languages from the curriculums of those schools.

The first of these reasons is that the schools are yet far from having attained enough efficiency in giving to young Americans knowledge of kinds far more important than would be even real facility in the use of another language than English to warrant the diversion of teaching ability in that direction. The second reason is that language teaching in the public schools is, and of necessity must be, little better than a farce. Only in exceptional cases not numerous enough to be worth considering can even an approach to a working knowledge of a foreign language be given to a child in the few "periods" each week for a few terms that anybody would dream of giving to it in public schools. Not languages, but next to worthless smatterings, are thus acquired.

As a matter of fact, the demand for putting foreign languages in the list of school studies is a product of racial vanity, and it comes almost exclusively from parents who are themselves competent to give their children vastly better instruction in the one language that interests them than can possibly be obtained in school. To know a language in addition to one's own is always desirable, and this is true of any of the greater tongues, but it is far from essential to either the prosperity or happiness of any American citizen, and not to one in 10,000 of them will it ever be more than a pleasant accomplishment. It is, therefore, well to banish German from the public schools, but the banishment should not stop there—the other foreign languages should go with it.

One Reason Why Milk Costs Much.

Milk bottles and the breakage thereof may seem a rather inconsequential subject for earnest consideration in these days, when more momentous matters so insistently demand attention. It is not as unimportant as at first thought it appears to be, however; for, as one among many economic wastes that result from the present inept method of milk distribution, there is a surprisingly large daily destruction of these containers, and the cost of replacing them is put—with the addition for good measure that is invariable in such cases—directly on every individual consumer of milk. That means on everybody, including the more than occasional baby who dies because the price of this food is appreciably higher than it would be if the milk companies all got back the bottles they distribute.

After a brief and superficial investigation of this matter that was started after the recent activities of "Clean-up Day" in a nearby suburban town, it was discovered that in that small city alone the two distributing companies lost on the average 800 bottles a week, and each costs them about 7 cents. Some of the bottles are broken, but a far greater number are simply thrown away or kept for private uses. Except for a few recovered from the garbage dumps by payment of 1½ cents each, this is all clear waste, for neither the buyers of the milk nor the drivers of the milk wagons are held to any real responsibility for the return of the bottles they receive.

If this is the loss in a small and notably well-ordered community, one can imagine what it is in a city like New York and what it amounts to all over the country. Officials of the distributing companies when questioned admitted and lamented the evil, but declared themselves unable to abate it. They would lose trade, they said, if they required a deposit from customers to insure the return of bottles taken, and their drivers would strike or quit if required to bring in as many bottles as they took out. These sound like very poor excuses for inaction, for other dealers in bottled goods have solved the same difficulty easily enough by one or the other of the two methods just mentioned, and nobody complains.

Perhaps the immediate and practical remedy for this utterly needless waste lies in action by the State authorities. Their power over foods is limitless and rebellion against them is unknown.

American Prisoners in Germany.

Reports that the Germans are subjecting their American prisoners to cruel and brutal treatment are coming in rapidly, and, as they coincide in form and substance with the experiences of other nationals in like case, there is no reason or excuse for doubting their accuracy. It is easy to believe that the lot of the American prisoner would be an especially hard one, not only because they are the objects of a peculiarly bitter animosity, but because the men themselves are more than likely to be notably indocile under humiliating treatment.

As the Germans well know, unfortunately, they can do about what they please to prisoners, with practically no danger of reprisals in kind, now or even when the Day of the Great Reckoning arrives. That is an advantage they have over antagonists whose temperament and culture are different from their own, and they have utilized it constantly from the very beginning of the war, just as they have the other advantage they possess over civilized people in the fact that not a few of the atrocities committed by the German soldiers and officers are of a kind that can hardly be whispered among men and never can be published in any book or paper intended for general circulation.

Our hope is to negotiate an exchange of prisoners as soon as possible and on almost any terms Germany may demand. This our Government is already doing through the good offices of Holland as an intermediary. One difficulty in the way of effecting an exchange, and perhaps the greatest, is the old notion that the private soldier has no "honor" to back his oath, and that therefore his parole to fight no more cannot be accepted. And Germany has the best of reasons for clinging to that antiquated idea, for she can have no doubt about the amount of binding force the plighted word has for her own subjects, and naturally she cannot trust anybody else,

FOR A RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN.

Quick Action Urged to Show to People Who Their Friends Are.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In today's TIMES you have published two remarkable letters clearly showing why, how, when, and by whom Russia should be saved. It may be assumed, then, that from the academical standpoint the Russian question is quite satisfactorily settled. And since our President has declared before the world that America will fight for Russia as well as for France, which means that both in France and in Russia there are our own vital interests, it is high time to pass from words to deeds.

Who shall fight for us in Russia? First of all, we ourselves, because it is our business. Then there are in our country thousands of Russian volunteers, soldiers and officers, willing, nay anxious, to go to Russia or Siberia to fight for liberty of their country, side by side with our boys and even under our flag, since there is a serious doubt as to what the present flag of Russia should be. Then there is a strong Japanese army ready to move on from Vladivostok as soon as the rest of the Allies express their confidence in the loyalty of our Japanese partners. And any hesitation in this case on our part only gladdens the heart of the Bolsheviki and the Germans.

There should be sent to Russia some contingents of the English and French army or navy.

Our Russian campaign should be opened at once; that is, as soon as the allied Governments exchange their wireless messages. It appears that both in Vladivostok and in Murmansk, the "two doors to Russia," there are already some armed representatives of the Allies. And they should be instructed at once as to the decision of the Allies.

It is urgently advisable that the Allies send to the Russian people a solemn proclamation to the effect that the Allies find it necessary to save Russia from German domination; that all loyal Russians are welcome to fight side by side with the allied regiments against Russia's enemies; that Germany utterly disregards the Brest-Litovsk treaty, and that the Bolshevist authorities are unable or unwilling to stop further German invasion into Russia; that it is the Allies' cherished plan to help the Russian people to call a Constituent Assembly as soon as their country is freed from the German and Austrian armies.

It is extremely important to send to Russia, simultaneously with our army, a strong American Red Cross unit to operate jointly with the Russian Red Cross. Our Red Cross would be able to render to the Russian people not only a humanitarian but also educational service, showing them who are their true friends and who are their bitter enemies.

It is well to notice and remember that the Bolsheviki always talk of defending their revolution and never of their country. They are too internationalistic for that. PETER J. POPOFF.

Flushing, N. Y., May 25, 1918.

Poetry and News for Victory.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Beatrice Barry's pathetic poetical appeal to Irish hearts to forget Irish hates impels me to express appreciation of the daily poems printed on your editorial page. How stirring they are! Americans can never be untrue to the higher ideals of liberty and humanity while there are among them so many interpreters of the nobler sentiments of our inmost hearts—sentiments which can only be fully expressed by poets.

Let me also say that the most complete news service since the origin of newspapers—not only the news, but the news verbatim—which THE TIMES is furnishing to its readers in this world crisis is the firmest of the foundations of our faith in the triumph of the ideals which make for Americanism. Whatever our political leanings may be, we find in THE TIMES all the news, unadulterated and of absolute authenticity.

Newark, May 25, 1918. H. L. B.

Effect of German Cruelty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The cowardly bombing of the hospital base in France, recently, assures us again as never before of the unsportsmanlike qualities of the Germans and their vindictiveness on those who cannot retaliate. However, it is a tragic truth that these acts of wanton cruelty serve to cement the cause of the allied nations as nothing else could do. The writer has seen several families with distinct leanings toward the German side become strong converts to the allied cause after reading of those cowardly and unsportsmanlike acts by the Germans that have prevailed so often of late. One well-nigh questions the sanity (or is it just pig-headedness?) of a nation that will so desperately hurt its own cause, however unjust and contemptible that cause may be, by such useless acts of cruelty on the maimed and weak. READER.

Yonkers, May 24, 1918.

Mrs. Skeffington Wants to Go Back.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I observe from your issue of May 25 that Mr. Gerard has expressed himself as anxious that I be shipped home to Ireland as a dangerous "agitator." May I point out to him through your columns that I am detained here at present by Great Britain? Some time ago I obtained passports home for myself and my son only to find them suddenly canceled by orders from London on the eve of our departure, no reason being assigned for the cancellation. If, therefore, Mr. Gerard would use his influence with the British Government to have my passport given me to return to Ireland, he would be doing me a service. Perhaps he could have the embargo lifted.

HANNA SHEEHY SKEFFINGTON.

New York, May 26, 1918.

Mr. Gibbs's Poetry.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your Philip Gibbs is a great deal of a poet. He adds to his splendid war reports a distinctly literary flavor, and a grace in description which is notable and enjoyable. Amid the horrors which he so graphically paints he makes us feel the beauty of the country outside of the zone of devastation, the character of the patient heroism of the people, of the valor of the fighters of the Entente, the devotion of the Red Cross, and other elements of beneficence, of whose labors we may justly be proud.

RED TREFOIL.

New York, May 25, 1918.

The Bolsheviki.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WALTHAM, Mass., May 26.—Your editorial, "Too Late," in today's TIMES, is truthful, timely, and to the point. You have had the correct measurement of the Bolsheviki from the start. It seems to me that allied leaders should realize by this time that the Lenine-Trotzky outfit is nothing but a paid agent of Germany. Your aim is true; keep on firing. PRYOR FULTON.

UNITED THEY STAND—FOR ONCE

We've fought each other, tooth and nail,
For many a generation;
We've argued loud, and long, and late—
A much divided nation.

But now, thanks be, we've come to terms;
Each Irishman's a brother,
Whether he names himself Sinn Fein
Or answers to some other.

We won't be drafted! There, that's flat!
On this there's no disputing:
And rather than be killed in war
We'll die in revoluting!

FLORENCE VAN CLEVE.

FOR AN INTERALLIED AIR BOARD.

Unity of Control and the Use of Experts as the Next Step in the War Program.

By GUTZON BORGLUM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Frederick Upham Adams, in the second of his admirable articles in THE NEW YORK TIMES—with hardly a single exception the best that have been published on the aircraft situation—calls attention to the need and lack of trained men in the aircraft, and he closes his interesting statements by saying that the membership of the aircraft should be largely composed of men who have had long experience in the designing and manufacturing of airplanes, and if these cannot be found in the United States send abroad and get them.

In these half dozen lines lie the text of all our future activity. We face a situation which demands creative and constructive thought, and genius if we possess it, coupled with production. We face a foe who employs all these, in the measure he possesses, with consummate skill. We face a situation which can be met only with like ability, bettered as better minds can better the imitating Teuton. He follows but does not invent; but, unlike the American followers, he follows so quickly that he almost thinks as soon.

Thought and action must somehow get into the same nation, into the same State, into the same city, or even into the same factory. Would it be too much to ask that they get into the same committee and the allied aero-dynamic genius of Italy, France, England and America join and confront the Hun at an art he leads in and yet did not invent?

In my report to the President of date Jan. 21 I recommended the following:

First—"That a thorough inquiry be instituted at once on what appears to be the trouble with our aeronautic department." This is assured.

Second—"The segregation of the Signal Corps from the production department of airplanes and suggested legislation necessary." This has been done.

Third—"I recommended single-headed control." That, too, has been followed.

But I also recommended the "seizure of the large factories, placing them under Government surveyance to correct their demoralized conditions, and that the main ones become the centre of great factory districts, each factory district to be used for the building of a separate design, with designers in full authority, in full control."

But I based my main criticisms upon the great fact Mr. Adams points so clearly—the need of a board of trained aviators and airplane builders—and at the request of Mr. Coffin, prompted, I believe, by the then Acting Secretary of War, I drew the following recommendations:

That a "Department of Approved Design" be created at once.

The function of this small department should be to approve designs, specifications, and inspection; test machines and propellers, and place the seal of this department upon every machine.

This department should secure, retain, and become the custodian of all data directly related to the art of flying and the difficulties of aviation; should be in closest touch with the battlefront and abreast with foreign products and improvements; should provide all data necessary for the making of machines approved as designed, and inspect, approve, and test all completed products.

The chief should have a seat on the Aircraft Board. He should keep a man or men capable of meeting and correcting any difficulties at each factory with ability and authority to finally settle any questions relating to the building of the machines in hand.

I was informed at the time that the department was very anxious for suggestions upon this point, but no indication of the adoption of aeronautical judgment or advice is yet apparent.

Again as Mr. Adams aptly says:

Not a man closely familiar with the science or practice of aviation or of aircraft production was appointed to either of these boards, and up to the present date not a man recognized as an aviation expert has been called by the War Department to duty in either of these official bodies or given any authority in directing its policy and in expediting the speedy production of aircraft fit to meet the up-to-date and highly efficient German air fleet.

The needs of the war are becoming so large and imperative, situations changing so rapidly, that I now feel my first suggestions hardly sufficient. I believe the time is ripe, and in the change which is now taking place, while we are in the act of reconstruction, and the President has the fullest authority necessary, that an agreement should be entered upon at once with the Allies, that we should unite upon a plan that would create an International Board with representatives at the front who would, in conference with the Generals, fix the strategy and the purpose of the air army; who would determine upon the character, service, quantity, speed, personnel of the air army, and who would have the authority to design, create, purchase, and levy materials, and build engines and planes as the needs dictate. There should be one "Air Lord" over the whole for production; there should be a Board of Designers for creation and the development of the craft. This should be one allied aeronautic department in which should be vested authority covering and controlling the entire aeronautic production for the allied armies.

I believe the time has come to incorporate such a plan in our war activities. GUTZON BORGLUM.

New York, May 25, 1918.

PRISONERS FOR WAR DUTY.

Adolph Lewisohn Suggests Ways to Profit by Their Use.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think the time is opportune to make preparations for the employment of the inmates of our prisons and reformatories in connection with the conduct of the war. Man power is certainly needed, and it seems to me absolute waste to have our prisons and reformatories all over the country filled with a large number of men and boys practically idle or generally occupied in useless or non-productive occupations, getting perhaps worse instead of better by their stay in prison, consuming a large quantity of food, clothing, and other material, and producing practically nothing, few of them self-sustaining, drawing upon the resources of the State and the cities, requiring a large number of keepers, guards, and attendants of all kinds, and using considerable space and facilities in institutions which could be put to much better use for hospitals and other purposes, particularly during the war. It also seems to be unreasonable to exempt the prisoners from all war service, while those outside of prisons are subject to draft into the army, navy, and aviation service and other responsible and often arduous occupations.

Now, the question is whether it could be arranged that a large number of the inmates of prisons and reformatories could be made useful for service in the war or for service generally for the benefit of the public, and indirectly for their own benefit, by bringing them back into natural conditions and surroundings, and at the same time thereby release the attendants and others occupied in taking care of the prisons and their inmates for outside service, where they are so greatly needed, and also release the prisons and reformatories themselves for use to the public or for war purposes, such as hospitals, &c.

I understand, of course, that there are great difficulties in the way, but most reforms and improvements are confronted by difficulties before they are installed and before people get used to them. There are two main difficulties which have to be considered:

First, the danger of deteriorating the quality of the army and navy. I do not think this is as bad as it may appear, and with proper management this difficulty could be overcome. A large percentage of the prisoners could be used behind the lines to do some of the hard work outside of actual army and navy service. The plan as outlined later in this letter does not contemplate the indiscriminate placing of all prisoners in the army and navy, or even in work directly pertaining to same, but it is to be decided upon careful investigation by competent boards which prisoners it would be safe to thus withdraw from prisons and put into Government service, such boards to determine what particular part of the service they are fit for and should be used for.

The second difficulty is that in putting prisoners into mines, factories, and other industrial work they should not interfere with the regular labor, but that matters should be so adjusted that labor is protected and the whole thing handled to the satisfaction of labor and the labor unions. The services of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor, of which I am President and Samuel Gompers Vice President, would be at the disposal of the Government, if desired, to work out this latter problem.

As I said before, high-grade boards should be appointed, either by the President or the persons whom he would designate, such boards perhaps to consist of the Warden or the head of each prison or reformatory, one or more of the Judges who committed the prisoners, or any other Judges of the higher courts, and, say, three other men—or, in some cases, partly women—to whom this important function could be intrusted because of both their undoubted standing and ability. Such boards could decide which of the prisoners it would be safe to release for these purposes, and in what capacity they should serve the Government, whether in the army, navy, aviation service, or for work behind the lines, or in the mines, munition factories, or other industrial service, and particularly also in farming work. If such arrangement is carried out, the best-equipped penal institutions could be released for Government hospitals and similar uses. As an instance, I believe Great Meadows Prison would be very suitable for that purpose, and, even if the cells themselves cannot be utilized for the treatment of patients, other parts of the prison could be easily made available, and without great difficulty temporary portable buildings such as are used at the Columbia Base Hospital could be added, where some of the patients could be placed, and the general facilities of the institution, which are in good condition, would be very useful to take care of a large number of patients.

ADOLPH LEWISOHN.

New York, May 25, 1918.

Beans as a War Food.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to the letter in last Saturday's TIMES, comparing sheep with beans, I feel that the writer has allowed her prejudice to form her judgment.

There are two very good reasons why beans should be raised in larger quantities. The first one is that beans are greatly needed by the fighting men and rather highly approved by the Government dietitians. I freely admit that many people of sedentary habits are unable to digest beans, but it is also true that some people are unable to eat strawberries, while others find asparagus a deadly poison. Most men in active life not only like beans but are able to perform the hardest kind of labor upon them without injury.

An acre of beans may be reasonably expected to produce 20 bushels weighing 60 pounds per bushel, or 1,200 pounds of solid dry food, readily cooked and easily transported. An acre of equally good land would support not more than four sheep, which might raise during the season four lambs, weighing not more than 250 pounds.

The dietary standards put out by the United States Government show that a pound of mutton has rather less food value than a pound of dry beans, however much more appetizing the former may be.

We have, therefore, a comparison of 1,200 pounds of beans or 250 pounds of mutton, which has not only a large proportion of waste but also requires a considerable outlay to preserve and transport it to places where it can be used.

The Long Island Food Reserve Battalion is making every effort to encourage the growing of staple crops by growing beans, by giving free expert advice and distributing seed beans at cost. H. F. BUTTON,
Department of Farm Crops, New York State School of Agriculture.

Farmingdale, May 22, 1918.

No Occupation, Indeed!

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Do you want to know the cause for the growth of feminism? I can tell you. Having just returned from political enrollment, my eyes are opened and I know. It came over me in a wave of indignation when, in answer to the query "What occupation?" some of us answered "Housewives." There was a contemptuous smile and the record read, "Occupation, none." Ask yourselves what would happen if a new form of strike should take place, the strike of the housewives for recognition of services. People would go hungry, unclothed, untended when ill, houses would be dirty, and children would die of neglect. Most women of "no occupation" put in a hard day's work every day, Sundays included, and it is no eight-hour day either. This "housewife" spent seven years of unending work and care to save the life of a now vigorous Captain of Field Artillery just sailing to serve his country. Have I not thereby served my country also? "No occupation." Indeed! Isn't it about time that "Housewifery" with a big H should take its place as the honorable and necessary occupation which it is? ONE OF THEM.

New York, May 25, 1918.

A Memorial Day Message.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Put your trust in God, but mind to keep your powder dry!"—Cromwell.

Let those whose will is good join in wiring Wilson, George, and Clemenceau on May 30: "America pledges today you and allies united support to the end, without relaxation or negotiations." ERVING WINSLOW.

New Haven, Conn., May 24, 1918.

CALLS PRESIDENT 'GOD-SENT LEADER'

Father Mulry Tells 10,000 at Field Mass Every American Should Be Proud of Him.

LASHES WILSON'S CRITICS

Says Christ's Mission Awaits America's Soldiers When They Get to France.

At the sixteenth annual military field mass for the nation's soldiers, sailors, and marines, who have died in the service of their country, which was sung on the grounds of the United States Naval Hospital in Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, the Rev. Father Joseph A. Mulry, S. J., President of Fordham University, who delivered the sermon, in the course of a glowing eulogy of President Wilson, referred to the President as a man anointed of God, in whose leadership "every true American" has reason to be proud.

The mass was attended by about 10,000 persons and was perhaps the most impressive since it was first inaugurated in the United States sixteen years ago by the late Father William H. I. Reaney, U. S. N., who was Dewey's Chaplain at the battle of Manila Bay. The celebrant was Monsignor John P. Chidwick, who was Chaplain of the old battleship Maine when that vessel was blown up in Havana Harbor in 1898.

The mass was held under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus and the Gloucester Camp of Spanish War Veterans. Hundreds of soldiers and sailors from cantonments near New York and battleships and other vessels now in New York waters attended. They were seated in front of the altar and addressing himself to them Father Mulry, holding aloft the crucifix, said:

"It will be God's glorious work that you men are to do over there. Christ died that men might be free, and a mission such as was His awaits you over there."

Following a reference to the mission of America in this war, a mission that Father Mulry said was holy, he paid his tribute to President Wilson.

"President Wilson," said Father Mulry, "is the God-sent leader of the American people. He has been delegated by God to be the means of spreading the principles of democracy, principles of Christian origin, to the Governments of Europe. The President is a man of wonderful vision, a man of superb intellectual acumen, of utter unselfishness. He is a leader to be proud of as well as to follow. What man knows but that the end of this war will see America the first nation of the world, with her great and honored President the leader of a world's democracy.

"There are, I am sorry to say, some men who for reasons of political ambition are wont to stir up doubt and distrust of those in authority in our country, through unjust criticism of our President. And they do these things at a time when the President is face to face with issues that will require a superhuman mind to understand, and a superhuman courage to grapple with. It would, indeed, be a miracle if no mistakes were made. It should be sufficient for him to have to deal with international complications, he should not be hampered in the carrying out of his great mission by the banterings of mischief-makers at home. If there ever was a time in our history when America needed unity that day is now.

"Patriotism is a wonderful and noble thing, but there must be behind our emotional patriotism an intellectual patriotism to back it up in this great crisis in our history. The principles back of the men whose memories we commemorate today was the principle of God in government, for all Presidents and kings are but the agents of God in the direction of His people. This is the principle that is back of the Catholics of America in the war we wage today. Though we Catholics honor our President and look upon him as one of God's anointed, and at his call rushed eagerly to arms, still fundamentally the motive of Catholic patriotism is the voice of God speaking through the President.

"In the light of this principle a Catholic slacker is inconceivable, for to be a slacker would mean that he is disobedient to the voice of his Church and of his honor, and hence he would not be a practical Catholic. I have no sympathy for the general run of so-called conscientious objectors, for it is unfortunately a fact that in cases that are numberless their professions of conscientious objection are merely used as a cloak to hide a cowardice that is real.

"Not only are we as Catholics bound to send our boys to war, but we are also bound to aid in every way we can our Government in its prosecution of this war. Thousands of our boys will lie in unknown graves over there, but let us always keep in mind that those brave lads will not be unknown to our God."

Father Mulry closed with a plea for the Red Cross, and pointed out that Catholics should support it and all other deserving war organizations with the same enthusiasm that they support the great Catholic organization, the Knights of Columbus.

Father Mulry referred to the hundreds of thousands of Catholic young men who are in France or at home training for the overseas service. Fordham University alone has more than 800 of her young alumni in the army and navy, and of them Father Mulry said about 400 were already at the front.

Next Thursday morning at 10:30 o'clock a second solemn high memorial field mass will be celebrated in Battery Park in honor of the soldier and sailor dead of the United States. The celebrant on that occasion will be Chaplain John J. Waring of the army, and the sermon will be preached by the Right Rev. Patrick J. Hayes, Auxiliary Bishop of New York.

Judge Morgan J. O'Brien is Chairman of the Committee on Invitation, and the arrangements and decorations are in charge of a committee of women, of which Mrs. George Leary is the Chairman. Other members of this committee are Mrs. Henry W. Taft, Mrs. De Lancey Kane, Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, Mrs. John G. Agar, the Duchess de Richelieu, Mrs. Lyttleton Fox, and Mrs. Conde Nast.

FRENCH HONOR FOR WILSON.

To be Elected to Academy of Moral and Political Science.

PARIS, May 26.—President Wilson and Cardinal Mercier, the Primate of Belgium, probably will be elected foreign members of the Academy of Moral and Political Science next month, according to the Echo de Paris. The election takes place on June 15.

The newspaper says that it is expected that both candidates will accept election.

Sons of Israel Cheer Wilson.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 26.—Pleas for a unity of purpose in affairs of organization and patriotic endeavor were made today by Grand Master Solan J. Liebskind of New York at the opening session of the triennial convention of the Grand Lodge of the United States of the Independent Order of the Free Sons of Israel. Delegates from all sections of the nation stood and cheered the name of Woodrow Wilson when the Grand Master mentioned him in his address. Dues and premiums of men in the service, or who enter into the war later, will be suspended for the duration of the war.

AUSTRIAN LEADERS DRIFTING

Political Muddles Reflected in Vienna Newspaper Comment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Between the lines of editorial comment in Vienna newspapers on the political situation in the Austrian Empire, received by the Government here and made public tonight, may be read the story of internal difficulties confronting political leaders in the Dual Monarchy.

Commenting on the fact that the Government had adjourned the Reichsrath, the Arbeiter Zeitung of May 4 says that this means that the "Government cannot master the difficulties facing it and runs away from them."

"It will learn," continues this newspaper, "sooner than is imaginable even in Austria, that the days of absolutism are past. What Seidler said in the conference of party leaders is the most stupid muttering that the Government ever pronounced. In any case adjournment is a death sentence to the Seidler Government. From today it is completely impossible."

The Arbeiter Zeitung made this comment on the Hungarian situation:

"While the Prussian Minister President declares that he will stand or fall with universal suffrage, the Hungarian Suffrage bill has become the object of revolting bargaining. Treason to suffrage ideals hides itself under the name of conciliation, conciliation with Tisza, the hater of democratic progress and universal suffrage reform. Wekerle is to consummate the conciliation.

"A character like his is only found in Hungary. A few years ago he allied himself with Andrassy and Apponyi. As long as a fight lasts he remains in the background. When the spoils are to be divided he comes forth."

Miss Sturges to Wed June 8.

The wedding of Miss Mary Cady Sturges, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Sturges of New York, and Captain James H. Frier, Jr., U. S. A., a son of Captain James Henly Frier, U. S. A., will take place on June 8 at the residence of the bride's parents, 116 East Thirty-sixth Street. Captain Frier was graduated from the United States Military Academy last year, and is stationed at Camp Merritt.

Miss Mary Groome Constable of Elkton, Md., and William Howard May of New York are to be married on June 8. Miss Constable is a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Albert Constable and a niece of Judge Albert Constable of Maryland. Judge May, who was at one time General G. W. Goethals's private secretary, was later for three years United States Marshal in the Panama Canal Zone.

Miss Matilda Dodd to Wed June 1.

ORANGE, N. J., May 26.—Miss Matilda Elizabeth Dodd, daughter of Mrs. David Asa Dodd of Dodd Street, East Orange, will be married on Saturday evening at the home of her mother, to William Clark, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Clark of Arlington. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. David O. Irving, pastor of Bethel Presbyterian Church, East Orange, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Stewart, pastor of the North Reformed Church of Newark.

Lethbridge-Cole.

ORANGE, N. J., May 26.—Announcement has been made of the wedding at Camp Dix on Thursday of Sergeant Edgar E. Lethbridge, son of ex-Assemblyman and Mrs. Edgar E. Lethbridge of Glenside Road, South Orange, to Miss Alice Vinal Cole, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Lee Cole of Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed by the chaplain, the Rev. James N. King.

Tipping-Shepard.

Ensign Robert Story Tipping, U. S. N. R., and Miss Helen Elizabeth Shepard, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles O. Shepard of Highwood, Englewood, N. J., were married on Saturday noon in Grace Church Chantry, this city, by the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Slattery.

Engagements.

The engagement is announced of Miss Elsie Flindell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Flindell of Summit, N. J., to Glenn A. Dowling of the aviation section of the United States Army, stationed at Ithaca, N. Y. Mr. Dowling was formerly the physical director of the Summit Y. M. C. A.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Cole Smith of Bellows Falls, Vt., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Margaret Dunham Smith, to Lieutenant William L. Raymond, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson E. Raymond of Montclair, N. J. Lieutenant Raymond is stationed at Camp Gordon, Ga.

AMHO (White Lisle for Summer)

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What men wear over or next the skin is worthy of far greater consideration than most men give it. An AMHO garment is Body Clothing, and this phrase expresses the difference between mere underwear and a garment in which a man demonstrates his belief in body efficiency.

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American Hosiery Co., New Britain, Conn.

PARKHURST CHURCH CLOSES ITS DOORS

Noted Pastor Holds Last Service in Madison Square Presbyterian Edifice.

SEES MERGER A NECESSITY

Amalgamated Congregation Must Serve Heterogeneous Population in Downtown District.

The last service, under its present auspices, was held in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church yesterday morning, and the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst preached his last sermon as its pastor. The congregation has agreed upon a union with the University Place and Old First Presbyterian Churches, the united congregation to worship in the First Church edifice at Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street; and the pastors of the three bodies are to retire. The merger will formally be concluded during the Summer, but Dr. Parkhurst is leaving this week for his Summer home on Lake Placid, and yesterday's service was the last of the season. It has not yet been decided what disposition is to be made of the building.

Dr. Parkhurst's last sermon dealt not with the accomplishments of the old church, but with the task before the new—particularly with the responsibility which the amalgamated body assumes in staying with downtown districts which churches in recent years have tended to forsake.

"The general disposition of Presbyterians," he said, "has been to retreat from the lower sections of the city and to drift northward on the current of culture and wealth. But it is disloyalty to those who will by and by be resident in the territory extending from Thirty-fourth Street down to Washington Square not to anticipate the altering of conditions and to prepossess the ground by the establishment of a Christian stronghold so firmly established that the waves of a heterogeneous population shall be unable to wrest it from its foundations.

"There is one lesson taught by the example of Christ to the import of which the church has been at present singularly blind, and that is that the successful promotion of civilization is not to be secured by special efforts at Christianizing the refined and affluent classes. Christ's efforts were given to the people, the common people, for they are the basis of society. They compose the great bulk of our population; and in a democracy, especially, if we cannot deliver the great bulk we are lost.

"And the Gospel is the only expedient yet discovered capable of doing radical work. There are other appliances that will polish. The children of the lower districts go to school, most of them, which teaches them to be keen, and qualifies them to plot mischief, to break the laws without detection, to set loose restless ideas, and to talk revolution; all of that, if their characters are not anchored to some fixed underlying principles of thought and action. It is the revolt and the anarchy lurking on the inside of a man's soul that materializes in I. W. W.'s and Bolsheviki. And that situation is not to be met by schools, by legislation, or by State prisons.

"It is then with a view not so much to the immediate present as to what is certain to come in this lower part of the city that this merger of the three churches has been organized and a local habitat fixed for it at Twelfth Street. In its sphere the edifice will be like old Trinity at the head of Wall Street, which silently addresses the millionaires and the brokers in the words of our Lord, 'Seek ye first the kingdom of God and His righteousness.'

Under Draft to Conquer Enemy.

"The enterprise will win out if there is sufficient intelligent, co-operative, consecrated Christian purpose and effort applied to its execution. The members of these three churches, including the ex-pastors, ought to consider themselves as under draft for the conquest of enemy territory.

"We would like to put into the pulpit of the Twelfth Street church a man who can preach like Chrysostom, Bourdaloue, or even Gabriel, and put into the choir-loft or chancel a choir that can sing like the angels. But it is not in that that the power of a church resides. It resides primarily in the souls of the men and women who occupy the pews. There is nothing to be gained by all this painful upsetting of present arrangements, unless by this means there is going to be created there an institution so alive with the power of God that it shall put an irresistible spiritual stamp upon the community in the midst of which it is placed; and that is to be done not by your amalgamated pastor as your representative and proxy, but by you who will be inherent constituents in the body of that church.

"The ex-pastors, all of them, I am confident, will want to be with you in it in just such capacity as the new pastor may prescribe, coming into it on the same level with yourselves; so that while parting with one another so far as the pastoral relation is concerned, I shall be heart and soul with you."

Dr. Parkhurst took as his text Philippians, i., 5—"Fellowship in the gospel." He said that man was naturally contentious and that fellowship had to be achieved by religion, and explained the episode of the Tower of Babel, in modern times, as meaning that "the ambitious people of Shinar undertook to build a city that in point of proportions should eclipse all contemporary cities, but that in the execution of the project individual ambitions or individual incompatibilities got the better of the corporate interest, issuing naturally in mutual enmities that dissolved the copartnership.

"It is a dreadfully sad story," he said later, "when we conceive what the world might today have become if all who bear the Christian name had been willing to stand close by one another, had each been spiritually competent to realize themselves as vitally knit with every other brother in the meshes of a single compact body, which is the church.

Must Get Together.

"The demand is get together, keep together, work together. Disintegrated church life operates to the disadvantage of the individual church in much the way that a member of the body would have its efficiency impaired by being separated from the body, and from the touch of the body's persuasive vitality.

"The sacrifice of our local identity as a church because of the merger now consummated must be viewed under that aspect. The sacrifice costs almost inexpressible pain, but instead of its working our extinction or diminution we enter more largely into the totality of church life. Maintained under proper conditions, the life of the amalgamated church will do more for its members than would be done for them while living in threefold isolation.

"All of this will result if the enterprise is entered into as an opportunity, not a cold necessity. The local church is at its best, but a mere fragment; and the more it is expanded, other things being equal, the more adequate becomes its experience of church reality and church efficiency. That is why denominational distinctions are bad; they frame the universal church of God into compartments, some of them airtight. Amalgamation stands for something, therefore; something precious, something near the heart of Christ. For it means looking upon holy matters and relations in a larger way; moving from a spot—a very dear and beautiful spot—but moving from a spot into an area; putting the emphasis on limitations that are less limited, drawing into a wider and more richly peopled Christian environment.

"Successfully achieved, there are other instances of closely localized piety that will follow our example, or ought to. What is well done here is proof that it can be well done elsewhere, at least under similar conditions. But in order that it may be well done here it must be done at the impulse of a unanimous spirit of devout co-operation, and motived by the clear assurance of its being a pronounced step toward the realization of the church ideal."

DOWNED 24 AUSTRIANS.

British Airmen in Italy Uniformly Victorious Since May 18.

LONDON, May 26.—Twenty-four enemy airplanes have been destroyed by the British in air fighting on the Italian front since May 18, it was officially announced today in a summary of recent operations by the British forces in Italy. Not a British machine was lost in this period.

"The situation generally is quiet," the statement says. "We successfully raided enemy outposts both day and night. The hostile artillery occasionally has been slightly more active.

"Since May 18 the Royal Air Force has carried out numerous reconnaissances far behind the enemy lines and collected much useful information. Many bombs were dropped on enemy hutments and dumps. In the air fighting since May 18 twenty-four airplanes were destroyed, and one enemy observation balloon burned. During this period we have not lost a single machine."

YALE MEN OFFER DAMAGES.

Council Would Pay for Paraders' Outbreak in New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 26.—A resolution adopted by the Student Council of the academic department at Yale, expressing a desire to maintain friendly relations between the college and city, and to pay for any property damage resulting from the riotous outbreak of undergraduates on the night of May 20, was made public tonight by the Student Council. It is understood that similar action will be taken shortly by the Student Council of the Sheffield Scientific School. The resolution reads:

"Whereas, it is the earnest desire of the students of Yale College to preserve and increase the friendly relationship between the college and citizens of New Haven, be it

"Resolved, That a sum of money, contributed by the participants in the parade of Monday, May 20, be given to the officials of New Haven to cover any damage of property that resulted from action of the paraders. It is further desired that any balance after such payment be donated to the Red Cross."

FETE IN GRAMERCY PARK.

To Give Old-Fashioned Garden Party for Military Benefit.

The old-fashioned garden party to be held tomorrow afternoon and evening in Gramercy Park for the benefit of the 307th Regimental Family Unit not only marks the opening for the first time in its long history of that private park to the public, but it also opens the Players' and the National Arts Club houses, and tea and dancing indoors will be added to the outdoor attractions. Colonel De Witt Clinton Falls of the new 7th Regiment has detailed twenty-five soldiers to patrol the park, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Military Band will play, and the Glee Club is to sing. There are to be drills in the afternoon by the Junior Police and Captain Boyce's Tigers. Electric lights will be strung over the park in the evening, so it will be brilliantly lighted.

E. H. Sothern, Julia Marlowe, Mrs. Lewis B. Woodruff, Robert Underwood Johnson, Edwin Markham, and others are to recite or read, and the Lambs Club is to give an impromptu entertainment, George Howell being the master of ceremonies. The Players will be represented by Dr. Norman Guthrie, Henry E. Dixey, C. Clifford Walker and others.

Tables laden with old-time home-made cakes made with honey, molasses, or brown sugar, and candies and flowers will be among the things on sale.

Among those interested in the entertainment are Miss Grace Bigelow, Mrs. Henry Bartol, Mrs. Robert G. Ingersoll, Mrs. C. W. Cooper, Mrs. E. R. Hewitt, Mrs. J. A. O'Green, Mrs. George Zabriskie, Mrs. Walston Hill Brown, Mrs. Lewis Wurlitt, Mrs. Percy D. Blagden, Mrs. Dudley Davis, Mrs. Isaac Erwin, Mrs. G. W. Hubbell, Mrs. Rainsford, Mrs. De Lancey Kane Jay, Mrs. Augustus Jay, Mrs. J. A. Vanderpoel, Mrs. Schuyler Schieffelin,, Mrs. W. G. Eliot, Mrs. McNeal Swasey, Mrs. William Harrigan, Mrs. F. B. Rich, Mrs. G. E. Colbath, and Mrs. L. W. Bacon.

Among the young women who will be at the tables are the Misses Margaret Carnegie, Faith Hayden, Katharine Satterlee, Dorothy Haight, Sylvia Brown, M. Stewan, Natalie Matthews, Eleanor Green, Geraldine Hall, Genevieve Clendenin, Evelyn Byrd Smith, Ethel Zabriskie, Marjorie Cleveland, Elinor Kendall, Frances Judson, Diane Tair, Mrs. Frederick Rodgers, Mrs. G. A. Legg, Mrs. Lyle Mahan, Mrs. Archibald Denny, Mrs. Dunbar Adams, Mrs. Theus Munds, and Mrs. R. L. Bigelow.

CARNEGIE WILL GO TO LENOX

Hires His Old Guide for Another Fishing Season.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., May 26.—Harris Fahnestock, Treasurer of the Red Cross campaign, said today the total funds collected had been $27,000, which is $9 per capita for every inhabitant of the town.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Blanchard Fenno are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son, John Warren. Before her marriage Mrs. Fenno was Miss Elizabeth Lanier Turnure, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Evans Turnure of New York.

The engagement is announced of Miss Sarah Swift Carter, daughter of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. J. Franklin Carter of Williamstown, to Ingersoll Day Townsend of New York. Mr. Townsend was a member of the class of 1919 at Williams College until he went to the Third Officers' Training Camp at Camp Devens this month.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie and Miss Margaret Carnegie are expected next Saturday at Shadow Brook. Cottages for Mr. Carnegie's secretaries have been rented in the village. Mark Bourne, his guide on fishing trips, has been engaged for the second season.

Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt Field Bishop left Saturday for Los Angeles, Cal., where they will begin a series of motor tours through the States. They will be away from Lenox until July.

Mrs. John E. Alexandre, Mr. and Mrs. Harris Fahnestock, Miss Olivia E. P. Stokes, Mrs. Oscar Iasigi, Miss Helen Parish, and Mr. and Mrs. Harley T. Proctor have opened their estates.

Dr. L. Emmet Holt, Dr. Charles B. Kelsey of New York, and Dr. J. P. Crozer Griffith of Philadelphia are at the Curtiss Hotel. Also arriving at the hotel are the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Reuben Wing Howes, Townsend Howes, Mrs. W. Rathbone Bacon, Alexander G. Uptegraff of New York, and Francis S. Sturgis of Boston.

Mrs. Thomas J. Preston of Princeton is visiting her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Dell, at the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, who are touring, arrived at the Red Lion Inn.

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PLAN BOYS' CAMP FOR JULY.

Commission Will Select 1,300 for Training Under Welsh Act.

ALBANY, May 26.—A training camp for boys to be conducted during July under the Slater-Welsh Compulsory Military Training law was announced today by the State Military Training Commission. The camp will be somewhat similar to the training camp conducted by the commission last Summer at Peekskill. This year it will be conducted at the former State rifle range at Blauvelt, Rockland County, in Palisades Interstate Park. It will be known as Camp Bluefields.

The camp will be opened to 1,300 boys, 16, 17, and 18 years of age, during July, of whom 100 will compose the band and field music detachment. The 1,300 boys will be selected from all parts of the State. It is planned to accept at least one cadet from each group of employed boys who have been drilling during the last year, and not to exceed ten boys from the unorganized territory of each of the six military training zones of the State. There will be no expense to the boys in getting to and from the camp or while at camp.

OPEN GREENBRIER COTTAGES

Summer Visitors Are Expected Earlier Than Usual.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., May 26.—Mrs. William Gibbs McAdoo and her family will arrive tomorrow to open Hawley Cottage for the Summer. Many cottagers are opening their Summer homes early this season, because of the wave of warm weather.

Henry Gennert of New York has come to visit Seth Sprague and Dr. John Freeland, who were recently in Louisville to attend the Derby. Motion pictures of the races were shown in the ballroom last evening.

Mrs. Ernest E. Smathers of New York, who was here earlier in the season, arrived this morning with her daughter, Miss Virginia Smathers, who has just finished her third course at Miss Spence's School. Miss Lilly Croeger came to be with Mrs. Philip Lehman. Mr. Lehman starts tonight for New York, having curtailed his vacation because of the war.

William A. Dickey of Kansas City came to be with Mrs. Dickey and Miss Madeline Dickey. A. Lee Robinson is here from Louisville. Mr. and Mrs. Guy E. Campbell of Crofton, Penn.; Edward S. Buckley, 3d, of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Slade of Chicago; Mrs. G. B. Heinerman of Wausau, Wis., and Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Rosenthal of Chicago are other arrivals here today.

Miss Ethel Dupont Barksdale of Wilmington, who rides daily, went along Greenbrier River this morning. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Schlessinger took a party to Organ Cave. Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Winterbotham of Chicago drove to Elmhurst Farm.

NOTES OF NEWPORT SOCIETY

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 26.—The Red Cross Committee has received $70,000, which is $15,000 more than the Newport quota. An effort is being made to reach $100,000 by noon tomorrow. Dime day at Newport Beach, in charge of Miss Helen Weaver, netted $900 yesterday.

Lieutenant Guy Norman, U. S. N., formerly Rhode Island State Senator, who has been on important sea service since the war, went to Boston today, accompanied by Mrs. Norman, and will undergo an operation tomorrow at the Massachusetts General Hospital.

The birthday anniversary of the late Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, author of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," was observed at the Art Association today. A reunion of Mrs. Howe's children—Dr. Henry M. Howe, Mrs. Henry Richards, Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott, and Mrs. David Prescott Hall—took Oak Glen preceded the largely attended services.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Laurens Van Alen will arrive at Wakehurst tomorrow, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor of New York are expected later in the week.

The navy nurses are giving an informal dance tomorrow at Hauxhurst.

Killed Under Taxi in Garage.

Matthew Kenny, 40 years old, of 106 Franklin Street, Astoria, employed by the Cadillac Taxicab Company as a chauffeur, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon when he and his cab plunged down the elevator shaft from the fifth floor of the company's garage, 142 East Thirty-first Street. The elevator was at the sixth floor at the time, and Kenny drove the car to the elevator shaft with the intention of stopping, but it is believed that he misjudged the distance.

BAD MEAT SALES CHARGED BY ARMY

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

plaints in order to get some definite action.

It is understood that one consignment of meats in question totaled about 11,000 pounds and that this was only part of the total amount which was involved.

None of the meat, it is said, was offered or received by the army mess. The first action toward condemning meat, it is said, was taken by two officers stationed at Camp Travis, and involved the officers' mess.

The question of the available storage facilities at Camp Travis has come up in the course of the investigations.

MORRIS BLAMES RAILROADS.

Head of Wilson & Co. Declares Charges Malicious.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 26.—Officials of Morris & Co. and Wilson & Co. refused to accept responsibility for the sale of tainted meat and other products to an army cantonment in Texas, as charged by the Federal Trade Commission, today. Each firm declared that its products were carefully examined by inspectors from the Army and Navy Departments immediately before shipping, and that if any food was allowed to spoil it is due to the railroads.

"Because of the general upset condition of the railroads," said Edward Morris, Jr., President of Morris & Co., "we are not receiving proper freight treatment. They cannot give us enough refrigerator cars, and those they do give are improperly iced. Complaints like this, frequent of late, we can only refer to the transportation system."

Thomas E. Wilson, President of Wilson & Co., said:

"The accusations made in the statement attributed to the Federal Trade Commission are vague, but their vagueness gives them an aspect which will mislead the public—and that is evidently the object. This being Sunday, I have only been able to make a rapid investigation, but this time has been sufficient to show that there are not the slightest grounds for such charges against Wilson & Co.

"When this whole matter is sifted down it will be found that there is an impulse of malice behind it upon the public mind.

"I certainly must condemn the malicious intent veiled in such reckless charges at this time, against this part of an industry which is doing everything it can, day and night, to serve the people and the army and the whole country—and is praised for its work every day. The Government officials having charge of the purchase and distribution of these foods for the army will bear me out in what I have said."

MAITLAND ARMSTRONG, ARTIST, DIES AT 82

Widely Known for His Stained Glass Designs—Was Once Consul General at Rome.

Maitland Armstrong, one of the best known of the older generation of American artists, died yesterday at his home, 58 West Tenth Street, in his eighty-third year from complications due to his advanced age. One of the men whose ideas gave the city the Metropolitan Museum of Art, a pioneer member of the Century Club, and a contemporary of John La Farge and Stanford White Mr. Armstrong was widely known for his work in and encouragement of American stained glass.

Born in Newburg, N. Y., he was graduated from Trinity College, which, in 1858, awarded him the degree of Master of Arts. Mr. Armstrong was admitted to the bar, but, after a few years of practice, he went to Rome to improve a natural bent toward painting. A period of study in Rome was followed by a course under Luc Olivier Merson in Paris. Acquaintances he formed while in Paris caused him to become interested in diplomacy, and when he returned to this country he found that friends had obtained the Consul Generalship at Rome for him. He held that post four years.

When the formation of the Paris Exposition of 1878 was begun Mr. Armstrong was appointed Director of the American Department. For his efforts he was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. He was one of the first to support the idea which later developed into the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893.

The future of stained glass next engaged his attention and, it was said yesterday, that it was due largely to Mr. Armstrong's inventions that American glass, of the opalescent variety, became practical as well as artistic. Among the notable glass works he designed were the series in the chapel at Biltmore, George Vanderbilt's North Carolina estate; the windows in the Columbia University chapel, and the medieval series in the home of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Madison Avenue and Fifty-first Street.

In 1886 Mr. Armstrong married Miss Helen Neilson, niece of the late Hamilton Fish. A year ago last Fall they celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. Besides his widow he is survived by three daughters and two sons. They are the Misses Margaret and Helen Armstrong, Mrs. Alfred Edey, wife of the broker; Noel Maitland Armstrong, and Lieutenant Hamilton Fish Armstrong, U. S. A.

DANIEL BUTLER FEARING DROPS DEAD IN NEWPORT

Ex-Mayor Was Directing Details of a Red Cross Concert When the End Came.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 26.—As he was giving final directions for a Red Cross concert by a battalion of sailors from the Naval Training Station at Newport Beach this afternoon, ex-Mayor Daniel Butler Fearing of Newport dropped dead. Mrs. Fearing was standing near him when he collopsed. Several thousand persons were at the beach, and when his death was announced the singing festival was called off and the audience dismissed.

Mr. Fearing had done much to promote the welfare of this place as a resort, and was as well known in New York, where he was a member of a number of clubs. His late home in Annandale Road is one of the finest residences in Newport. In it Mr. Fearing kept his famous collection of books on angling.

He was born in Newport, Aug. 14, 1859, a son of Henry Seymour and Serena Mason Jones Fearing. He attended St. Mark's School, Southboro, Mass., and was graduated from Harvard in 1882, receiving an honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1911. His father, who had been a leading New York banker, left his entire estate to his son upon his death. In 1910 he was appointed to the Inland Fisheries Commission. He became Vice President of the commission in 1912, and at the time of his death was President.

Mr. Fearing was Vice President of the American Fisheries Society, a member of the Fly Fishers' Club of London and the Somerset Club of Odd Volumes. He was a member of the New York Yacht Club, the American Museum of Natural History, the Asiatic Society of Japan, the Metropolitan Club of Newport, and the Knickerbocker, Union, Grolier, Manhattan, Players and Lambs of New York. He was a Mason.

Mr. Fearing married a Miss Woodhull of New York in 1887. She died April 16, 1906. On June 22, 1912, Mr. Fearing married Miss Charlotte Strong of New York, a relative of his first wife. He had no children.

DR. JOHANNES KAEMPF DEAD

Speaker of Reichstag Was Advocate of Ruthless Submarine Warfare.

AMSTERDAM, May 26.—Dr. Johannes Kaempf, Speaker of the German Reichstag, died on Saturday, it is announced in a Berlin telegram today.

Dr. Kaempf, who was 76 years old, was Speaker of the Reichstag at the beginning of the European war in 1914, having been elected to that office two years previously, and continued to hold it up to the time of his death. At the beginning of the ruthless submarine warfare, in February, 1917, he declared in a speech at the opening of the Reichstag that Germany was justified in using her submarine weapon unrestrictedly and that she should not lay it down until her war aims were accomplished.

Obituary Notes.

FREEMAN J. CRAWFORD, chief clerk in the Greenwich, Conn., Post Office, died at his home in Greenwich yesterday, aged 36 years.

Mrs. HARRIET JANUARY, said to have been the last surviving member of the Montauk tribe of Indians, is dead at the County Home at Yaphank. She gave her age as 98 years, but it was understood that she was about 105 years old.

CHRISTIAN BAYARD BORS, son of the late Christian Bors, who for many years was Consul General for Norway and Sweden in the United States, died in San Francisco from septic poisoning.

SAMUEL F. NAVE, well known on the Pacific Coast as a polo player, and a member of the Riverside, Coronado, and Burlingame Polo Clubs, died suddenly from spinal meningitis in Post Graduate Hospital on Saturday, in his thirty-seventh year. He was the son of the late Samuel M. and Minnie H. Nave of St. Joseph, Mo. Mr. Nave's home was at Huntington, L. I.

CHARLES HENRY KOSTER, a decorator, died on Friday at his home, 62 Montague Street, Brooklyn, in his sixty-fifth year. He had been the official decorator at a number of public celebrations.

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Marriage and death notices, intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

ENGELMAN.—May 23, Mulderig Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. S. Engelman, a daughter.
FERDINAND.—May 22, Women's Hospital, to Dr. and Mrs. M. Ferdinand, a daughter.
MICHEL.—May 21, Dr. Boyce's Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. G. Michel, a son.

Engaged.

BUTT—SALM.—Paula Salm to Seymour Butt.
JOSEPH—SCHMIDT.—Cecelia Schmidt to Ellis G. Joseph.
KALETSKY — BLUMENTHAL. — Gertrude Blumenthal to Dr. C. Myron Kaletsky.
LACEY — MURRAY. — Helen C. Murray to William J. Lacey.
ROBINSON — MORRIS. — Helene Morris to Samuel Robinson.
STRENG — ARNHEIM. — Clara Arnheim to Leo H. Streng.
WATSKY—HOFFMAN.—Estelle Hoffman to James Watsky.
WEAVER—JOSEPH.—Lillian Joseph to Dr. David H. Weaver.

Married.

HAGGETT—KLATZKIN. — Mr. and Mrs. Philip Klatzkin of 64 East 96th St. announce the marriage of their daughter Lillian to Samuel Haggett, May 26, 1918.
TOPPER—BAUMANN.—On Sunday, May 26, Mildred, daughter of Mr. Robert Baumann of 2,253 Valentine Av., New York City, to Mr. Martin Topper, son of Mr. and Mrs. Max Topper of 59 West 183d St.
WAUGH — JENKINSON. — At Woodstock, N. Y., on May 25, Elizabeth Dey Jenkinson daughter of Captain and Mrs. Henry Lang Jenkinson, to Coulton Waugh, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Judd Waugh of Kent, Conn.

Died.

ALTER.—On May 25, 1918, at her residence, 1 Arden St., New York City, Emma L., daughter of the late Solomon and Harriett Alter, late of Philadelphia, Penn. Services at funeral chapel, 831 Amsterdam Av., near 102d St., May 27, at 1 o'clock. Interment private.
ARMSTRONG.—On Sunday, May 26, 1918, at his residence, 58 West 10th St., New York, David Maitland Armstrong, son of the late Edward and Sarah Ward Armstrong of Danskammer, N. Y., in the 83d year of his age. Funeral service at Christ Church, Marlborough-on-Hudson, Tuesday, May 28, at 2 o'clock.
ASHLAND.—Alfred, Jr., May 24, in his sixteenth year, at the residence of his parents, Alfred and Susan Beaman Ashland, 473 St. Anne's Av. Services May 27, at 8 P. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery, Tuesday, at 2:30 P. M.
ASHMAN.—Ellen A., widow of the late A. L. Ashman, on Saturday, May 25, at her residence, The Ormonde, 2,030 Broadway, in her 83d year. Funeral services at 10 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, 71st St. and Broadway. Interment at Calvary.
BABCOCK.—Suddenly, on May 26, Cornelia Franklin, daughter of the late Charles H. P.

YANKEES MAKE ONE-DAY JUMP TO OHIO TO BEAT INDIANS IN THEIR OWN TEPEE

WITH SIXTEEN HITS YANKS CLINCH GAME

Fusillade of Safe Drives Buries Cleveland Under Defeat by a 9 to 3 Score.

BAKER HAS PERFECT DAY

Gets Four Singles in as Many Chances, and Leads Team to One-Sided Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, May 26.—The New York Yankees piled up a flock of runs in the fourth and fifth innings here this afternoon, establishing a lead the Cleveland Indians never could overcome, and the Yankees won the game, 9 to 8. It was not a 24-carat exhibition of the national pastime.

The New Yorkers landed hard and often on the offerings of Enzmann, Groom, and Coumbe, making sixteen hits altogether. No member of the New York outfit went hitless and they were led by Frank Baker, who had four hits in his four times at the bat.

Enzmann did not look good from the start, and Manager Fohl had to yank him in the fourth. The Yanks started right off with two hits in the first inning, but were kept runless, a snappy double play cutting off any chance to tally.

In the fourth came the trouble. Baker singled and so did Pratt. Pipp hit to Enzmann, who got Baker at third. Bodie forced Pipp by his grounder to Chapman, but when Chapman threw wildly to the plate, Pratt scored, Bodie going to second. Ping stole third. Elmer singled, scoring Bodie. Walters doubled to right, scoring Miller. Then Groom replaced Enzmann. Caldwell singled, scoring Walters. Gilhooley grounded out to Ed Miller. The inning was over, with five hits sending in four runs.

There was more in the fifth. Peckinpaugh made his third single. Baker singled. Pratt sacrificed, Ed Miller to Wambsganss. Wamby then threw out Peck at the plate, when Pipp grounded to the Cleveland second baseman. Bodie singled, scoring Baker. Elmer Miller sent a fly almost straight up in the air. It should have been an easy out, but Chapman let it go right through his fingers, Pipp and Bodie scoring. Then Wamby threw out Walters, but New York had made three more runs, this time on three hits and an error.

Coumbe replaced Groom in the seventh, and the Yanks landed on him in the ninth, when they did not need the runs. Baker singled, Pratt walked; Pipp singled, scoring Baker; Bodie sacrificed and Pratt scored. Elmer Miller lined to Ed Miller, and Walter hit into a double play, and there were two more runs across for a grand total of nine for New York.

A glaring error by Elmer Miller gave Cleveland the chance to score its first run. Speaker and Roth had flied out when Wamby doubled to centre. Joe Wood lifted a high fly to Elmer Miller. It was an easy one, but Miller muffed it and Wamby scored. Then Hall flied to Bodie. In the seventh Wamby walked. So did Wood. Hall doubled to right, scoring Wamby. Baker took O'Neill's grounder, and threw Wood out at the plate. Williams batted for Groom, and filed to Baker. Ed Miller singled to left, but Bodie got Hall at the plate on a nice throw.

The third Cleveland run was presented to Cleveland in the ninth. Hall singled. Caldwell let him steal second and third. Pratt threw out O'Neill. Coumbe tied to Peckinpaugh. Ed Miller singled, scoring Hall. Caldwell let Ed Miller steal second, and was letting him steal third when Chapman grounded out to Pratt and the game was over.

The score:

NEW YORK. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Gilhooley,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Peck'gh,ss	5	0	3	3	5
Baker,3b	4	2	4	3	1
Pratt,2b	3	2	1	1	3
Pipp,1b	5	1	2	10	0
Bodie,lf	5	2	1	4	0
E.Miller,cf	5	1	1	1	0
Walters,c	5	1	1	4	0
Caldwell,p	3	0	2	0	0
Enzmann,p	1	0	0	0	0
Groom,p	1	0	0	0	2
Coumbe,p	1	0	0	0	1
aWilliams	1	0	0	0	0
Total	39	9	16	27	10

CLEVELAND. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
S.J.Miller,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Chapman,ss	5	0	1	5	5
Speaker,cf	5	0	1	2	0
Roth,rf	4	0	1	0	0
Wambs'ss,2b	3	2	2	2	5
Wood,lf	3	0	1	2	1
Halt,3b	4	1	2	2	1
O'Neill,c	4	0	0	2	7
Enzmann,p	1	0	0	0	0
Groom,p	1	0	0	0	0
Coumbe,p	1	0	0	0	1
Total	35	3	10	27	18

a Batted for Groom in seventh.
Errors—E. Miller, Chapman, (2.)

New York	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	2—9
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0—3

Two-base hits—Walters, Wambsganss, Halt. Three-base hit—Wood. Stolen bases—Bodie, (2,) Wood, Halt, (2,) E. J. Miller. Sacrifice hits—Pratt, Gilhooley, Bodie, (2.) Double plays—Wambsganss, Chapman, and E. J. Miller; Peckinpaugh and Pipp; Chapman, Wambsganss, and E. J. Miller, (2.) Left on bases—New York, 8; Cleveland, 8. First base on errors—New York, 1; Cleveland, 1. Bases on balls—Off Enzmann, 2; Groom, 1; Coumbe, 1; Caldwell, 2. Hits—Off Enzmann, 7 in 3 2-3 innings; Groom, 6 in 3 1-3; Coumbe, 3 in 2. Struck out—By Groom, 1; Caldwell, 1. Wild pitch—Enzmann. Passed ball—O'Neill. Losing pitcher—Enzmann.

JOHNSON BLANKS DETROIT.

Washington Star Allows Only Four Hits and Wins, 4 to 0.

WASHINGTON, May 26. — Walter Johnson held Detroit to four hits today and Washington broke its losing streak with a 4 to 0 victory.

The score:

WASHINGTON. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Shotton,rf	3	2	1	6	0
Judge,1b	3	0	2	10	1
Foster,3b	4	0	1	1	1
Milan,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Shanks,lf	2	0	0	1	0
Morgan,2b	4	0	1	0	4
Lavan,ss	4	1	2	3	3
Ainsmith,c	3	0	0	4	2
Johnson,p	2	1	2	1	3
Total	29	4	10	27	14

DETROIT. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bush,ss	3	0	1	1	3
Vitt,3b	3	0	0	1	0
Cobb,cf	2	0	1	2	0
Walker,cf	1	0	0	1	0
Veach,lf	4	0	1	1	1
Hellman,rf	3	0	1	0	1
Dressen,1b	2	0	0	11	0
Young,2b	3	0	0	3	5
Stanage,c	3	0	0	4	2
Kallio,p	2	0	0	0	5
aDyer	1	0	0	0	0
Cun'gham,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	27	0	4	24	17

a Batted for Kallio in eighth.

Washington	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	..—4
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Milan, Lavan. Three-base hits—Veach, Johnson. Stolen bases—Shotton, Judge, Cobb, Morgan. Sacrifice hits—Vitt, Dressen, Ainsmith. Left on bases—Detroit, 4; Washington, 7. Bases on balls—Off Johnson, 2; Kallio, 3. Hits—Of Kallio, 8 in 7 innings; Cunningham, 2 in 1. Struck out—By Kallio, 2; Johnson, 3. Losing pitcher—Kallio.

Last Week's Big League Records.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	L.	R.	H.	E.	Lb.	Or.
New York	5	3	2	18	54	11	41	19
Chicago	6	4	2	19	48	7	32	11
Cincinnati	7	5	2	27	72	*9	51	15
Pittsburg	4	2	2	16	34	5	32	15
Boston	6	4	2	20	53	7	33	20
Philadelphia	6	1	5	10	48	9	46	21
Brooklyn	6	2	4	14	50	4	41	18
St. Louis	6	2	4	16	48	17	43	21

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	L.	R.	H.	E.	Lb.	Or.
Boston	5	3	2	24	42	5	30	14
New York	4	2	2	7	38	8	37	14
Cleveland	6	3	3	12	52	11	55	21
St. Louis	6	5	1	26	62	8	43	16
Chicago	4	1	3	12	37	6	31	11
Philadelphia	4	2	2	13	37	9	30	18
*Washington	7	1	5	12	53	11	57	18
*Detroit	4	2	1	10	26	4	29	8

*Tie game. Friday, May 24.

BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 9; Cleveland, 3.
Washington, 4; Detroit, 0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 5; New York, 1.
St. Louis, 2; Brooklyn, 1.
Philadelphia, 4; Cincinnati, 3.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	21	12	.636
New York	18	14	.563
St. Louis	16	14	.533
Cleveland	18	16	.529
Chicago	15	15	.500
Philadelphia	13	17	.433
Washington	13	18	.419
Detroit	9	17	.346

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	23	9	.719
Chicago	21	11	.656
Cincinnati	20	16	.556
Pittsburgh	15	14	.517
Philadelphia	13	18	.419
Boston	13	19	.406
St. Louis	12	20	.375
Brooklyn	11	21	.344

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland at New York.
Chicago at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Boston at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

GIANTS BOW BEFORE VAUGHN

Crowd of 25,000 Sees New York Beaten for Second Time.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 26.—The baffling curves of the mammoth Jim Vaughn caused the downfall of the Giants in the second game of the series today, the Cubs slamming their way to a 5 to 1 victory over McGraw's team. Harry Sallee was on the hill for New York, but it was plainly not the Slim Sheriff's day. He yielded thirteen hits, issued two passes to first, and out loose a wild pitch that figured in the scoring of one of the Cubs' runs. Twenty-five thousand fans filled the stands and draped themselves around the field, making ground rules necessary.

Two of the Giants' four hits were garnered in the first inning, and these, mixed with an infield out, resulted in their lone run. Young cracked the first ball pitched to centre for a single, and Kauff's out on a grounder to Zeider put Young on second. Burns expired on strikes, but Zimmerman belted a single to centre, scoring Young. Thereafter the Giants were powerless before the big southpaw.

The Cubs tied the score in the third inning. Vaughn, who made three hits during the afternoon, smashed a hot drive through Zimmerman for a base and moved around to the far corner on Flack's double into the crowd along the right field wall. Hollocher's single to centre scored Vaughn.

The big blow-off came in the fifth, in which inning Sallee was reached for four hits, which, with a base on balls, gave the Cubs three runs. Killifer began the bombardment with a double down the left field foul line and Vaughn singled to centre, putting Killifer on third. Flack was thrown out by Fletcher, who lost a chance for a double play by fumbling the ball momentarily, Killifer holding third. Hollocher singled to right, scoring Killifer, and Vaughn raced in when Young fumbled the ball. Hollocher stole second, and Mann worked Sallee for a pass. Merkle hit to Zimmerman, who stepped on third, forcing Hollocher, but Paskert doubled into the crowd in right field, scoring Mann.

The Cubs added another run in the seventh. Mann and Merkle singled to left and Sallee let go a wild pitch, both runners advancing. Paskert brought Mann in with a sacrifice foul fly which Holke caught close to the grand stand back of first base.

The score:

CHICAGO. (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Flack,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Hollocher,ss	4	0	3	1	2
Mann,lf	3	2	1	1	0
Merkle,1b	4	0	1	13	1
Paskert,cf	4	0	3	1	0
Deal,3b	4	0	0	1	3
Zeider,2b	4	0	0	0	4
Killifer,c	3	1	1	8	0
Vaughn,p	4	2	3	1	1
Total	33	5	13	27	11

NEW YORK. (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Young,rf	4	1	1	1	0
Kauff,c	4	0	1	1	2
Burns,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Zim'man,3b	4	0	1	0	2
Fletcher,ss	4	0	1	1	0
Holke,1b	3	0	0	10	2
McCarty,c	3	0	0	0	4
Niehoff,2b	3	0	0	8	0
Sallee,p	3	0	0	1	0
Total	31	1	4	24	9

Chicago	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	..—5
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Flack, Fletcher, Killifer, Paskert, Kauff. Stolen bases—Zimmerman, Zeider, Hollocher, Mann, Merkle, Kauff. Sacrifice fly—Paskert. Double plays—Fletcher and Holke, Fletcher, Niehoff and Holke. Left on bases—New York, 4; Chicago, 7. Bases on balls—Off Sallee, 2; Vaughn, 1. Struck out—By Vaughn, 7; Sallee, 1.

AMES'S HIT BEATS DODGERS

Veteran Pitcher Gets Timely Single in Contest.

ST. LOUIS, May 26.—The veteran Leon Ames inserted one of his rare safe drives into the game between the Cardinals and Dodgers at a most opportune time here today and helped thereby to bring victory to the home contingent by the close margin of 2 to 1. It was in the sixth inning of the contest, and with the score tied, that Ames decided that it was about time he solved the raging batting question. Marty Kavanagh was on third, following his single and a safe drive by Gonzales when Ames shattered the hopes of Dan Griner, the Brooklyn pitcher, by hammering the ball to uninhabited territory.

Brooklyn fought an uphill battle all the way as the Cardinals registered a run in the second innig. The Dodgers tied it in the third when Daubert made the tour of the bases following his single. Ames, however, never gave the visitors another chance to register, notwithstanding that Zach Wheat tripled. Griner was in lots of trouble during the game, but managed to weather each storm until Ames became uproarious in the sixth.

The defeat gave Brooklyn undisputed possession of last place and shoved the Cardinals one notch ahead.

The score:

ST. LOUIS. (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Smyth,2b	2	0	1	1	4
Smith,rf	4	0	1	3	0
Baird,3b	4	0	2	0	0
Hornsby,ss	3	0	0	2	6
Cruise,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Paulette,1b	3	0	0	13	0
Kav'n'gh,rf	3	1	1	3	0
Gonzales,c	4	1	2	4	0
Ames,p	4	0	1	0	4
Total	31	2	8	27	13

BROOKLYN. (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Olson,ss	4	0	2	0	4
O'Mara,3b	3	0	0	2	2
Daubert,1b	3	1	2	5	0
Hickman,rf	1	0	1	0	0
Wheat,lf	4	0	1	4	0
Myers,cf	4	0	0	3	0
J'ston,rf,1b	4	0	1	4	0
Doolan,2b	4	0	1	2	1
Miller,c	4	0	2	3	0
Griner,p	3	0	0	0	2
aKrueger	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	1	10	24	9

a Batted for Griner in ninth.
Errors—Smith, Baird, Hornsby.

St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	..—2
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Baird, 2. Three-base hit—Wheat. Stolen bases—Gonzales, (3.) Smyth, Ames. Sacrifice hits—O'Mara, Kavanagh. Double plays—Hornsby, Smyth, and Paulette; Hornsby and Paulette. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 8; St. Louis, 10. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2. Base on balls—Off Griner, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Griner, (Paulette.) Struck out—By Griner, 3; Ames, 4.

Southern Association.

Nashville, 3; Chattanooga, 0.
Memphis, 18; New Orleans, 2.
Mobile, 3; Little Rock, 1.

Eastern League.

Waterbury, 1; Worcester, 0.
Bridgeport, 10; Springfield, 2.

Baseball Today, 3:45 P. M. N. Y. Yankees vs. Cleveland. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

RAY FISHER AGAIN SHINES ON MOUND

Former Yankee Pitcher Brings Victory to Fort Slocum at Polo Grounds Game.

Ray Fisher, heretofore well known as a Yankee pitcher, but now a soldier in training at Fort Slocum, made a triumphal return to the Polo Grounds yesterday after an extended absence. Fisher led the Fort Slocum baseball nine, composed of minor league players principally, in a brilliant victory against the 349th Field Artillery baseball battalion from Camp Dix. The final score favored Fort Slocum by 5 to 0, and from start to finish of the game Fisher's work awakened memories of those days when he was heaving them over the plate for the Yankees.

The baseball contest was the leading attraction of an afternoon that was just chock-a-block with interesting happenings. The performances were arranged by authorities of Camp Dix, Fort Slocum, and the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. to replenish the athletic activities funds of the three organizations. The crowd was not up to expectations, despite the fact that about 8,000 were on hand, but, nevertheless, it is understood the financial returns were encouraging.

Track and field events and amateur boxing bouts were added to the baseball game to make up the afternoon's program, and the sport captivated the crowd from beginning to end. Prominent A. A. U. athletes gave of their efforts, and champion boxers did likewise.

The greatest interest centred in the reappearance of Fisher, still as a baseball player, but primarily as one of the nation's defenders. He looked the same as ever and his pitching ability has not suffered through his training as a soldier. This fact he implanted in the minds of the colored players from Camp Dix without any unnecessary waste of time. In that 5 to 0 victory for Fisher and his soldier players there was plenty of evidence of the former Yankee star's ability. He got off to a bad start, walking two men in the first inning, but he ended the inning by fanning two others, and thereafter there was never any danger of an assault of serious proportions.

Fisher's rival on the mound was one Abrams, who went sailing through the first frame, but in the second struck a snag. The ambitious Abrams was thumped to various parts of the field for five hits and these, with judicious base running, two passes, and a sprinkling of errors, caused the banishment of Abrams to left field, while Hubbard came in from left position to pitch.

Thereafter Hubbard twirled an excellent game, fanning fourteen Fort Slocum players and preventing a single hit being made off his delivery. Fisher allowed only four hits and fanned seven. Two brilliant plays were registered by Fort Slocum men, one, a catch of a hard hit fly, in the seventh, when Brault caught off the bat of Franklin, and the other, a good stop of a bad grounder by Sturquel, off Allen's bat, in the eighth.

The leading athletic performance was returned by Charley Pores of Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, former senior metropolitan cross-country champion, in winning the two-mile handicap run from scratch. A field of forty distancers started in this event against Pores, and Eddie Mayo of Fort Slocum, also on scratch. Pores came through with an excellent race and won in a hard-fought finish with J. McCabe, a fellow sailor, by about one yard, in 9:51 1-5. The little sailor runner went into the lead three laps from the start and set a pace thereafter that forced the majority of the starters to quit. Mayo found the going too hard and retired in the sixth lap.

The outstanding event in the boxing exhibitions was the defeat of Louis Aldrin, New York State champion at 145 pounds, at the hands of Dave Rosenberg, unattached. The two men were opponents in the 140-pound class, and Rosenberg gained the judges' award in three rounds.

The summaries:

BASEBALL GAME.

Fort Slocum—Charles, second base; Fisher, pitcher; Medvis, first base; O'Day, shortstop; Brandt, centre field; Sturquel, third base; Fox, right field; Spiain, left field; Bakercatcher.

Camp Dix—Hopkins, shortstop; White, catcher; Hubbard, left field and pitcher; Allen, first base; Franklin, pitcher and left field; Coles, second base; Willis, right field; Roberts, third base; Franklin, centre field.

The score by innings: R. H. E.

Fort Slocum	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	2
Camp Dix	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3

TRACK AND FIELD.

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by T. Clowry, Paulist A. C., (6 yards;) P. Perlemann, Glendale A. C., (5 yards,) second; H. Braverman, Morningside A. C., (5 yards,) third. Time—0:10 2-5.

600-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by W. Pome, Alpha P. C., (10 yards;) Jack Sellers, New York A. C., (scratch,) second; H. Cunningham, Paulist A. C., (24 yards,) third. Time—1:15 1-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap, (Army and Navy Athletes.)—Won by N. Brown, Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, (40 yards;) J. R. O'Neil, Naval Auxiliary Reserve, (45 yards,) second; W. F. Gordon, Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, (scratch,) third. Time—1:59 2-5.

Two-mile Run, Handicap.—Won by C. Porez, Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, (scratch;) J. McCabe, Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, (165 yards,) second; C. Cornetta, Paulist A. C., (175 yards,) third. Time—9:51 1-5.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by A. Abromid, unattached, (3 inches,) 6 feet 1 inch; W. Boston, Alpha P. C. C., (5 inches,) 6 feet 1 inch, second; D. Shea, Pastime A. C., (6 inches,) 6 feet, third.

AMATEUR BOXING.

108 Pounds, Special Bout.—Sam Seiger, Rutgers Place Gymnasium, boxed P. Richman, Clark House A. A., three rounds.

140-Pound Class.—Louis Aldrin, Norwegian Turn and A. C., defeated J. Pelelemis, Fort Slocum, one round, referee's decision; R. Bokma, Pastime A. C., defeated J. E. Lauer, Fort Slocum, one round, referee's decision; D. Rosenberg, unattached, defeated J. Milazzo, Y. M. C. A. of Bowery, three rounds, judges' decision; second trial, Aldrin defeated Bokma, three rounds, judges' decision; final bout, Rosenberg defeated Aldrin, three rounds, judges' decision.

115-Pound Class.—W. Murphy, East Side House, defeated J. Walsh, Fort Slocum, one round, referee's decision; final bout, F. Fasana, Pastime A. C., defeated Murphy, three rounds, judges' decision.

TRIPLE PLAY STOPS REDS.

Cincinnati Rally Cut Short by Lee Magee's Line Drive.

CINCINNATI, May 26.—A batting rally off Schneider gave Philadelphia today's contest in the eighth inning by 4 to 3. A triple play prevented Cincinnati from tying or winning in the last half of the eighth. Watson relieved Hogg and was hit for a three-bagger by Wingo. He scored on Bressler's single. Groh singled, and with men on first and second, Magee lined to Bancroft, who stepped on second, retiring Bressler, and threw to first in time to retire Groh.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA. (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Fitzger'ld,lf	3	0	1	0	0
Bancroft,ss	4	0	0	5	1
Stock,3b	3	0	0	0	2
Luderus,1b	3	0	1	15	0
Cravath,rf	3	0	0	3	0
Meusel,cf	3	1	1	1	0
McGaf'n,2b	4	1	1	2	6
Burns,c	2	0	0	1	1
aPearce	0	1	0	0	0
Hogg,p	2	0	0	0	8
bWilliams	1	1	1	0	0
Watson,p	0	0	0	0	0
Prend'g'st,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	4	5	27	18

CINCINNATI. (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Groh,3b	4	1	3	0	2
L.Magee,2b	3	0	1	3	2
Roush,cf	4	0	0	6	0
S.Magee,lf	4	0	0	3	0
Neale,rf	3	0	1	1	0
Black'ne,ss	3	0	0	3	4
Wingo,c	3	2	2	5	1
aSchneider,p	1	0	0	1	0
Bressler,p	1	0	1	0	1
Total	30	3	8	27	11

a Ran for Burns in eighth.
b Batted for Hogg in eighth.
Errors—Blackburne, Schneider.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0—4
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1—3

Three-base hit—Wingo. Sacrifice hits—L. Magee, Schneider, Fitzgerald, Burns. Sacrifice fly—Stock. Double plays—Blackburne and Chase; Groh, L. Magee and Chase. Triple play—Bancroft and Luderus. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 4; Cincinnati, 2. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Base on balls—Off Schneider, 2. Hits—Off Schneider, 4 in 7 1-3 innings; Bressler, 1 in 1 2-3; Hogg, 5 in 7; Watson, 3 in 1-3; Prendergast, 0 in 1 2-3. Hit by pitcher—By Schneider, 1. Struck out—By Schneider, 1; Bressler, 1. Winning pitcher—Hogg. Losing pitcher—Schneider.

SOUTHPAWS UPHOLD YANKS

Thormahlen, Mogridge, and Love Carry Pitching Burden.

Just as the Giants were carried to a pennant last season by southpaw pitching, the Yankees this season are being kept in the American League pennant race by three lefthanders—Thormahlen, Mogridge, and Love. Russell is the only righthander on the Yankee staff, who is shouldering his share of the burden. During the last week the Yanks dropped from second place to fourth and then jumped back into second place again Saturday. For a club whose pitching staff is not up to normal strength the Yanks have been playing great ball to stay up in front in the closest and most exciting pennant race the American League has had for several seasons.

Boston, New York, Cleveland, St. Louis, and Chicago are crowding each other hard. The spurt of the St. Louis Browns was the feature of last week, for they won five games and lost only one. The Yanks deserve a lot of credit for their ability to stay up with the leaders. They broke even on the week, winning two and losing the same number. Cleveland won two out of five, while the champion White Sox had a bad week, losing four out of six games played.

The Yankees will observe Red Cross day at the Polo Grounds this afternoon. All soldiers and sailors will be admitted free, and there will be a parade of Red Cross nurses before the game. Several field events have also been arranged, including fungo hitting and running the bases. Prizes have been offered by Pat Kyne for the winners of these events. President Ruppert of the Yanks is contributing 10 per cent. of the Cleveland series to the Red Cross.

Up to yesterday the Giants' tour of the West could not be regarded as a howling success. They have won five games and lost seven, and their hardest task still confronts them in Chicago. The uncertainty of the game was never more plainly demonstrated than in the complete change in the Giants' possibilities in the last few weeks.

Jess Barnes, who was a much-needed addition to the right-handed branch of the pitching staff, has been called to the colors. Benny Kauff and Rube Benton are pretty sure to go soon, and Larry Doyle is out of the game, no one knows for how long, and McGraw's star hurler, Ferdie Schupp, is still laid up with a bad arm. Even before the general destruction of baseball clubs arrives on July 1, it may come to pass that the Giants will have been toppled out of first place.

The Giants were lucky to get in their three victories and one defeat last week, and two postponements by rain undoubtedly saved them a lot of trouble. Cincinnati is going at a great clip and won four out of six games, while Chicago won three out of five.

The announcement from Washington that all the ball players between the ages of 21 and 30 may be forced to take up some form of war work on July 1 has all the club owners at sea about their plans. While many of them announced at once that it would mean the closing up of the parks, it is not likely that the baseball people will fail to make some effort to get together clubs made up of players under and over the draft age.

While it is doubtful whether there are enough players of this sort available, some of the club owners believe they ought to continue to play anyway to protect their big baseball investments. It is true that it would mean a very inferior standard of major league baseball,, but it would keep the gates open. Some of the club owners are already considering the plan of calling back into the game all the veterans who have retired within the last half dozen years. If the first clubs made up of a combination of old timers and youngsters would solve the problem of preventing the baseball season from becoming a total loss.

RENZ TAKES LONG WALK.

Former Distance Champion Has Little Trouble Winning Race.

Eddie Renz of the New York A. C., former seven-mile national walking champion, yesterday won the fifteen-mile patriotic walking event held at Macomb's Dam Park under the auspices of the Walkers' Club of America. Renz, against a field of twenty-two local pedestrians, easily won the event, and covered the finish line more than one lap ahead of his nearest rival in 2:13:51 4-5. Louis Labowitz of the Pastime A. C., a twenty-year-old pedestrian, finished second in 2:15:28 1-5, while William Macfadden, New York A. C., was third.

Of the twenty-two walkers who started, all but two completed the full distance.

The order of finish follows:

Edward Renz, New York A. C., 2:13:51 4-5; Louis Labowitz, Pastime A. C., 2:15:28 1-5; William Macfadden, New York A. C., 2:18:08 3-5; Panoe Anthony, Pastime A. C., 2:20:40 3-5; W. C. Redey, Pastime A. C., 2:30:52 2-5; W. J. Allen, Pastime A. C., 2:31:10 3-5; Alexander Jessup, Walkers' Club of America, 2:32:56 3-5; W. S. Martin, Pennant A. C., 2:36:10 2-5; Gus A. Braunlich, Walkers' Club of America, 2:38:06 1-5; D. Dunne, Walkers' Club of America, 2:40:34; I. E. Coleman, Walkers' Club of America, 2:53:38; Alexander Kehaya, New York Military Academy, 3:13:51 4-5.

SPEEDWAY RACES DECISIVE.

Winners of Harness Events Register Victories in Straight Heats.

Straight heat victories again were the rule at the fourth Spring matinée of the Road Drivers' Association on the Harlem Speedway yesterday. In only one event did the drivers go more than two heats, the other four being won convincingly. The exception came in the 1:10 trotting and pacing class, in which A. Bruno's bay gelding Bruno was successful, after finishing in front in the first and third heats. Bessie Baron, E. Carpenter's brown mare, opposed the Bruno horse, and won the second heat.

The summaries:

COLT CLASS—TROTTING.

Kitty Justo, b. f., (R. Jacobs).....1 1
John Gayton, Jr., b. c., (A. Bruno).....2 2
Time—1:17; 1:18½.

1:13 CLASS—TROTTING.

Olfden, b. g., (W. J. O'Neil).....1 1
Courier Boy, b. g., (J. P. Kennedy).....2 2
Time—1:09¾; 1:07.

1:09 CLASS—TROTTING.

Catherine P., b. m., (E. Carpenter).....1 1
Pavana, blk. g., (L. Albano).....2 2
Time—1:15; 1:15½.

1:10 CLASS—PACING.

Oakland Boy, Jr., ch. s., (F. Conroy).....1 1
Silent Sister, b. m., (J. J. Leonard).....2 2
Sir Thomas, blk. s., (L. Albano).....4 3
Exultant, br. g., (R. O. Currie).....3 4
Time—1:12¾; 1:12¾.

1:10 CLASS—TROTTING AND PACING.

Bruno, b. g., (A. Bruno).....1 2 1
Bessie Baron, br. m., (E. Carpenter)..2 1 2
Time—1:09; 1:08¾; 1:11.

American Association.

Kansas City, 3; Louisville, 2.
St. Paul, 1; Toledo, 2.
Columbus, 5; Minneapolis, 0.
(First game.)
Minneapolis, 1; Columbus, 0.
(Second game.)
Milwaukee, 9; Indianapolis, 8.

NORSE GIRL'S SKILL TURNS THE SCALES

Miss Bjurstedt Big Aid to F. B. Alexander in Winning Two Matches at Tennis.

A galaxy of tennis stars competed in the series of special matches at the County Tennis Club of Westchester at Hartsdale yesterday afternoon. One of the most interesting court duels was in the mixed doubles. On one side were Miss Molla Bjurstedt, holder of the women's national championship, and Fredrick B. Alexander, the former internationalist, while opposing them were Mrs. Edward Raymond, former holder of the women's metropolitan championship, and Charles S. Garland of Pittsburgh, who is the national junior champion. Miss Bjurstedt and Alexander succeeded in winning in straight sets with the score 6—3, 6—4.

Miss Bjurstedt was in top form and showed a resourcefulness in doubles that indicated a steadily increasing ability in this type of game. There was more

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants
50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Serges, velours, silvertones, tricots, gabardines, and oxfords. Telephone Mad. Sq. 4620.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany 315, at a price to cum. Hershfield & Co., 164 West 25th.

BURELLA Wanted.—Stevens, all colors; spot cash. Madison Square 3477.

BURLAP Wanted.—New and second-hand, by a large Western mill; quantity no object if price is correct; write or call with samples. Room 1905A, 15 East 26th St.

CASHMERE Wanted.—Lorraine, (83,) spot cash. Farragut 5035.

CHEVIOTS Wanted.—American 0814, in all colors, or similar qualities. Hanauer & Arnstein, Madison Square 1808.

CHRYSTAL CLOTH Wanted, fall shades; quantity. Tel. Greeley 1544.

CLOTH BLANKETS Wanted. — Rejects in any quality, length, and quantity. J. A. Workman, 32 West 17th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at samples of high and medium priced suits and coats. 29 West 30th, 9th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on better grade Fall coats, call with samples. 122 West 34th, 4th floor.

COATS, Suits, Waists, Dresses Wanted.—Cash; better grade. National, Franklin 2412.

COATS, Suits, Dresses Wanted.—Apparel, high-grade, for cash. Gottdiener, Franklin 4183.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking all week. Room 204, 27 West 24th.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted. Snappy styles only. 3d floor, 11 West 25th St.

COATS, SUITS wanted; better grade; Fall line. 131 West 28th St., 4th floor.

CORDUROY Wanted.—All dark colors, any width or quality; submit samples. 28 West 28d, 10th floor.

CORDUROY Wanted.—Boyd's 3100, blue and brown. Bernstein, 20 West 20th. Farragut 9141.

CORDUROYS Wanted.—Narrow wale, white; large quantity. M. Feynman Co., 19 West 21st St.

CORDUROY Wanted.—Open for quantity Juilliards 613 brown; also 652 white. Gramercy 6515.

CORDUROY Wanted.—All shades and any quality; also zibelines, for cash. Greeley 6172.

CREPE Wanted.—Black crepe, immediate delivery, 34 to 50 inch, all wool, half wool, all cotton. Call with samples, Room 1539, 17 Battery Place.

CREPE-DE-CHINE Wanted. — Thousand pieces four-thread, eighty picks. Phone Madison Square 1080.

DRESSES Wanted.—Fall models of silk and serge, $7.50 up; only those who manufacture for jobbers; orders placed; call all week. 15th floor, 8 West 32d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers looking at silk, serges, and jersey dresses; also white crepe de chine and georgette, navy taffettas; 12th floor, 150 Madison Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at taffeta, satin and serges dresses; orders given; submit samples. 3 West 29th St. Room 703.

DRESSES AND SKIRTS Wanted.—For immediate delivery; bring samples. Entrance 24 West 25th St. Meyer & Bernheime.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will look at serge and silk dresses all day Monday. Ely & Walker Dry Goods Co., 395 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted. — Open for quantity georgettes, crepes, taffetas, and novelties; spot cash. Phone Madison Square 6050.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobs in taffetas, georgettes, satins, crepe de chines and cotton. Fifth floor, 39 West 32d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on silk and serge dresses; call all week. 16 East 33d, 10th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on high-grade georgette and satin dresses; 11th floor, 19 West 30th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on popular-priced silk dresses. 256 5th Av., fifth floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Silk, open for job; bring samples; 12th floor, 150 Madison Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking all week. Room 804, 27 West 24th St.

FLAGS Wanted.—We are in the market for muslin, cotton, silk. Selchow & Righter, 620 Broadway. Phone Spring 2324.

GABARDINES Wanted.—Garfield preferred; cash for large quantities. M 7 Times.

GABARDINES Wanted for cash; state mill, quantities, colors and price. M 8 Times.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—Heather mixtures and plain colors. Jonas Finger, 141 West 28th St.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—Heather mixtures, Platt & Kolber, 20 West 17th St.

KHAKHI CLOTH Wanted.—Open for quantity all wool, 16-18 ounce. J 82 Times.

KHAKI CLOTH Wanted.—28-inch, cotton. Room 1613, 354 4th Av.

MACHINES Wanted.—Singer, Zigzag, 107-W-1; must be in good condition. Stuyvesant 4594.

NAINSOOKS AND LINGERIE Wanted.—Will buy fine cash 64x60 or better. Spring 2024.

PEAU DE CYGNES Wanted.—36 inches wide, white, up to 97½c. Republic Novelty Works, 244 5th Av.

PEAU DE CYGNES Wanted.—All colors; open for quantity up to 97½c. Third floor, 244 5th Av.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Open to buy piece goods for women's wear trade; delivery June, July, or later. Madison Square 293.

POM-POM Wanted—Open to buy, will pay spot cash for all shades American pom-pom. Militex Cloak and Suit Co., 22 West 32d St. Mad. Sq. 1080.

SATIN Wanted.—Can use quantity of Duchess satin at a price. I. Rabinowitz Apparel Co., 3905 Farragut

SECO OR SILK AND COTTON CANTON Wanted, 35 to 36 inches; white and all shades, large and small quantity; must be cheap. Phone Madison Square 8600. Ask for S. & L.

SECO or silks and cotton canton wanted, 35 to 36 inches; white and all shades; large and small quantities; must be cheap. Phone Madison Square 8600; ask for S. and L.

SERGES Wanted.—Pay cash for double warp storm serge, navy and Copen; also American poplin, Burgundy and Copen; must be cheap. Mad. Sq. 1872.

SERGES Wanted.—Open to buy storm serges of all descriptions, in any quantities for cash; double warp. Madison Square 3867.

SERGES Wanted.—Cotton warp and all worsted, V. S. L. and S. B. C. L. Stuyvesant 2676.

SERGES Wanted.—Call personally; no telephone. Selecta Trading Corp., 438 B'way.

SERGES Wanted.—Cotton warp, Bachman's 3185, others; quantity; cash. N 33 Times.

SILKS Wanted.—Stripes, plaids, black and navy taffeta; also silk and satin poplins, high tinctures, any quality, spot cash. Room 1106, 44 East 23d Street.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Buckley & Cohen style 438 silvertones; all colors; any quantity. Mutual Garment Co., 16 West 32d.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Open for any quantity, cash. Call with sample, Hendelph Greentree, 1,333 Broadway, 30th St. entrance.

SILVERTONE VELOURS Wanted.—Fall shades; quantity. Tel. Greeley 1544.

STRIPS Wanted.—Open to buy quantity from 3 to 6 inches wide fancy, plain, cotton material; also silks, satins, and nets; submit samples with price and state quantity. N 93 Times.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.— Jobber placing orders. Call all week, fourth floor, rear elevator, 151 West 26th.

SUITS, Coats, and Dresses Wanted.—Spring models, any quantity, cash. Mad. Sq. 3926.

THIBETS Wanted.—4 goods of all kinds; also cotton warp serges, William Berral Mills, 45 East 17th.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Garfield 5010, F and H 8057. Read 7161, all colors, for cash. Madison Square 6399. Ask for Herice.

VELOURS Wanted.—Saxonia's; also Wilson and Lawrence; chevlot 413 or 621, or similar; all colors; will pay cash. Samuel Printz, 20 West 24th.

VELOURS Wanted.—Light and heavy weight, all shades; also Chase's beaver, all on 60-day basis. A. S. & H., 1,140 Broadway.

VELOURS Wanted.—Open for heavyweight velours, burgundy and taupe only. Farragut 9030.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—Open for close-out in velveteens and corduroys of all kinds; mail samples. Clejan, 640 Broadway.

VENETIANS Wanted.—36-inch, black only. M. Weinstock & Co., 40 5th Av.

WASH SUITS Wanted.—Boys' buyer interested in any clearing lines in boys' wash suits. Call Monday, Room 740, 47 West 34th St.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Thomas F. Shaw's double faced cloth, style No. 4800; all colors; spot cash. Max Lieberthal, 43 West 27th.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—Can use quantity at a price; all shades. Madison Square 2030.

YARNS Wanted.—Wool, zephyrs, and merino, any quantity; cash. Horn, Friedman, 91 6th Av.

ZIBELINE Wanted.—Mianus, Chase's, Panne, or Strook's for cash. Neugass Bros., 71 West 23d.

ZIBELINES Wanted.—Stroock's or Chase's, in black. Meyer Gans Co., 151 West 26th.

ZIBELINE Wanted.—Any quality; also corduroy; any shades. Greeley 6172.

Offerings to Buyers
50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTHS.—Velour, kerseys, ¾ thibets, poplins, serges; all leading makes; quantities; cheap. Greeley 4376.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H., Columbia, Botany, 315; all colors; will sell cheap for cash. Forster, Stuyvesant 819.

Offerings to Buyers
50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany and F. & H., also poplins and velours at close out price. Madison Square 3178.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany 315 black; also 0360 velours. Farr. 2616.

BUTTONS, Buckle Slides.—For prices address New Factory, Box 34, Branch D, New York.

CAPES.—Serge capes, with vest, at $7.50; also balance of Spring coats and suits in desirable styles and fabrics to close out; we are headquarters for velvet coatees and Fisher & Kennedy tweeds. Five Per Cent. Cloak Co., Inc., 11 West 32d.

CELLULOID SHEET MATERIAL, all kinds, D. B. L. Products. Barclay 1007.

CHAMBRAYS, percales, ginghams in checks and plaids below market value. Central Mills, 487 Broadway.

CLOAKINGS.—¾ heavy weight, suitable for children's and misses' coats, 75c. Mad. Sq. 1557.

COATEES and Stoles.—Plush, beaver, kerami, and also fur effects; we are headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th St.

COATINGS.—Manufacturer selling velours, broadcloth, kerseys off price. 118 West 27th, 12th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Attractive styles; closing out prices; real good values; all standard; no camouflage. Shapiro & Davis, 29 West 35th. Closed on Saturdays. Greeley 4973.

COATS.—Velours and Kersey, half and full lined; exceptional style and values, for jobbers only. Glantz & Schreiber, 9 West 20th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Showing strongest line of our career this coming Fall season. Kiar Bros., 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—Ladies, Winter velours, kerseys, broadcloths, infants', children's; sacrifice. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS, SUITS, silk wash skirts, waists, silk gingham dresses; cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS, plush, fur-trimmed, plain fur effects, $10-$50 up. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Silk; sacrificing Spring goods; Fall lines ready. Talbot, 39 West 32d.

COATS.—1,000 velours and others, 6 to 14 years, $8.50. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

CORDUROYS.—36-inch, narrow and wide wale, white. Call Orchard 327.

COTTON CREPE.—2,000 yards of blue imported Jap cotton crepe at 27½c. yard. Weinstein Dress Co., 38 West 32d. Madison Square 9695.

COTTON GABARDINES.—Have 200 pieces white, fancy, self-stripe gabardines to close out very cheap. 1231 Mad. Sq.

COTTON.—Black satin yarn dye construction, 36 inches wide, all colors. Republic Novelty Works, 244 5th Av.

COTTON DRESSES, Voiles, and Ginghams at after-season prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

COTTON SKIRTS, all wash material, $8 per dozen up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

COTTON GOODS.—Repps, pink, blue, white; also pique. Ashenheim, 30 West 15th.

CORDUROY.—H. & H. heavy weight, wide wale. Gramercy 4469.

DELHI 037, American, taupe, burgundy, reindeer, pollu, Pekin, navy, 165 pieces; cheap. Greeley 4376.

DRESSES.—Satin and Georgette; also gingham; exclusive styles and patterns; low prices; immediate delivery. Lorraine Dress Co., 41 West 25th.

DRESSES.—700 voiles, snappy styles, sacrifice $2.50 to $4.75; silks, $6.75; call early; best selection. Emanuel, 43 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Special offering 1,000 taffeta, satins and georgette, snappy styles. Kirschner & Bosniak, 20 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—100 silk, close out, at price; ginghams; immediate delivery. Gross & Lieberwitz, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Better kind, novelty voile, Anderson gingham and organdie. Glockner, 40 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—1,000 taffeta, Georgette, and satin snappy styles. Kirschner & Bosniak, 20 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Jerseys, silks, washables, serges; very special price. Deutsch, 23 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Gingham plaids ready for delivery. C. & K. Dress Co., 44 West 28th.

DRESSES, Taffetas, and Silk Foulards at sacrificed prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Job of gingham and linene dresses. 866 Broadway store.

DRESSES.—Samples, at reductions. 15 East 26th, 5th floor.

EDEN CLOTH, 400 pieces, in popular stripes and plain colors. F 295 Times Downtown.

FLAGS.—Have for sale 75 dozen unmounted silk flags; good quality, 12 by 18, $2 dozen. Pioneer Ladies' Garment, Inc., 6-8 West 32d St. Madison Square 1755-6.

FLANNELS.—White Amoskeag, 1101, 34c. net; Arkwright chambray, 21c. net; percales, 64x60, 20½c. net. P 204 Times Downtown.

GABARDINE, cotton, and neu cloth, printed, for sale, J. Holt & Sons, 60 Madison Av. Telephone Madison Square 8585.

GABARDINE.—4666, navy, black, taupe, rookie, burgundy, mouse; 100 pieces; cheap. Greeley 4376.

GABARDINE.—Garfield 4666, all colors; will sell cheap for cash. Forster, Stuyvesant 819.

GABARDINES.—All wool, black; reasonable. Farragut 2024.

JERSEY.—Remnants; suitable for gloves, booties, underwear, overgaiters, or caps; cheap. Lefkowitz, 38 West 18th.

LACES, Trimmings and Buttons for sale at a sacrifice; a $20,000 stock. The Boston Merchandise Exchange, 106 Essex St., Boston, Mass.

NAINSOOK.—68, 72, 40 inches, 21½ cents. Call 840 Broadway, 9th floor.

NEAR-SEAL STRIPE.—2 inches wide, finest quality; will close out at $12 per dozen. Superior, 114 West 27th St.

PEU DE CYGNE, 5 pieces, heavy quality, close out today at 85 cents, 8 off cash. Farragut 2320.

PIECE GOODS.—Burellas and Delhi cloth for sale; also some serges, poplins, and gabardines; cheap. Madison Square 6992.

PIECE GOODS, woolen ends, to close out; suitable for any purpose. Lefkowitz, 38 West 18th.

PIECE GOODS.—Small ends in velours, kerseys, and pomporns. Farragut 3885.

PLUSH, Cotton, Timme, 54-inch, in all shades. Elnhorn, 112 Madison Av. Madison Square 4152.

PLUSH.—T-10 Peerless. Madison Square 3149.

POM POM.—American 12075, taupe and burgundy, $3.75 net, light weight; all-wool velours, 83 net, cash. Chelsea 3890.

POMPOM.—906 Garfield serge poplin, 90610, 0360, 0359 and others. Gramercy 1807.

POM POMS.—American, all shades; price $2.87½ net. 2496 Farragut.

POPLINS.—American navy and black on sixty days. Phone Farragut 3885.

POPLIN.—6077, Scotia, navy, and black. $2.50. Farragut 3647.

PUTTEES.—Wolfe's improved spiral puttees, limited quantity; $25 per dozen. Room 410, 2,676 West Broadway.

SERGES, velours, broadcloths, all standard makes; Amoskeag, Whitman, U. S., American, F. & H.'s, Botany, Pacific, Andrews; also storm serges; below market price, for cash and terms. Madison Square 3833.

SERGE, Broadcloths, Velours. — $1,000,000 worth fancies, plushes; original tickets; lowest prices in market; write for prices. Piece Goods Exchange, R. Smith & Co., Props., 29 East 22d St.

SERGES.—104, 54292, 54289, 809, 7003, 4408, 7120, 99, 764, 528, 519, 594, 0936; also broadcloths and velours at reasonable prices and terms. M. Palmowitz & Co., 19 East 24th St. Mad. Sq. 1027.

SERGES AND POPLINS.—7614 black Amoskeag, 75 pieces; 4800 Brightwood poplins, choice assortment, 25 pieces. Phone Mad. Sq. 4620, Extension 31.

SERGES.—12 pieces American 6284, 8 pieces Canseiega 7512, 10 cash buyer. B. Schneider, 1,636 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. East New York 148.

SERGES.—1209, 1210, K. & F., 1717, C. S., 4059, C. B. G., 3350, 4408; price reasonable. M. Wineapin & Co., Madison Square 4620, extension 31.

SERGES.—104, 528, 809, 4632, 54292, W. F., 4475, 3960, 4059, and other numbers; reasonable prices; terms. 41 West 25th, eighth floor.

SERGES.—A quantity lot of leading numbers at reasonable prices. Federal Woolen Mills, 790 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

SERGES.—1210, 3350, C. S. G. and C. S., immediate delivery, net 90 days. T. J. Gillen, Gramercy 6003, 315 4th Av.

SERGE.—1143, 1464, 54289, 7120, 6120, 9036, 41-1, 9240, cheap for cash. J. Blumenthal & Co., 221 4th Av. Stuyvesant 3828.

SERGES.—F. H. broadcloth poiret and twill wool jerseys, all colors, below market; cash. 118 West 29th St., ninth floor.

SERGE.—Whitman 1210, cotton warp, navy, single and double cuts. B. Leibel, 145 Greene St. Spring 5941.

SERGE.—Poplin, Velour 6120, W. S. X. 54289, 0234, 90610, 503, 774, 11060, 544; cash or terms. Mad. Sq. 4122.

SERGES.—7512, 3350, 1464, 764, 0936, Selden poplin 1057, original ticket. Shapiro, Mad. Square 1503.

SERGES, 528, $2.85; 54289, $2.75; 47116, $2.35; long terms. Marion Dress Co., 2-16 West 33d St.

SERGE.—All numbers; perfect goods; very reasonable; net cash. Farragut 2123. Ask for R. F.

SERGES, Lorraine, 3862, Amoskeag 7002, 4002, all navy. Call 16 East 33d St., 10th floor.

SERGES, BROADCLOTH, VELOURS cheap. Call in person, Hydol Plush Co., 74 Madison Av.

Offerings to Buyers
50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

SERGES at your prices; all French storm serges. Store, 28 West 27th St. Farragut 3526.

SERGES.—3850 Brightwood's, 4632F, C. S., M. D. S., V. S.; reasonable. Call Orchard 5128.

SERGES.—519, 1464, 4632; all colors; will sell cheap for cash. Forster, Stuyvesant 819.

SERGES.—Will sell 54289 on 60-day terms at a price. 3867 Madison Square.

SERGE.—American 0936, black and navy, $3.20 net cash. Madison Square 2444.

SERGES.—11433 navy, 100 pieces, $2.95; 54292 navy, $2.90. Phone Franklin 3888.

SERGES.—99, 4408, Panama 230, poplin 774, cheap for cash. Madison Square 6916.

SERGES.—Forty pieces, 54289, all navy, $2.65 net cash. Gramercy 717.

SERGES.—Juilliard, 54289, short lengths, 65 pieces. Eagle Textile Co., Farragut 2491.

SERGES.—Need money; sell cheap, 11435, 104, 1464, 519. Madison Square 1520.

SERGES.—U. S. 846, $3.15; 94, $2.35; also velour and broadcloth. Orch. 4811.

SERGES.—S. B. G. L., 88 pieces, $1.10. Morgenstern, 4620 Madison Square.

SERGES. — 1210 Whitman cotton warp; prompt delivery. Canal 1722.

SERGES.—W. F. X., 44 inches, $1.92½; 90610, navy, $2.85. Gramercy 845.

SERGES.—4059, 120 double cut, $1.55 net cash. Simon, 137 West 27th.

SERGES.—0936 black and navy, $3.25. Mad. Sq. 1557.

SERGES.—11433, $2.95 cash. Madison Square 3184.

SERGES.—99, 4632, navy, $2.80 cash. Chelsea 7199.

SERGE.—7801, $2.25 net cash. Farragut 5837.

SILKS of every description for the dress, waist, underwear, and retail trade, for immediate delivery; buyers are invited to call at our showroom; lowest prices. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

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SILVERTONE. — Fall shades; reasonable; cash; also 0360 American velour. Madison Square 1520.

SILVERTONE.—All colors; $4.50 cash. Telephone 1470 Chelsea.

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SWEATERS, SLIP-ONS.—2,000 dozen; Decoration Day special, for spot delivery; Zephyr, Links & Links, Shetlands, fibres, organ silk; values hard to beat; come in and see them. Peerless, 1 East 28th.

TALCUM PRODUCTS, standard oval, assorted odors; 4 cents per can; large assortment. Herman Chemical Co., 230 Adams St., Brooklyn.

TRICOTINES.—All shades. Call or phone Branson Bros., 48 West 25th St. Farragut 6264.

TRICOTINES.—Garfield 4718 navy. Farragut 2616.

TUB SKIRTS.—200 dozen seconds, regular, to close out cheap. Ford, 149 West 36th.

TUSSAH. — Gingham pattern, assorted shades; close out. Farragut 3990.

VELOURS, serges, broadcloths, poplins, &c., to the cutting-up trade; all leading numbers. Evans Bros., 404 4th Av. Madison Square 292.

VELOURS, Poplins, Serges for the cutting-up trade; reasonable. Madison Square 9837.

VELOURS.—Stoney-Starkey's, eight navy, eight brown, $3.05. Room 20, 1,193 B'way.

VELOURS.—K544 and other makes; very reasonable. Farragut 2924.

VELOUR.—American 0360; good colors; $3.85 cash. Telephone 1470 Chelsea.

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VENETIANS.—32, 36, 54 inches; black; immediate delivery. Republic Novelty Works, 244 5th Av.

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VOILES.—Five cases white for sale under market price; cash or short terms. Greeley 3360.

WAISTS, cotton, silk; close out. Mad. Sq. 4020, Live Wire Waist Co.

WASH DRESSES, 5,000 ginghams and voiles, to close out in quantities only, jobbers and department stores. Queen, 149 West 36th.

WASH SKIRTS, immediate delivery, $9 to $36 per dozen. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

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CONTRACTOR on better grade street dresses will place stock orders and furnish materials if necessary. Call, afternoons only, 37 West 32d St., 3d floor.

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SKIRTS.—Contractors with own samples who can make first-class work with own material or material furnished. Call at once with samples, Honig, 368 6th Av.

General Notices.

SHOWROOM AND STOCKROOM to sell or sublet with a two years' lease, on 33d St. and 6th Av.; wonderful opportunity for ladies' apparel. X 259 Times Annex.

Help Wanted.

ASSISTANT DEPARTMENT STORE MANAGER.—New York and Middle West experience in similar capacity; practical merchandiser; best of references; salary to start $4,000. X 269 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—Must be experienced in double-entry and proficient in stenography; state age, previous experience, and salary expected. N 56 Times.

MAN with executive ability, draft exempt, with experience in wholesale merchandise and correspondence; state experience for last five years, age, salary to start, and religion. N 57 Times.

SALESMEN, 2, experienced, for outside; reliable hosiery and underwear house; good references required. Feldman & Silverman, 91 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, experienced, accurate American; permanent position; state age, experience, salary. N 35 Times.

Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN with large following in South wants various lines on strictly commission basis; has entry to largest merchants. T 184 Times.

Call for Freight Trade Experts.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Experts are in demand by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, to investigate South American markets for textiles, paints and varnishes, dyestuffs and chemicals, and Far Eastern markets for industrial machinery and construction materials. These investigations are aimed to promote American trade when the war is over. Only fully qualified experts will be considered in the examinations which will be held in the principal cities June 27. Details can be obtained by writing to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Washington.

The Business Page of The New York Times presents facilities for bringing manufacturers into direct communication with retailers. Time and money saved for both parties.—Advt.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.
Notice is hereby given that the Hudson River Lighterage Co., owner of steam lighter "Viroline," has filed its petition for limitation of liability arising from a collision with the motorboat "Dollvery" in the East River on July 14th, 1917. Stipulated value of vessel and freight is Five thousand ($5,000.) Dollars. All persons claiming damages for any loss, damage, injury or destruction occasioned by said accident must prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., Commissioner, at Room 849, U. S. Court and Post Office Building, New York City, on or before August 14th, 1918, or be defaulted.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.
Notice is given that the TICE TOWING LINE, owner of the steamtug "Ticeline," her engines, etc., has filed its petition for a limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage or injury from said steamtug on the 12th day of December, 1916. Stipulated value of vessel and freight $12,000.00. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage or injury must prove their claims before Alex. Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., Commissioner, at his office, No. 340, P. O. Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 21st day of August, 1918, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or be defaulted.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS
Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ATLANTA, Ga.—J. M. High Co.; A. Kohanow, dress goods, silks; 353 4th Av.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; G. R. Gardner, ribbons, laces; 212 5th Av.
BOSTON—"Hallparn's;" S. Berks, silk, cotton dresses; Prince George.
BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; B. A. Brown, auto livery; Miss Regan, boys' furn. goods; A. G. Sanborn, silks; Mr. Bedley, laces; P. E. McHugh, dress goods, silks; L. McCarthy, E. J. Pendergast, general mdse.; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Miss E. Keltner, underwear, negligees, infants' wear; 200 5th Av.
BUTTE, Mont.—The Symons D. G. Co.; W. Symons, domestics, dress goods, silks, blankets; 241 5th Av.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss A. G. Tarpey, misses' coats, suits; Miss A. A. Murphy, costumes; 470 4th Av., Algonquin.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; W. A. Brost, notions, toilet, leather goods; 2 West 37th; Latham.
CHICAGO—"Hillman's;" H. M. Hillman, jobs silk dresses, waists; 277 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; C. J. Cornwell, furn. goods, traveling bags; 115 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Worms & Loeb; M. E. Eisman, fancy goods, novelties; Flat Iron Building, R. 502.
CINCINNATI—Reins & Meiss; L. Meiss, white goods, ready-to-wear; 114 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Fries & Scheule Co.; A. J. Frey, dress goods, silks, domestics, bedding; 105 Grand.
CLEVELAND—The Bailey Co.; Mr. Meisel, jobs silk, cloth shirts; 37 West 26th.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; Mrs. E. Wood, leather goods, jewelry, gifts; 225 5th Av.
DAYTON, Ohio—Rike, Kumler Co.; Mrs. F. O. N. Kell, millinery; 225 5th Av.
DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; Mrs. E. Ward, waists; 116 West 32d.
DETROIT—Crowley, Milner Co.; F. L. Diggs, toilet, rubber goods; 116 West 32d; Cumberland.
EASTON, Penn.—Ross Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 B'way.
ELLENVILLE, N. Y.—Cox Bros.; F. B. Cox, furn. goods; Herald Square.
INDIANAPOLIS—Effroymson & Wolf; M. Strashun, domestics; 116 West 32d.
INDIANAPOLIS—Paige, silks; 1,261 Broadway; Imperial.
INDIANAPOLIS—Wm. H. Block Co.; C. H. Griffin, gloves; 116 West 32d.
INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Miss E. Magney, waists; 1,150 Broadway.
INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Miss N. B. Honan, underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 116 West 32d.
KALAMAZOO, Mich.—Gilmore Bros.; H. B. Sykes, rugs; 105 Grand; Latham.
LANCASTER, Penn.—M. T. Garvin & Co.; J. H. Ross, coats, suits, millinery; York.
LEBANON, Ind.—Adler's Co-operative Co.; N. Adler, ready-to-wear; 1,161 Broadway; Cumberland.
LOS ANGELES—Bullock's; J. A. Rameson, men's furn. goods, boys' clothing; 95 Madison Av.; Bronte.
MEMPHIS—B. Lowenstein & Bro., Inc.; F. Silbiger, carpets, linoleums, trunks, bags; 225 5th Av.
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—J. H. Bunce Co.; W. W. Daniels, domestics, blankets, notions, toilet goods, leather goods; 404 4th Av.; Latham.
OMAHA, Neb.—M. E. Smith Co.; C. E. Hutchison, hosiery, underwear, knit goods; 200 5th Av.
PEORIA, Ill.—M. J. Federman; L. G. Federman, silks, cloth skirts; 37 W. 20th.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; Miss B. Meyers, C. L. Mass, dresses; 394 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; F. H. Myers, silks, dress goods; 23 East 26th, Collingwood.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; Miss F. Looby, dresses, gowns; 404 4th Av.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Mfgrs. Outlet Co.; M. Isous, coats, suits, waists, skirts; 116 West 32d.
RICHMOND, Va.—Weisberger Co.; Mr. Weisberger, silk, cloth skirts; 37 W. 26th.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy-Powers Co.; L. W. Lemon, women's underwear, bloomers, house dresses, aprons, petticoats; H. K. Bright, children's, 'juniors' wash dresses; 470 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—H. C. Cohn & Co.; H. C. Cohn, neckwear materials; 200 5th Av.
SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Weinstock, Lubin & Co.; B. Mayer, dress goods, silks; 220 5th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—Connor, Moffatt & Co.; R. Hazlett, domestics, wash goods; 114 5th Av., Marie Antoinette.
SEATTLE, Wash.—Seattle D. G. Co.; Miss Wiley, coats, suits, waists; 225 4th Av.
SPOKANE—Culbertson, Grote, Rankin Co.; J. J. Thompson, shoes; 116 West 32d.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Poole D. G. Co.; H. J. Donnelly, boys' clothing, men's furn. goods; 105 Grand, Wallick.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—G. Sommers & Co.; W. A. Buchanan, underwear; 395 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—S. A. Rider Jewelry Co.; Mr. Doelling, beads; M. Waxman, leather bags; 31 Union Square, R. 801.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Dey Bros. & Co.; Miss N. Cushing, Miss Supplee, Miss N. Sheehan, millinery; 220 5th Av.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—A. Herz; Miss B. Ballard, muslin underwear, art goods; 116 W. 32d.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Levinson's; M. Levinson, women's, children's wear; 1,161 Broadway; Cumberland.
TORONTO, Can.—The Robert Simpson Co., Ltd.; Mr. Storey, boys' wash suits; Room 740, 47 West 34th.
TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Millinery Co.; H. Gross, millinery; 621 B'way.
UTICA, N. Y.—F. W. Sessions Millinery Co.; J. V. Clement, silks, laces, ribbons, millinery; 320 5th Av., Somerset.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann Sons & Co.; Miss A. M. Hagan, coats, suits, waists, dresses; 432 4th Av.
WASHINGTON—S. Kann Sons & Co.; J. D. Furlong, silks, velvets; 432 4th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; Julius M. Goldenberg, jobs women's, silk, cotton dresses; 1,140 Broadway.
WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—B. T. Shuman, ready-to-wear; Holland House.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Co.; A. Vanderpyl, furn. goods, hosiery; 404 4th Av., Breslin.

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1,797 lbs. Olive Drab Mercerized Thread
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CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer, will sell Wednesday, May 29, 1918, at 2 P. M., the stock of Jennie Edelstein at 3939 Broadway, N. Y. City, consisting of Gowns, Dresses, Waists, Wallcases, Chairs, Racks, Fixtures, etc.
EDWARD B. LEVY, Trustee.
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VAN PRAAG & CO., Auct'rs.
WILL SELL MONDAY, JUNE 3rd, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., on Premises,
First Av., at 42d and 43d Sts., N. Y. C.
$300,000.00 ORIGINAL COST
The entire equipment of the
POSTAL TRANSFER CO.,
Occupying the five-story building at above address, consisting of
100—GASOLENE—100
MOTOR TRUCKS
2 TON——3½ TON
25 General Vehicle electric, one 7-passenger Alco touring car, motors, motor parts, and bodies. Three brand new Alco mot

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Speculation Limited by More Caution

The stock market was engaged for the most part of last week in digesting the advances which were scored so easily in the previous fortnight, and the process resulted in irregular changes on a considerably reduced volume of business. It was apparent from the beginning of the bull movement that traders were trying to crowd into a few sessions the cumulative effect of many weeks of repressed speculation, and that the movement could not be long continued at that rate. On the whole, the readjustment that came with the slowing down was accomplished with moderate reactions. The news was less favorable, and the proposal to rush through new tax legislation at this session of Congress was itself enough to account for a large amount of selling. The failure of the mission undertaken by copper producers to persuade the War Industries Board that the changes in conditions since the price of 23½ cents was fixed had a depressing influence on the copper issues, and the summary removal by Mr. McAdoo of all of the railway Presidents made for fresh uncertainty among transportation shares. On the other hand, the authorization of new expenditures for railway additions and betterments of nearly a billion dollars gave evidence that the Administration is awake to the necessity for not only keeping the roads up to the present standards but for preparing them for new needs. The war news has prepared people for the beginning of a new German offensive on a scale perhaps as large as that of the movement launched two months ago, and the outcome is being awaited with every sign of confidence both here and in the allied capitals. In the meantime the discouraging accounts of failure of different branches of the Government's war enterprise to which we had become accustomed are giving place to stories of wonderful achievements in the rapid training and overseas transportation of new troops; to the establishment of new records in the rapid construction and launching of vessels, and to the beginning of a great stream of airplanes and Liberty motors, which will quickly erase from memory the unhappy experiences of the first confused months of preparation. The time when the war will be ended is as uncertain as it was three years ago, but the manner of it is becoming so clear that it will not be surprising if Germany follows up the next campaign on the western front with new peace overtures.

There is room for a great improvement in the handling of the finances of the war through the adoption of carefully prepared budgets before Congress attempts to draw up new revenue legislation. The very general estimates of 1918 expenditures which were put forth by the Treasury Department at the end of 1917 were based, evidently, on the maximum amounts which the various departments hoped to be able to spend. They were overestimates by several billion dollars, and it is not plain that any greater pains have been taken to prepare a basis for the new taxes which Representative Kitchin is trying to bring forward for immediate discussion. No one expects anything like an accurate forecast of war expenses, but something approximating the needs for the next twelve months could be arrived at with a little study of the plans of the different departments and the record of their experience in the first year of war.

The question of what constitutes a fair price for copper has not been settled, although the War Industries Board has indicated its intention of continuing to pay 23½ cents a pound for another three months. The Government has not attempted to differentiate between the sellers; as a matter of fact, proposals to pay a high cost producer 30 cents a pound, another operating under somewhat easier conditions 25 cents, and the low cost mines 23½ cents, at once suggest difficulties that appear insurmountable. For one thing, a Government authorization is needed by the commercial user of the metal; would he be charged at the rate paid by the Government, as at present, and, if so, would he get the cheaper or the more expensive metal? Costs vary greatly with bookkeepers, and a very ordinary statistician could make it appear that Kennecott was operating at a loss under the prevailing prices. A system of paying a price based on mining and smelting charges plus a percentage for profit would at once stampede labor. Costs are the result of a combination of a number of elements which are changing with great rapidity. The principal smelting and refining interests assert that they are working today at an actual loss to keep up the necessary supply of the metal. They will demand increases as contracts with the mines expire. It may turn out that the Government will find it advisable to stimulate production by making a material increase in the price, so that all of the producers can operate at a profit, and to trust to the excess profits tax to scale down the earnings of the low-cost companies. In the meantime, the authorities will have to watch production figures carefully lest output go down, while a further experiment is being made with the old price. Government control has saved many millions to the Allies as well as to the United States. An official of one of the leading companies says that the selling price of copper today, had there been no regulation, would be 50 cents per pound.

Hardly a word of criticism was heard in financial circles when Secretary McAdoo dismissed the Presidents of all of the railroads. Some of them will be taken back as Government employes, but some of the ablest men, among them at least two of the foremost transportation experts in the country, will no longer have any voice in the operation of the properties which have grown up under their efficient direction. For those who are not taken into the service there will be employment in most cases in behalf of the security owners. All of the big roads have large investments outside of the physical properties taken over by the Government. The consensus of opinion among Directors is that Mr. McAdoo acted logically in separating the former executives from control over their roads. He is responsible for the successful working out of the transportation problem so long as war lasts, and he could not get the best results through officers paid by the corporations. Decisions will hereafter be made in Washington, and the local managers will only carry out orders. For nearly five months railroad Presidents have been subject to orders from their boards, who had selected them and paid their salaries, and from the Director General, who had taken the transportation facilities out of the corporations' hands. Such a situation was not conducive to complete co-operation designed to be brought about by the President's proclamation. There are not many people closely in touch with the railroads who look to see them returned under the old arrangement when the specified period of eighteen months after the war ends.

PRODUCTION OF GRAIN SHOWS AN INCREASE

Principal Crops Larger in 1917 Than in 1916, with the Exception of Wheat.

The International Institute of Agriculture places the total production of wheat in Denmark, Spain, France, Great Britain and Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, Canada, United States, India, Japan, Algeria, Egypt, Tunis, Argentina, Uruguay, Union of South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand for the year 1917 at 2,242,477,000 bushels, compared with 2,173,162,000 bushels in 1916 and 2,479,519,000 bushels, the average of the three years, 1914-16. The probable consumption of wheat in the same countries during the grain year, Aug. 1, 1917, to July 31, 1918, is estimated at 2,157,682,000 bushels.

The total production of rye in Denmark, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, Canada, and the United States in 1917 was 158,010,000 bushels, compared with 167,778,000 in 1916, and with a three-year average of 172,276,000. The consumption of rye in 1917-1918 is estimated at 146,010,000 bushels.

The total production of barley in the same countries as for wheat, less India, Argentina, Uruguay, and South Africa, in 1917 was 634,858,000 bushels, compared with 611,669,000 in 1916, and a three-year average of 626,981,000. The consumption of barley in 1917-18 in the same countries as for production is estimated at 593,824,000 bushels.

The total production of oats in the same countries as for wheat, less India, Egypt, Uruguay, South Africa, and Australia, in 1917 was 2,663,112,000 bushels, compared with 2,335,442,000 in 1916 and a three-year average of 2,408,611,000. The consumption of oats in 1917-18 in the same countries as for production is estimated at 2,257,457,000 bushels.

The production of corn in France, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, Canada, United States, Japan, South Africa, and New Zealand in 1917 was 3,334,550,000 bushels, compared with 2,789,570,000 in 1916 and a three-year average of 2,943,866,000. The consumption of corn in 1917-18 in these countries is estimated at 2,856,684,000 bushels.

The surplus shown above in the case of wheat is due to the large crops in Argentina, Australia, and India. On account of the great distance of these countries from the centres of consumption and the difficulties of transportation it is still indispensable that production should be intensified and consumpton restricted in the countries of the northern hemisphere.

PUSH CROP FINANCING.

Syndicate Sells $33,000,000 Land Bank Bonds in First Week.

Upward of $33,000,000 of Federal Land Bank 5 per cent. farm loan bonds were sold during the first week of the offering by the syndicate of investment houses which put them on the market, composed of banks and investment dealers throughout the country, headed by Alexander Brown & Sons of Baltimore, Harris, Forbes & Co., Brown Brothers & Co., Lee, Higginson & Co., and the National City Company.

The outlook now is that the requirements in the matter of loans of all twelve Federal Land Banks will be provided for up to August or September at least, and this is considered of great importance in assuring adequate care and harvesting of the crops, which in turn form a vital element in the war efficiency of the country.

Travis Issues Law Compendium.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 26.—State Controller Travis has added to the responsibilities of his office something like a legal information bureau for 15,000 or more officials of counties, small cities, towns, and villages of the State, who have no legal advisers of their own. He has published and mailed to all these officials a pamphlet containing a brief summary of every law which touches upon municipal, township, and county administration.

The Benefit of Expert Scrutiny

for half a century, of all the factors entering into a municipality's credit and ability to pay coupled with

5% to 6% Yield on Municipal Bonds

the safest form of investment, is offered you and should be taken advantage of today.

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Municipal Bonds

Exempt from All Federal Income Taxes

Long term Municipal Bonds of large communities are becoming scarce because of the curtailment of expenses by municipalities owing to the high cost of material and the scarcity of labor.

	ISSUE	MATURITY	YIELD
*B	City of Binghamton, N. Y., 4½s	1924	4.50%
*B	City of Cincinnati, Ohio, 5s	1938	4.625%
B	Mitchell County, Texas, 5s	1924 to 57	5.00%
B	James County, Tenn., 5s	1946 to 48	5.00%
B	City of Kenmore, Ohio, 5½s	1943 to 45	5.125%
B	City of Abilene, Texas, 5s	1958	5.20%
	Southeast Arkansas Levee Dist. 6s	1923 to 35	5.625%
	Jefferson Parish, La., D. D. 5s	1919 to 51	5.75%

* Legal investment for Savings Banks and Trustees.
B Eligible to secure Postal Savings Deposits.

Descriptive circular on any of the above upon request.

William R. Compton Company
Government and Municipal Bonds
"Over a Quarter Century in this Business."
14 Wall Street, New York
St. Louis Cincinnati Pittsburgh Chicago

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED MAY 25, 1918.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	4,574,069	58,452,135
Same period a year ago..	6,672,382	78,846,639

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	72.89	70.30	74.22	64.12
Same period a year ago.	82.66	79.07	90.46	75.77

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
213..	ADAMS EXPRESS...	60	59½	60	+ ⅝
200..	Advance Rumely	16	15½	15½	+ ½
1,300..	Advance Rumely pf...	36½	35½	35¾	+ ¾
600..	Ajax Rubber	60	59	59	— 1½
500..	Alaska Gold Mines....	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
3,400..	Alaska Juneau	2	1½	1½	..
10..	Albany & Susq.....	183¾	183¾	183¾	..
72,500..	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. ..	37	32¾	35	+ 1½
1,500..	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf...	86½	85½	86	..
800..	Am. Agricul. Chem.	88	85¾	86	+ 1
500..	Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	96	94½	94½	..
100..	Am. Bank Note	35½	35½	35½	+ ⅜
1,600..	Am. Beet Sugar	74½	72½	72½	— 1½
68,300..	Am. Can	49½	45¾	48	— 2½
500..	Am. Can pf.	96	95⅞	95⅞	— ⅜
11,100..	Am. Car & Fdy.	80⅝	77¾	78⅝	— 1⅜
30,300..	Am. Cotton Oil.	43¾	37¼	40⅝	+ 3⅜
300..	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	84	81	82	+ 1
250..	Am. Express	85	84	84	+ 2
11,700..	Am. Hide & Leather...	14⅜	13	13⅝	+ ⅛
12,700..	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	69⅜	62⅜	67½	+ 4¼
2,600..	Am. Ice	31⅜	29¼	29⅝	— 2¼
600..	Am. Ice pf.	49¾	49	49	— 1¼
7,100..	Am. International	58⅜	54½	54½	— 2⅞
40,800..	Am. Linseed	42⅞	37¼	40⅝	+ 4⅛
8,800..	Am. Linseed pf.	81¼	76	79½	+ 3½
13,500..	Am. Locomotive	69	65½	65½	— 2¼
600..	Am. Locomotive pf.	99¼	98	98	..
1,700..	Am. Malting	9¼	8	8½	— ⅞
1,200..	Am. Malting 1st pf....	49	45¾	47	— 1
500..	Am. Shipbuilding	137½	135	137½	+ 1½
33,814..	Am. Smelting & Ref....	83½	76½	*76⅝	— 3⅝
700..	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf..	106	105¼	105¼	+ ½
200..	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A..	89	89	89	+ ½
6,300..	Am. Steel Foundries ..	68	66	66	— ½
3,700..	Am. Sugar Refining ..	114⅜	112¼	113¼	— 1⅜
300..	Am. Sugar Refining pf.	112	110	110	— ½
79,800..	Am. Sumatra Tobacco.	145	125⅝	135¼	+ 8¼
550..	Am. Sumatra Tob. pf..	99	99	99	— 1
29,500..	Am. Tel. & Tel.....	101¼	96	99½	+ 1
200..	Am. Tobacco	162¾	161¾	161¾	— 6¼
350..	Am. Tobacco pf., new.	94¾	94	94	— 1
27,600..	Am. Woolen	60¼	55⅞	58½	+ 2¼
1,100..	Am. Woolen pf.	95⅜	94	94¼	— ⅞
100..	Am. Writing Paper pf.	28½	23¼	23¼	— 2
3,500..	Am. Zinc, L. & S.....	17¼	16	16¼	— ½
81,100..	Anaconda Copper	69¾	64⅜	65⅛	— 3½
100..	Associated D. G. 1st pf	51	51	51	— 3½
100..	Associated Oil	60¾	60¼	60¼	+ 2
3,500..	Atch., Top. & S. F....	86⅝	84½	85¼	..
100..	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	82¼	82½	82¼	+ ½
400..	Atlantic Coast Line....	94½	94	94½	+ ⅝
22,800..	Atlantic, Gulf & W. I..	113⅜	108½	109	— 2⅝
353,300..	BALDWIN LOCO.	99⅜	90	91	— 2⅝
14,300..	Baltimore & Ohio....	57	53⅜	55½	+ ⅝
100..	Baltimore & Ohio pf....	57	57	57	..
850..	Barrett Co.	91¼	89¼	89¼	— 3⅛
1,800..	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1	1	— ⅛
138,500..	Bethlehem S., Class B.	91¼	83¾	88¾	— 5¼
1,400..	Bethlehem S. 8 p. c. pf.	106¼	105	105¼	+ ⅛
2,200..	Booth Fisheries	23⅞	22¼	22¼	+ 1
1,000..	Brooklyn Rap. Tran....	44	42⅜	43½	+ 1⅛
2,800..	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. Sec.	9⅜	7½	9⅜	+ ⅞
40..	Buff., Roch. & Pitts...	75	75	75	..
1,000..	Burns Brothers	132½	129	129	— 1
2,500..	Butte Copper & Zinc..	10⅝	10	10	..
8,900..	Butte & Superior.....	28⅜	23	24	+ ⅛
200..	Butterick Co.	7⅞	7½	7½	— 1
2,300..	CAL. PACKING	44	41	42	— 1⅝
3,100..	Cal. Petroleum	18½	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅞
1,320..	Cal. Petroleum pf.....	53½	52½	52½	— 1½
100..	Calumet & Arizona....	71	71	71	..
7,200..	Canadian Pacific	147¼	144	147	+ ¾
100..	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.....	88½	88½	88½	+ 1½
400..	Central Foundry	40	38	40	+ 2½
300..	Central Foundry pf....	47	47	47	— ½
18,100..	Central Leather Co....	70⅝	67¼	67¾	— 1½
100..	Central Leather Co. pf.	104	104	104	..
2,000..	Cerro de Pasco Copper	33⅜	32½	*32½	— 1½
200..	Chandler Motor	83	81½	81½	— 1½
4,900..	Chesapeake & Ohio....	59⅜	57⅜	59½	+ ¾
80..	Chi. & Alton.....	7½	7½	7½	..
1,400..	Chi. Great Western...	7⅞	7¼	7¼	— ⅝
1,300..	Chi. Great Western pf.	22½	22	22	..
20,600..	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul...	46¾	41¾	44	— ⅜
14,430..	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf	77⅜	72½	73¾	— 1½
800..	Chi. & Northwestern..	93½	92	92	— 1¼
13,000..	Chi., R. I. & Pacific...	23½	20¾	21¼	— 1
1,900..	Chi., R.I.& P.7 p.c.pf.	70¼	68⅝	68⅝	— 2½
2,100..	Chi., R.I.& P.6 p.c.pf.	60¼	58⅜	58⅜	— ½
7,700..	Chile Copper	17⅛	15¾	15⅞	— ⅞
3,600..	Chino Copper	45	42⅞	42⅞	— 1⅝
200..	Cleve., C., C. & St. L..	35	33½	33½	— 3⅜
72,000..	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	54½	47	51¾	+ 3⅝
1,475..	Colorado Southern	23	22	22	..
3,000..	Columbia Gas & Elec..	34	33	33	— ½
200..	Computing Tab Recd'g	37½	37½	37½	+ ½
100..	Consolidated Gas	88	88	88	— ¼
300..	Con. Inter. Cal. Min..	9	8¾	9	+ ¼
500..	Continental Can	71½	70⅝	70⅝	— 2⅝
100..	Continental Insurance.	50	50	50	+ 2
61,000..	Corn Products Ref....	43	40⅝	41⅜	— ½
2,130..	Corn Products Ref. pf.	99¼	99⅛	99¼	..
54,500..	Crucible Steel	70⅝	65	65¼	— 4
100..	Crucible Steel pf.....	91	91	91	— ½
11,500..	Cuba Cane Sugar.....	32⅞	30⅜	31¼	— ¼
1,200..	Cuba Cane Sugar pf..	81	80⅜	80⅜	— ⅛
800..	DEL. & HUDSON....	110	107	110	— 1⅜
400..	Del., Lack. & West'n..	165	165	165	..
100..	Den. & Rio Grande....	5	5	5	..
100..	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	8	8	8	— 1½
141,000..	Distillers Securities ...	64⅝	59⅝	61⅜	+ 1¼
800..	ELK HORN COAL....	26¼	25⅞	26	— ½
10,300..	Erie	17	15½	15½	— ⅝
10,100..	Erie 1st pf.....	33⅞	31½	32	..
200..	Erie 2d pf.....	23	23	23	— 1
100..	FEDERAL M. & S....	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— 1⅞
700..	Federal M. & S. pf....	35½	32	*32	— 1½
200..	Fisher Body	35	35	35	..
12,000..	GASTON, WM. & W..	35½	33½	33⅝	— 1⅜
50..	General Chemical	174	174	174	..
300..	General Cigar	43	42⅞	43	+ 1
720..	General Electric	150	149	149	— ½
12,800..	General Motors	125¾	122	122½	— 2
2,300..	General Motors pf.....	81	80	81	+ 1
400..	Goodrich pf.	100	99¼	100	+ ⅛
300..	Granby Consol.	78	77	77	— ⅛
4,900..	Great Northern pf....	92	88	89½	— 2½
24,600..	Great Northern Certs. for Ore Properties...	33½	30⅝	31⅝	— ½
1,100..	Greene-Cananea Cop..	43¾	41¼	41¾	— 1⅝
700..	Gulf States Steel.....	89¾	86	86¼	— 1½
100..	Gulf, Mobile & North'n	8½	8½	8½	+ ½
7,400..	HASK'L & BARKER.	43¼	40½	40⅝	— ¼
100..	ILLINOIS CENTRAL.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	+ ⅛
27,600..	Inspiration Copper	53⅝	51¼	51½	— 3
2,600..	Interboro Consolidated	8⅝	8	8	— ½
500..	Interboro Consol. pf...	42¾	41	41	— 2½
1,700..	Inter. Agricultural	16¼	15⅝	16¼	+ ⅝
3,400..	Inter. Agricultural pf..	57½	50¼	56	+ 6
1,000..	Inter. Harvester, N. J.	129½	127	127	— 1⅝
100..	Inter. Harv., N. J., pf.	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	— ⅛
500..	Inter. Harvester Corp.	65	61¾	65	+ 4
185..	Inter. Harv. Corp. pf.	95¾	95¾	95¾	— 1½
85,300..	Inter. Mer. Marine	30⅝	27¾	27¾	— 2½
251,600..	Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	105½	98¾	99⅞	— 3⅝
5,200..	Inter. Nickel	29⅜	28¼	28⅝	— ⅝
32,400..	Inter. Paper	42½	38¼	39⅝	— 2⅝
400..	Inter. Paper pf., st'ped	62½	61¾	62	— 1
2,900..	KAN. CITY SOUTH'N	19	17	17¾	— 1¼
100..	Kan. City Southern pf.	53	53	53	+ ⅛
900..	Kelly Springfield Tire.	46	45½	45½	— 1
100..	Kelsey Wheel	28½	28½	28½	— ½
10,900..	Kennecott Copper	34¼	32¼	32¾	— 1½
100..	Kresge (S. S.) Co.....	85	85	85	..
100..	Kress (S. H.) Co.....	57½	57½	57½	+ 1½
15,000..	LACK. STEEL	89	86¼	87	— 1½
100..	Lake Erie & Western.	10½	10½	10½	‡ ½
200..	Lake Erie & West'n pf	20½	20	20	‡ 2
300..	Lee Rubber & Tire....	17¼	17	17	— ¼
1,700..	Lehigh Valley	60¾	59½	59⅝	— ½
600..	Liggett & Myers pf....	108	102	102⅞	— ⅛
300..	Loose-Wiles Biscuit...	22½	21⅞	21⅞	— 1⅛
100..	Loose-Wiles Bis. 2d pf.	62	62	62	..
60..	Lorillard (P.) Co.....	175	175	175	..
1,300..	Louisville & Nashville.	117	116	116¼	— ⅝
100..	MACKAY COS.	75	75	75	..
100..	Mackay Cos. pf.....	64½	64½	64½	+ ½
100..	Manhattan Elevated....	100	100	100	..
200..	Manhattan Elec. Sup...	49	48	48	+ 2
500..	Maxwell Motors	28¼	27¼	27⅜	— ¼
600..	Max. Motors 1st pf....	55¼	54¼	54⅞	+ ⅝
200..	Max. Motors 2d pf.....	21	21	21	..
43,500..	Mexican Petroleum	100	95	95⅝	— 8½
200..	Mexican Petroleum pf.	94	94	94	..
2,900..	Miami Copper	29⅞	28¼	28⅝	— 1
51,000..	Midvale Steel	55⅜	50⅝	51⅜	— 2⅝
100..	Minn. & St. Louis, new	10	10	10	— ¼
156..	Minn., St. P. & S.S. M.	89	89	89	..
500..	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	5⅝	5	5	— ½
100..	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	9	9	9	..
12,900..	Mo. Pacific	24½	22	23	— ⅜
800..	Mo. Pacific pf.....	54¾	53½	54	— 1
600..	Montana Power	68	67	67	— 1¼
400..	NATIONAL ACME ..	32⅝	32½	32½	— ⅛
2,100..	Nat. Conduit & Cable..	17	15¾	15¾	— 1⅛
11,000..	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	54½	50⅝	51	— 2⅝
200..	Nat. Enam. & S. pf....	97	97	97	— ⅛
400..	Nat. Lead	59	58	58	— ½
7,000..	Nevada Con. Cop.....	21¼	19⅞	20	— ¾
800..	New Ori., Tex. & Mex.	23	21¼	21¼	— 3⅛
8,580..	N. Y. Air Brake.....	139	133	135	+ 2½
13,500..	N. Y. Central	75	71¾	72⅝	— ⅞
800..	N. Y. Dock	25	24	25	+ 2
400..	N. Y. Dock pf.....	48	46⅝	48	+ 1¼
127,000..	N. Y., N. H. & H.....	44½	40¾	43⅝	+ 1½
1,400..	N. Y., Ont. & West...	21½	20½	20½	— 1¼
1,900..	Norfolk & Western....107		103½	104	— 1¾
800..	North American	43	41¾	41¾	— 1½
4,900..	Northern Pacific	87½	85¼	86¾	— ¾
200..	Nova Scotia Steel & C.	61	60	60	— 3¼
12,500..	OHIO CITIES GAS...	40	38½	38⅝	— 1½
9,400..	Ontario Mining	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	+ ½
200..	Owens Bottle Mach.pf.	107	107	107	..
1,000..	PACIFIC MAIL	31½	30¾	31¼	— ⅜
100..	Pacific Mail pf.....	101½	101½	101½	..
500..	Pacific Tel. & Tel.....	24⅞	24	24⅞	+ ⅝
100..	Pan Am. Pet. & T. pf.	92⅝	92⅜	92⅝	— ⅜
9,700..	Pennsylvania Railroad	44⅞	43⅝	43⅞	— ⅛
2,000..	People's Gas, Chicago.	45½	44⅞	44⅞	— 2⅛
900..	Pere Marquette	13	12	12	— ½
100..	Pere Marquette pf.....	36	36	36	..
5,400..	Philadelphia Co.	31	27⅝	29	+ ⅛
3,300..	Pierce-Arrow	41	39	39	— 1½
5,200..	Pitts. Coal	53⅜	51½	51½	— 2½
4,500..	Pitts. & West Va.....	29¼	28	28¾	— 1¼
300..	Pitts. & West Va. pf..	69	68½	68½	— 1
2,600..	Pressed Steel Car.....	61½	60	60¼	— 1
90..	Pressed Steel Car pf..	94½	93	94½	..
1,800..	Public Service, N. J...	104¾	102¼	102¼	— 2
400..	Pullman Co.	118½	117⅝	117⅝	— ⅛
2,200..	RY. STEEL SPRING.	56⅜	54½	54½	— 1½
8,800..	Ray Consol. Copper....	26½	24⅝	24⅝	— 1¾
196,500..	Reading	90⅝	85½	87¾	— ¼
48,420..	Rep. Iron & Steel....	90⅝	85¼	86¼	— 3⅝
800..	Rep. Iron & Steel pf..	100	99	99⅝	+ ⅜
3,700..	Royal Dutch tr. rects..	91	86⅝	*87	+ 1⅞
3,200..	ST. L.-SAN FRAN....	13	12	12	— ⅜
1,400..	St. L.-San Fran. pf....	29	24½	24½	— 4½
600..	Savage Arms	79½	79	79½	— ⅛
400..	Saxon Motor	8	8	8	..
100..	Seaboard Air Line.....	7½	7½	7½	— ⅜
500..	Seaboard Air Line pf..	17¼	17	17	— ¾
100..	Sears, Roebuck & Co...	140	140	140	..
200..	Shattuck-Arizona	17⅞	17	17	— ⅜
7,100..	Sinclair Oil Refining...	29½

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TO HOLDERS OF EMPIRE REFINING COMPANY

First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Ten Year Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, Dated February 1st, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that proposals are invited to be made to Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City, for the sale to the Sinking Fund provided for in the indenture between the Company and Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated February 1st, 1917, of First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Ten Year Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Empire Refining Company, dated February 1st, 1917, and secured by said indenture, at prices not to exceed 104 per cent. of the principal of such bonds flat without interest. On or before August 1st, 1918, this Company will deposit with the Trustee sufficient funds to retire on that date, at a price not in excess of the principal amount thereof, plus a premium of four per cent. of said principal, bonds equal in aggregate face value to $500,000, and said fund is to be applied to the purchase or redemption of bonds of said issue at not to exceed the price above mentioned. All proposals should be securely sealed and marked "Proposals for sale of bonds to Sinking Fund under Indenture of Empire Refining Company, dated February 1st, 1917," must be for all or any part of the bonds offered and must be received by the Trustee at or prior to three o'clock P. M. on June 17th, 1918.

Advices as to bonds accepted will be mailed on or before June 19th, 1918, by the Trustee.

Coupons due August 1st, 1918, should be detached from the accepted bonds and presented in the usual manner at the office or agency of the Company, 60 Wall Street, New York City.

Dated May 27th, 1918.

EMPIRE REFINING COMPANY,
By FRANK W. FRUEAUFF,
Vice President.

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PLEDGE OUTPUT TO NATION

Doubted Now Whether the Government Will Need the Entire Supply at This Time.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, May 25.—Conditions in the Pittsburgh district as to blast furnace and steel mill operations are in striking contrast with those of last January and February. At that time operations were at 60 per cent. of capacity or less, while with the continued improvement in traffic and other conditions of the last few weeks operations now are at very nearly 100 per cent. of capacity.

For several weeks past the Carnegie Steel Company has been operating its Pittsburgh district plants at very nearly capacity, but operations in the outlying districts were not as good. There has been further improvement in all directions, and in the last week the company has been operating its blast furnaces at 94 per cent. of their rated capacity, and its steel mills at 93 per cent. of their ingot ratings. The company has lately blown in an additional blast furnace and is now operating 54 of its 59 stacks, which is close to normal, as some stacks must be out for relining and other repairs.

The iron and steel industry is concerned with the problem of maintaining present operations more than with the problem of increasing them, as they have more to lose than they have to gain. Efforts will be made to curtail the decline in output that usually occurs in the hot weather. As to a repetition of last Winter's troubles, which were due chiefly to inability of the railroads to move coal to coking plants, not much concern is felt.

Pig iron and steel supplies are almost entirely shut off from industries that are not directly helpful toward winning the war, and jobbers are in substantially the same position. The present condition, however, is regarded as largely temporary. As a result of the meeting in New York on April 26, when the Director of Steel Supplies, J. Leonard Replogle, called for a maximum diversion of steel to the filling of war orders, a 100 per cent. war service had been pledged, but it is not definitely known that this 100 per cent. is really required, even for a short period.

Mills May Distribute Supplies.

That question is being worked out by the joint committee representing the Government and the steel manufacturers, appointed on May 17. It will determine, and probably in a very short time, what the steel supplies are going to be and what the requirements of the war activities, month by month, are. What is left will be available, first for the industries that are indirectly helpful toward winning the war, and next to all comers.

How far the supply will extend is the question. When the facts are known a decision will be reached whether the distribution of this remaining steel will be undertaken by the Government or will be handled by the producers themselves. The probabilities are that the mills will do the distributing. They are well acquainted with the operations of their customers and the usefulness of those operations.

The American Iron and Steel Institute Committee on Steel Prices, which submits its regulations to the War Industries Board before announcing them to the public, has promulgated a long set of additional and revised regulations. These relate chiefly to differentials for pig iron of special analysis, also to particular forms of sheet steel and tinplate. Basis prices are not modified in any instance, except that an entirely new price is set on steel bands. There has been much criticism of the base price originally set on steel bands, $2.90, which compared with $2.90 for merchant steel bars and $3.50 for hoops. There is only one gauge difference between the lightest band and the heaviest hoop, but there was a large difference in the price. The institute's solution of the difficulty was to construct an entirely new list of extras, covering all gauges, and then make a basis price of $3.50 for both hoops and bands. The list of extras includes the old extras as to hoops, but sets extras on bands about $4 lower than formerly. The result is an advance on bands.

The lines are being drawn tighter in the matter of steel distribution. The customers get nothing unless it is made clear that the steel furnished will help in the one great direction. The general sequence is that direct orders of the United States Government, for itself and the Allies come first, indirect war orders second, preferred commercial lines, such as agricultural implements and oil developing and transport goods, third, and lastly, those whose business caters to the public good.

In the matter of production of pig iron and steel ingots, the relation between 94 per cent. in pig iron and 93 per cent. in steel ingots is of particular interest, for it indicates that the Carnegie Steel Company is not experiencing any particular shortage of scrap, for with a shortage of this commodity the steel production would be proportionately below the pig iron production. Doubtless, however, shell discard steel is being used as scrap to an extent that would not obtain if the Government were not so insistent for a 100 per cent. performance on war orders. Doubtless it would be more profitable to dispose of more of the shell discard steel in the market.

Fair Supply of Ingots.

The United States Steel Corporation has picked up a fair tonnage of ingots in the open market in the last week, which will be distributed among subsidiaries who can use additional steel to the best advantage. Some of the ingots may be rolled into billets in the plant and shipped as billets to other plants. This is expensive, but everything is being done to increase the output of the finished lines required for Government orders.

By far the major part of the sheet tonnage being made is going out for the filling of Government orders, either direct orders or those that are placed with metal working shops who buy their sheets themselves. Beyond this tonnage there is preference given to certain commercial lines, and the production remains at between 70 and 75 per cent. of capacity. The leading interest is operating somewhat more fully this week than for some time past, as its steel supplies are a trifle better. This is presumably a reflection of the better operations of the Carnegie Steel Company, which, as said above, is operating at nearly 100 per cent. There has been no formal opening of order books in the sheet trade, either for the third quarter or the second half of the year, though there has probably been some little business booked by a few of the mills. With war requirements absorbing nearly all of the shipments, leaving much commercial tonnage still on order, there is no particular occasion to enter additional orders. Allotment of Government business has been lighter in the last few days, after two weeks of heavy buying.

The Connellsville coke production last week was 303,270 tons, or a 2,000-ton increase over the preceding week, making last week the third best of the year and 30 to 40 per cent. gain over the average of the early weeks of the year. It is stated that the Fuel Administration and the Railroad Administration are in sharp rivalry, the one claiming it can produce the coal and coke if cars are furnished, while the latter is endeavoring to furnish more cars than can be loaded.

At the meeting last Monday, when Warren S. Blauvelt addressed the coke men on behalf of the Fuel Administration, a pledge was asked of the operators for every effort to attain full production. Supplies of coke continue to improve. Many operations have had practically a 100 per cent. car supply since the first of last week, skipping a day occasionally. There is some difficulty from labor shortage, but this affects the hand-drawn ovens chiefly, the rectangular push ovens getting along fairly well, and they comprise fully half the total of the Connellsville region ovens now being operated.

Just prior to the fixing of coke prices by the Government, announced on Sept. 24 last, there was some contracting for coke. At that time it was not supposed that these contracts would absorb all the prospective output, or cover all the prospective consumption, but experience in the intervening time showed that nearly all the coke available has gone out under these contracts. A curious feature of the situation was that some contracts were made to begin operating at the first of the year, leaving the business undone for the remainder of last year, so that there was really more contract business in force in January than in December.

There were three classes of contracts. First, those merely calling for a specific monthly tonnage, price to be adjusted to the market; second, contracts on a ratio basis relative to pig iron; third, contract at flat prices. The last-named were all made for the entire calendar year, as far as known. The highest price appears to have been $9, while there were one or two at a shade under $8. The common appraisal is that the average of all such contracts lay between $8.25 and $8.50. Thus it appears on the whole that there will be practically no change in the contract situation July 1, and contract deliveries will be at the same price in the second half of the year as in the first.

With nearly all the merchant furnaces the rate of pig iron production this month has been well ahead of last month, and as the steel interests, with scarcely an exception, are having the same experience, the total production is evidently very high, probably in excess of 42,000,000 tons a year. If weather conditions are favorable next month there will be still heavier production. There is always a decrease in July and August, on account of the high temperature, but several experiments are to be used to minimize this as far as possible. On the whole the rate of pig iron production at this time is decidedly greater than there was any hope of attaining from the viewpoint of last week, when conditions were so bad that it was impossible to imagine their ever becoming really normal again.

TO PROTEST FLOOD BILL.

Whitman Appoints Committee of 12 to Oppose Boundary Control.

ALBANY, May 26.—Governor Whitman announced today that twelve men had accepted his invitation to serve upon the Committee to Represent New York State before a Congressional Committee at Washington in opposition to the passage of the Food bill, designed to provide for Federal control and regulation of the use of the boundary waters of the United States for power and other purposes.

Those who will serve on the committee: Nathan L. Miller, Syracuse, former Judge of the Court of Appeals; William M. Dykman, New York; D. Cady Herrick, Albany; Attorney General Merton E. Lewis; Franklin B. Lord, counsel to the Governor; William Fellowes Morgan, New York; William Nottingham, Syracuse; E. H. Outerbridge, New York; Conservation Commissioner George D. Pratt; Supreme Court Justice Francis M. Scott, New York; Arthur E. Sutherland, Rochester, and Ainsley Wilcox, Buffalo, N. Y.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 25.—Seventeen new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $1,415,900, were chartered today. They include:

Criterion Concessions Corp., West Nyack, Rockland County, public amusement park, $75,000; F. G. Grimmer, C. C. Lamm, G. K. Byers, Suffern.

Luna Derby Co., Brooklyn, public shows and amusements, $5,000; H. F. Philbin, S. V. Gardiner, J. C. Ramsay, 220 West 42d St.

C. P. Olson & Co., Manhattan, ship chandlers; A. Wattner, H. Lee, C. P. Olsen, 44 Water St.

Dawson Mfg. Co., Manhattan, general drug and chemical business, $20,000; W. A. Keener, S. A. Tracy, W. B. Willicutt, 40 Wall St.

Day Trading Co., Manhattan, clothing and wearing apparel, $25,000; H. B. Goodstein, M. M. Volt, S. Shaw, 401 East 104th St.

Collins Trading Co., Manhattan, make clothing, $25,000; same as preceding.

The Singer-Bergman Corp., Manhattan, stock and bond brokers, $10,000; M. Singer, M. V. Bergman, J. Meicer, 155 Clinton Av., Brooklyn.

352 West Fourth Street Corp., bonds and mortgages, $50,000; H. A. Manter, M. A. V. Clark, S. Beck, 130 Vernon Av., Brooklyn.

Helen Keller Film Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; E. Leibfried, F. T. Miller, C. H. Fankhauser, 107 West 44th St.

Alfred H. Risse & Co., Manhattan, stocks and bonds, $20,000; T. M. Behr, L. Rosenstein, S. Schwartzman, 17 William St.

A. B. Ansbacher Co., Manhattan, paints, oil, and acids, $1,000,000; S. P. Hammelburger, L. A. and B. A. Ansbacher, 527 5th Av.

The United States Press, Manhattan, printing and publishing, $5,000; H. Dugan, K. E. and B. F. Waite, 2,242 East 15th St., Brooklyn.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Acme Steel and Malleable Iron Works, Buffalo, $400,000 to $600,000.

Jamestown, Westfield & Northwestern Railroad Co., Jamestown, $200,000 to $400,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Birch Paper Corp., Manhattan, to Lynar Const. Corp.

The Nuremberg Mfg. Co., Bronx, to Tiemken & Gunshor.

AUTHORIZATION.

Lincoln Petroleum Products Co., Dela., $100,000; representative, A. E. Fitkin, 141 Broadway.

REVOCATION AND NEW DESIGNATION.

General Motors Export Co., Mich.; new representative, A. N. Burkland, 1,764 Broadway.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Equitable Cloak & Suit Co., Manhattan.
Steinbock Electric Co., Manhattan.
Northwoods Co., Cold Spring.
Marabou and Ostrich Feather Co., Manhattan.
Preeto Cloak & Suit Co., Manhattan.
Tichener-Culver Iron Works, Oneonta.
C. W. Gallie Co., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., May 25.—Charters filed:

El Credito de las American, to promote commercial and business relations between different countries, $5,000,000; M. Goyenaiga, San Jose, Costa Rica; R. Nanniemata, S. B. Howard, both of New York.

The Washington Sand and Gravel Co., $500,000; C. L. Gray, L. Sisler, G. W. Sisler, Washington, D. C.

The Franklin Oil Co., $500,000; E. Montague, J. Dodd, E. Philip Gustafson, all of Columbus, Ohio.

The Sullivan Sale and Tire Co., $250,000; K. W. Brier, C. Unverfirth, J. G. Crawford, all of Vincennes, Ind.

The White Clothes Line Support Corp., $100,000; F. L. Mettler, M. E. Mettler, L. F. Mettler of Wilmington.

Never Rest Mines Co., $100,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, F. A. Armstrong of Wilmington.

Artists' Service Corp., $100,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, F. A. Armstrong of Wilmington.

Marine Motor Car Co., $50,000; F. L. Mettler, M. E. Mettler, L. F. Mettler of Wilmington.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL.

The Elwell Mayer & Co. of New York, from $150,000 to $1,000,000.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, May 25.—Charters filed:

Tennesse Welding Apparatus Co., Elizabeth, $50,000; Frederick Demeese, Marcel Lucas, Robert Zuber, Newark, N. J.

Mack Furniture Co. of Elizabeth, N. J., Elizabeth, $25,000; Simon Mack, Andrew Baran, Antoni Bator, Edward Mack, Elizabeth.

Hansen & Yorke Co., hardware, Hoboken, $25,000; William E. Hansen, Weehawken, Arthur Yorke, New York; John J. Marnell, Hoboken.

Mutual Express Co., Newark, $50,000; Thomas McPherson, Lawrence Spann, H. Percy James, Newark.

Fialk Realty Co., Jersey City, $50,000; Louis Fialk, Joseph Fialk, Joseph Bersenwitz, Jersey City.

W. M. Dickinson Co., insurance agents, Trenton, $10,000; W. M. Dickinson, R. O. Dickinson, Vincent P. Bradley, Trenton.

United Auto Supply Stores, Bayonne, $50,000; Raymond H. O'Connor, Gertrude O'Connor, Florence Kenny, Bayonne.

Fall River Quotations.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., May 25.—Following are today's quotations of cotton stocks:

	Bid.	Ask.	Sale.
American Linen Co.	97	100	..
Barnard Mfg. Co.	91	95	..
Berne Mills	112	..	115
Border City Mfg. Co.	106	..	..
Chace Mills	130	..	..
Charlton Mills	137½	..	..
Conanicut Mills	..	92½	..
Davol Mills	105	..	107½
Flint Mills	160	165	162½
Granite Mills	115	117½	116½
Hargraves Mills	75	..	80
King Philip Mills	165	170	..
Laurel Lake Mills	116½	..	..
Merchants Mfg. Co.	135	140	..
Mechanics Mills	110	112	..
Narragansett Mills	115	118	..
Osborne Mills	122	..	..
Parker Mills	77½	82	..
Pilgrim Mills	107½	..	..
Pocasset Mfg. Co.	115	117½	..
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	165	..	..
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	270	..	..
Seaconnet Mills	82½	..	..
Shove Mills	87½	..	91½
Stafford Mills	117½	122½	..
Stevens Mfg. Co.	107½	111	110
Tecumseh Mills	145	..	149
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	237½	245	..
Wampanoag Mills	100	102½	..
Weetamoe Mills	112½	115	..

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.

	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
May 20	4.75½	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞
May 21	4.75½	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞
May 22	4.75¾	4.75¾	4.75¾	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞
May 23	4.75¾	4.75¾	4.75¾	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞
May 24	4.75⅝	4.75⅝	4.75⅝	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞
May 25	4.75⅜	4.75⅜	4.75⅜	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞

Week's range—
High 4.7550 4.76⅞
Low 4.7515 4.76⅛

Same week last year—
High 4.7556¼ 4.76⅞
Low 4.7553 4.76⅛

Year to date—
High 4.7550 4.7650
Low 4.75¼ 4.76⅛

Same period last year—
High 4.7590 4.77
Low 4.75 4.7643⅜

	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
PARIS.						
May 20	5.71¼	5.71⅛	5.71⅛	5.60⅝	5.60⅜	5.60⅜
May 21	5.71⅛	5.71⅛	5.71⅛	5.60⅝	5.60⅜	5.60⅜
May 22	5.71⅛	5.71⅛	5.71⅛	5.60⅜	5.60⅛	5.60⅛
May 23	5.71¼	5.71¼	5.71⅛	5.60⅜	5.60⅛	5.60⅛
May 24	5.71⅛	5.71⅛	5.71⅛	5.60⅛	5.60⅛	5.60⅛
May 25	5.71⅛	5.71⅛	5.71⅛	5.60⅛	5.60⅛	5.60⅛

Week's range—
High 5.71¼ 5.60⅜
Low 5.71⅛ 5.60⅛

Same week last year—
High 5.71¾ 5.70¾
Low 5.73½ 5.72½

Year to date—
High 5.70⅞ 5.68¼
Low 5.73⅛ 5.71⅛

Same period last year—
High 5.68¼ 5.67¼
Low 5.85⅝ 5.84⅜

	Switzerland. Dem.	Switzerland. Cables.	Holland. Dem.	Holland. Cables.	Italy. Dem.	Italy. Cables.
May 20	3.89	3.85	50.00	50.50	9.06⅜	9.05¾
May 21	3.98	3.92	49.75	50.00	9.05½	9.04
May 22	4.10	4.07	48.50	48.75	9.06⅜	9.05¼
May 23	4.08	4.03	48.50	48.75	9.07	9.05½
May 24	4.08	4.04	49.125	49.25	9.09	9.07¼
May 25	4.06	4.01	49.00	49.50	9.11	9.09½

Week's range—
High 3.80 3.85 50.00 50.50 9.05½ 9.04
Low 4.10 4.04 48.50 48.75 9.11 9.09½

Same week last year—
High 5.08 5.08¾ 41.25 41.37½ 7.01½ 7.00¼
Low 5.10 5.09 41.18¾ 41.31¼ 7.03 7.02

Year to date—
High 3.89 3.85 50.50 51.00 8.27 8.25
Low 4.53 4.51¾ 42.87½ 43.25 9.09 9.07½

Same period last year—
High 5.00¼ 4.99 41.75 42.00 6.88⅝ 6.87⅜
Low 5.16½ 5.15⅜ 40.75 40.81¼ 7.11⅛ 7.11

	Copenhagen. Dem.	Copenhagen. Cables.	Stockholm. Dem.	Stockholm. Cables.	Christiania. Dem.	Christiania. Cables.
May 20	31.125	31.625	34.50	35.00	31.50	31.80
May 21	31.125	31.625	34.50	35.00	31.25	31.75
May 22	31.00	31.50	34.125	34.625	31.25	31.75
May 23	31.00	31.50	34.125	34.625	31.125	31.625
May 24	31.25	31.50	34.50	34.75	31.25	31.75
May 25	31.10	31.40	34.25	34.55	31.30	31.60

Week's range—
High 31.25 31.625 34.50 35.00 31.50 31.80
Low 31.00 31.50 34.125 34.625 31.125 31.625

Same week last year—
High 28.65 28.90 30.00 30.20 29.80 29.50
Low 28.25 28.65 29.80 30.00 29.20 29.45

Year to date—
High 31.50 32.00 34.50 35.00 32.75 33.25
Low 29.75 30.37½ 31.50 32.00 30.00 30.50

Same period last year—
High 29.00 29.20 30.35 30.50 29.75 29.85
Low 27.05 27.12 29.35 29.45 27.50 27.60

	Greece. Dem. Cables.	Rubles. Bid.	Rubles. Ask.	100 Rubles, 500. Bid.	100 Rubles, 500. Ask.
May 20	19.45	19.50	14.50	14.75	14.40	14.60
May 21	19.45	19.50	13.60	14.75	14.50	14.65
May 22	19.45	19.50	14.70	14.90	14.50	14.70
May 23	19.45	19.50	14.85	14.70	14.25	14.50
May 24	19.45	19.50	14.50	14.75	14.35	14.65
May 25	19.45	19.50	14.50	14.75	14.35	14.65

Week's range—
High 19.45 19.50 14.70 14.90 14.50 14.70
Low 19.45 19.50 14.85 14.70 14.25 14.50

Same week last year—
High 20.00 20.65 27.90 28.00
Low 19.85 19.90 26.90 27.00

Year to date—
High 19.45 19.50 15.40 15.75
Low 19.40 19.45 11.00 11.25

Same period last year—
High 20.05 20.65 29.90 29.50
Low 19.70 19.75 26.40 26.50

CHINA.

	Hongkong. Dem. Cables.	Peking. Dem. Cables.	Shanghai Dem. Cables.
Week's range—			
High	78.00	78.25	116.50 116.75	109.50 109.75
Low	78.00	78.25	116.50 116.75	109.50 109.75
Same week last year—			
High	57.50	57.00	91.50	91.62½	83.50	85.62½
Low	57.25	57.38½	91.50	91.62½	83.50	85.62½
Year to date—			
High	78.00	78.25	116.50	116.75	109.50	109.75
Low	71.25	71.50	109.50	109.75	102.50	102.75
Same period last year—			
High	58.00	58.10	94.00	94.12½	80.00	80.12½
Low	55.00	55.10	85.50	85.62½	80.00	80.12½

	INDIA. Bombay. Dem.	INDIA. Bombay. Cables.	INDIA. Calcutta. Dem.	INDIA. Calcutta. Cables.	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Manila. Dem.	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Manila. Cables.
Week's range—						
High	37.75	38.75	37.75	38.25	49.875	50.00
Low	37.75	38.75	37.75	38.25	49.875	50.00
Same week last year—						
High	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.12½	50.25
Low	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.12½	50.25
Year to date—						
High	37.75	38.75	37.75	38.25	50.00	50.125
Low	34.50	34.75	34.50	34.75	49.875	50.00
Same period last year—						
High	32.25	32.375	32.25	32.375	50.125	51.25
Low	32.25	32.375	32.25	32.375	50.125	50.25

	SPAIN. Dem. Cables.	Kobe. Dem. Cables.	—JAPAN— Yokohama. Dem. Cables.
Week's range—			
High	28.00	28.25	52.25	52.85	52.25	52.35
Low	27.75	28.00	52.25	52.35	52.25	52.35
Same week last year—			
High	22.10	22.30	51.12½	51.25	51.12½	51.25
Low	21.95	22.20	51.12½	51.25	51.12½	51.25

Year to date—
High 28.20 28.40 52.25 52.35 52.25 52.35
Low 27.50 27.75 51.90 52.00 51.90 52.00

Same period last year—
High 21.05 22.10 50.87½ 51.00 50.87½ 51.00
Low 21.80 21.90 50.75 50.87½ 50.75 50.87½

SOUTH AMERICA.

	Buenos Aires.— Demand. Cables.	Rio.— Demand. Cables.
Week's range—		
High	45.60	45.75	25.60	25.75
Low	45.14	45.25	25.28	25.38
Same week last year—		
High	43.66	43.76	26.69	26.75
Low	43.49	43.59	26.50	26.60
Year to date—		
High	46.21	46.31	27.04	27.14
Low	43.72	43.82	25.09	25.19
Same period last year—		
High	44.73	44.87½	26.69	27.00
Low	43.00	43.12½	23.50	23.60

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended May 25, 1918:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Monday	1,022,921	921,572	901,215
Tuesday	575,596	960,905	886,513
Wednesday	773,778	1,264,384	784,175
Thursday	890,280	1,120,190	697,554
Friday	859,630	1,543,156	384,550
Saturday	421,804	762,275	205,900
Total w'k.	4,574,009	6,672,382	3,813,907
Year to date	58,452,135	78,846,639	71,604,448

BONDS. (PAR VALUE.)

Monday	$5,599,000	$3,130,000	$5,414,000
Tuesday	5,262,500	2,595,000	4,467,500
Wednesday	5,770,000	2,942,000	4,885,000
Thursday	5,030,000	2,492,000	4,808,000
Friday	5,815,000	3,976,000	3,674,000
Saturday	3,002,500	1,863,500	1,816,500
Total w'k.	$30,538,000	$16,998,500	$25,125,000
Year to date	571,907,500	444,065,800	448,845,450

In detail last week's transactions compare as follows with the same week a year ago:

BONDS.

	May 25, '18.	May 26, '17.	Increase.
R. R. & mis.	$5,736,000	$10,817,500	*$5,081,500
Government	24,671,000	6,013,000	18,656,000
State	24,000	7,000	17,000
City	107,000	159,000	*52,000
Total all	$30,538,000	$16,998,500	$13,539,500

*Decrease.

The Annalist, every Monday, discusses vital economic topics of the moment in a popular manner. It provides at once the merchant, financier, and the student with the correct view of what is proceeding in the business world. Published by The New York Times Company. 10 cents—$4 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED MAY 25, 1918.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$30,538,000	$571,997,500
Same period last year	16,998,500	444,065,800

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	77.87	77.77	77.87	75.77
Same period a year ago	83.49	83.25	89.48	83.25

Range, 1918. High.	Low.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
26	19	25	ALASKA G. M. cv. 6s, Series B	18	18	18	..
95½	91	33	Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s.	93	94¼	94½	+ ½
100½	91	3	Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	95¼	95¼	95¼	— 1¼
99½	98½	1	Am. Dock & I. 5s	99	99	99	..
100¾	98¼	2	Am. Hide & L. 6s	100	100	100	..
85½	86¾	43	Am. S. & R. 1st 5s	87½	87½	87¼	— 1
83¼	80¾	33	A. T. & T. col. 4s	83	82⅝	82⅝	+ ⅜
95¼	90	60½	A. T. & T. col. tr. 5s	93	90½	90½	— 2½
91⅜	86	14	A. T. & T. cv. 4½s	88½	86	86⅝	— ⅝
117	117	1	Am. Tob. 6s	117	117	117	— 2
87	79	10	Am. Writing P. 5s	84⅞	84½	84⅝	+ ⅛
87	82⅝	12	Armour & Co. 4½s	85½	85¼	85⅜	— ⅛
83⅜	80	80	A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	82¼	81½	81½	— ½
87⅞	82	5	A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, '60	87	86	86	— 1⅝
76	71⅜	1	A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	73½	73½	73½	..
78	70⅞	6	A., T. & S.F. adj. 4s	74½	74½	74½	— 1⅜
73	72¾	3	A., T. & S.F. adj. 4s, t. r	73	73	73	+ ⅞
85	79	2	A., T. & S.F., C. & A. 4½s	85	85	85	+ 2
84¾	81¼	31	At. Coast L. 1st 4s	83¾	82	82	— 1⅝
78⅞	70	1	A. C. L., L. & N. col. 4s	73½	73½	73½	— ⅝
95	91	4	A. & C., A. L. 1st 5s	93½	93¼	93¼	..
101¼	99½	1	BALDWIN LOCO 5s.	100¾	100¾	100¾	..
78⅝	76	27	Balt. & O. gold 4s	78⅝	78	78	— ½
83½	80	4	Balt. & O. ref. 5s	81¾	80	80½	— 1¼
76	72	2	B. & O., P., L. E. & W. 4s	74½	74½	74½	— 1
85	82	5	B. & O., S. W. Div. 3½s	83½	83	83	— 1⅞
80⅝	76½	65	Balt & Ohio cv. 4½s	80⅝	79⅞	79⅞	— ⅛
83⅜	78½	84	Beth. Steel p. m. 5s	88¾	83	83	+ 2
93½	87	14	Beth St. 1st ref. 5s	91	90½	90½	— ⅞
99	93½	5	Beth. Steel ext. 5s	96	95¾	95⅞	— ⅛
97⅜	92¼	52	B. R. T. 5s, 1918	97⅜	97	97¼	— ⅝
93	89½	8	Braden Copper 6s	91	91	91	— ½
87½	79	1	Brklyn Un. El. 5s	79¾	79¾	79¾	+ ⅛
95	90	2	Brklyn Un. Gas 5s	92	91¼	91¼	+ 1¼
90	90	1	Buff. & Susq. Iron 5s	90	90	90	..
83	79	7	Bush Term. 4s	79	79	79	— 3
97¼	93	80	CENT. LEATH. 5s	95½	95	95¼	+ ⅛
99½	98¼	1	Cent. Dist. Tel. 5s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝

Wanted
200 Bucyrus Co. Pfd.
50 General Ry. Signal Com.
100 Hale & Kilburn Com.
150 Hale & Kilburn Pfd.
100 Int'l Motor Truck Com.
150 Int'l Motor Truck 2nd Pfd.
25 Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
25 Tennessee Ry., Lt. & Pr. Pfd.
For Sale
100 Bucyrus Co. Com.
20 Curtiss Aeroplane Pfd.
25 Famous Players-Laskey Corp.
100 Int'l Motor Truck 1st Pfd.
100 Lima Locomotive Com.
100 Penn Seaboard Steel
Chas. H. Jones & Co.
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Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientment."
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E. W. Bliss
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General Baking 6%
Int. Elevating.
Kirby Lumber Com. & Pfd.
Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
New York State Rys. Com. & Pfd.
Singer Manufacturing
Texas Pacific Coal & Oil
J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
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American Uniform
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Kiely & Horton
40 Wall St., N. Y. Phone John 6330
American Uniform
Bought—Sold—Quoted
C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector
Aetna Explosives
Wright-Martin
Bought, sold and
carried on conservative margin
E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad Street New York
Phones Broad 6951-2-3-4-5-6.
Goodyear Tire & Rubber
ALL ISSUES
BOUGHT—SOLD—QUOTED
Carried on conservative margin.
Correspondence Invited
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Any part 50 Shares
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COMMON
I. D. NOLL & CO.
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FOREIGN EXCHANGE
LETTERS OF CREDIT
Hannevig and Co.
129 BROADWAY, N. Y. Tel. Cort. 7787.
Crimora Manganese
Dallas Gas 1st 5%
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Southwestern Cities El.
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Lima Locomotive
Burns Bros. Ice
CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
50 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 2920 Broad.
Buy War Savings Stamps.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SHELBY IRON COMPANY.

80 Broadway, New York, May 17, 1918.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Shelby Iron Company will be held at the Company's office, The Commercial Trust Company Building, Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Wednesday, June 12th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and any matters that may properly come before the meeting. Transfer books close May 31st, 1918.

R. Y. FROST, Secretary.

HOOVER ASKS GREAT FOOD CONSERVATION

Wants Meat Consumption Reduced to Two Pounds Weekly, Wheat to Third of Normal.

MESSAGE READ IN CHURCHES

Urges Economy Also in Use of Sugar, as Ships Are Needed for Our Army and Allies.

Herbert C. Hoover transmitted a special message yesterday to the people of the country through the churches. In it he calls attention to the necessity of being economical in the use of sugar, of cutting down as far as possible the consumption of wheat and wheat products, and suggests the consumption of all meats be reduced as nearly as possible to two pounds per week per person. The message was read from the pulpits of the churches of all denominations throughout the United States. It was as follows:

"The confidence of the United States Food Administration that the people of the country would respond enthusiastically and wholeheartedly, upon a presentation of the facts, to any necessary requests for reduction in the consumption of food has been fully justified. We have demonstrated our ability not only to think together but to act together. This response of the people is the reason for the present appeal.

"Our work is not yet complete. In spite of the encouraging results of our efforts, in spite of the fact that our exports of foodstuffs are constantly increasing and are approaching the minimum requirements abroad, the need for renewed devotion and effort is pressing. While all of the requirements of the Food Administration should be constantly observed, there are certain matters which I desire to stress at this time.

"In the case of meat and meat products the necessities for shipment abroad are very great. Whereas the allied consumption has been reduced to an average of about 1¼ pounds per person per week, we are today enjoying an average of about 3¼ pounds per person per week. This division is inequitable. An understanding of these facts will justify our request that the consumption of all meats, including poultry, as nearly as possible be reduced to 2 pounds per week per person over 4 years of age.

"In the case of sugar we are embarrassed by the necessity of using ships for carrying our soldiers and feeding the Allies, and in consequence we must use sugar with great economy. We must emphasize the importance of canning and preserving on a large scale among our people this Summer, and our available sugar must be conserved for this purpose.

"But the situation with regard to wheat is the most serious in the food supply of the allied world. If we are to satisfy the minimum wheat requirements of our armies and the Allies, and the suffering millions in the Allied countries, our consumption of wheat in the United States until the next harvest must be reduced to approximately one-third of normal. It is inconceivable that we should fail in this crisis. For each of us who can personally contribute to the relief of human suffering it is a privilege, not a sacrifice. All elements of our population cannot bear this burden equally. Those engaged in physical labor need a larger bread ration than those in sedentary occupations. Because of the constant daily employment of women and the lack of home baking facilities, many households in large urban centres require a food ration already prepared, such as the bakers' standard Victory bread loaf. Furthermore, we must constantly safeguard the special requirements of children and invalids.

"To meet the situation abroad and to prevent serious suffering at home, it is imperative that all those whose circumstances permit shall abstain from wheat and wheat products in any form until the next harvest. It is realized and deeply appreciated that many organizations and some communities have already agreed to follow this plan.

"It is hoped that you will communicate this to your organization and your community, urging those whose circumstances will permit to join with us and take this stand."

FAVORS TERMINAL MARKET.

Director Beard of Research Bureau Offers Improvement Suggestion.

Charles A. Beard, Director of the Bureau of Municipal Research, sent a letter yesterday to Jonathan C. Day, Commissioner of Markets, praising the Commissioner's efforts to reduce living cost through better market facilities and suggesting as an experiment the construction of at least one terminal market with cold storage and dehydrating facilities "for preventing the enormous waste which occurs under our present archaic system in handling food."

"Through such a terminal market," the letter says, "co-operative relations could be worked out with farmers and other producers, guaranteeing to them a square deal in the handling of their shipments at the city end of the line. The importance of this is admitted by all who are familiar with the difficulties which fruit growers and producers of other perishable goods encounter in New York."

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—Dealings discontinued.

	May.		June.		July.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
May 20	1.27⅞	1.27⅝	1.41⅝	1.40⅜	1.45⅝	1.40⅜
May 21	1.27⅞	1.27⅝	1.43	1.41½	1.44¼	1.42⅜
May 22	..	..	1.41	1.40	1.42½	1.41¼
May 23	..	..	1.40¼	1.39½	1.42⅛	1.39⅜
May 24	..	..	1.39	1.37½	1.40⅞	1.39½
May 25	..	..	1.39⅝	1.37½	1.42¼	1.39⅜
W'k's ra.	1.27⅞	1.27⅝	1.43	1.37½	1.44½	1.39½

	May.		June.		July.	
OATS.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
May 20	78⅜	76¼	73⅜	72¼	68⅛	66⅜
May 21	79¾	78	74⅝	73½	68⅞	67½
May 22	79	76½	74¼	72⅝	67⅜	66⅛
May 23	79⅜	74⅜	73¼	71	67⅞	66
May 24	75⅝	74¼	73	71	69⅝	69½
May 25	76	75¼	72	71¼	67⅛	65⅝
W'k's range	79⅜	74¼	74⅜	71	68⅞	65⅛

Provisions.

	July.		Sept.	
LARD.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
May 20	25.07	24.75	25.40	25.07
May 21	24.85	24.63	25.15	24.95
May 22	24.80	24.62	25.10	24.95
May 23	24.70	24.50	24.97	24.82
May 24	24.55	24.20	24.80	24.50
May 25	24.80	24.02	24.45	24.32
W'k's range	25.07	24.02	25.40	24.32

	July.		Sept.	
RIBS.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
May 20	23.20	22.87	23.75	23.42
May 21	23.00	22.77	23.45	23.32
May 22	22.87	22.72	23.40	23.25
May 23	22.72	22.50	23.22	23.05
May 24	22.55	22.10	23.05	22.62
May 25	22.20	21.87	22.70	22.37
W'k's range	23.20	21.87	23.75	22.37

	May.		July.	
PORK.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
May 20	42.30	42.30	42.97	42.45
May 21	..	..	42.52	42.32
May 22	..	..	42.30	42.25
May 23	41.87	41.60	42.15	41.70
May 24	..	..	41.60	40.70
May 25	40.50	40.50	41.10	40.50
W'k's range	42.30	40.50	42.97	40.50

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	May.		July.		Aug.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
May 20	25.25	24.70	24.95	24.45	24.80	24.80
May 21	25.00	24.60	25.01	24.38	24.05	24.05
May 22	24.25	23.81	24.40	23.70		
May 23	23.80	23.12	23.72	23.05	23.05	23.05
May 24	23.67	23.40	24.32	23.53	23.34	23.31
May 25	*24.23	23.23	24.50	23.90	24.07	24.07
W'k's r'ge	25.25	23.12	25.01	23.05	24.80	23.05

*June.

	Oct.		Dec.		Jan.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
May 20	25.04	23.54	23.75	23.45	23.60	23.30
May 21	24.15	23.50	24.00	23.44	23.88	23.29
May 22	23.50	23.05	23.35	23.00	23.20	22.95
May 23	23.10	22.51	23.04	22.44	22.98	22.36
May 24	23.44	22.85	23.29	22.80	23.15	22.74
May 25	23.46	22.90	23.38	22.83	23.08	22.79
W'k's r'ge	24.15	22.51	24.00	22.44	23.88	22.30

MONEY RATES

	On Call.			Re-
	High.	Low.	Last.	new'ls.
May 20	.5	4½	4½	5
May 21	.6	4½	6	4½
May 22	.5	4½	4½	5
May 23	.5	4	4	5
May 24	.6	4½	5¾	4½
May 25	.4½	4½	4½	4½
Week's Range—				
High	.6			5
Low	.4½			4½
Same week last year—				
High	.4			3
Low	.2			2½
Year to date—				
High	.6			6
Low	.2			2
Same period last year—				
High	.4			4
Low	.1½			1½

	On Time.		
	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
May 20	5½@5¾	5¾@6	6
May 21	5¾	6	6
May 22	5¾@6	5¾@6	6
May 23	5¾@6	6	6
May 24	5¾@6	6	6
May 25	5¾@6	6	6
Week's range—			
High	.6	6	6
Low	.5½	5¾	6
Same week last year—			
High	.4½	4¾	4¾
Low	.4	4¼	4½
Year to date—			
High	.6	6	6
Low	.5¾	5¾	5½
Same period last year—			
High	.5	5	5
Low	.2½	2½	2¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....4¼@4⅜
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days.....4⅜@4½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....5¼@5⅜

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days.....5⅜
4 to 6 months.....6

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....6

DISCOUNT RATES—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

	Within 15 Days, Incl. Member-Banks' Collateral Notes.	16 to 60 Days, Inclusive.	61 to 90 Days, Inclusive.
Boston	4	4½	4½
New York	4	4½	4½
Philadelphia	4	4½	4½
Cleveland	4½	4½	4½
Richmond	4½	4½	4½
Atlanta	4	4½	4½
Chicago	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4½	4½
Minneapolis	4	4½	5
Kansas City	4	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4½	5
San Francisco	4	4½	4½

The rate of 3 to 4½ per cent. for one-day discounts, in connection with the loan operations of the Government, is approved in the case of the New York district.

Secured by United States certificates of indebtedness of Liberty Loan bonds:

	Within 15 Days, Agricultural Live Stock Paper, Over Collateral Notes.	Banks' 16 to 90 Days, Inclusive.
Boston	5	4½
New York	5	4½
Philadelphia	5	4½
Cleveland	5¼	4½
Richmond	5	4½
Atlanta	5	4½
Chicago	5½	4½
St. Louis	5½	4½
Minneapolis	5½	4½
Kansas City	5½	4½
Dallas	5½	4½
San Francisco	5½	4½

Trade acceptances one to sixty days and sixty-one to ninety days at 4½ per cent.

Acceptances purchased in open market, minimum rate, 4 per cent.

Rates for commodity paper have been merged with those for commercial paper of corresponding maturities.

In case the sixty-day trade acceptance rate is higher than the fifteen-day discount rate, trade acceptances maturing within fifteen days will be taken at the lower rate. Whenever application is made by member banks for renewal of fifteen-day paper, the Federal Reserve Banks may charge a rate not exceeding that for ninety days' paper of the same class.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
May 20	Par	Par	↑15c	Par
May 21	Par	Par	↑15c	Par
May 22	Par	Par	↑15c	Par
May 23	Par	Par	↑15c	Par
May 24	Par	Par	↑15c	Par
May 25	Par	Par	↑15c	Par

†Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Discounts.— Money.	Bills. 3 Mos.	Short	Exch. on London.
May 20	2½	3½	3⅝	27f 15½c
May 21	2½	3½	3⅝	27f 15½c
May 22	2½	3½	3⅝	27f 15½c
May 23	2½	3½	3⅝	27f 15½c
May 24	2½	3½	3⅝	27f 15½c
May 25	2½	3¼	3⅝	27f 15½c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	Brit. 4½%.	Paris Rentes.
May 20	56¼	90½	59f 25c
May 21	56¼	90½	59f 25c
May 22	56¼	90½	59f 50c
May 23	*24.23	90¼	59f 75c
May 24	56½	90½	
May 25	56½	90½	

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
May 20	Holiday	99½c
May 21	48¾d	99¼c
May 22	48¾d	99¼c
May 23	48¾d	99¼c
May 24	48¾d	99¼c
May 25	48¾d	99½c

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials	Oils	Mining	Bonds
Monday	59,950	146,128	123,125	$30,900
Tuesday	44,976	266,762	113,605	26,000
Wednesday	56,818	132,300	151,442	108,000
Thursday	52,002	189,780	163,935	229,000
Friday	56,523	146,717	109,275	184,000
Saturday	22,760	89,698	115,155	76,000
Total	293,029	971,385	776,537	$653,900

INDUSTRIALS

Range, 1918 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
16¾	6¼	103,000	*Aetna Explos.	15¾	12⅝	15	..
22	15	100	A. B. Mfg. Co. pf	22	22	22	..
18	14⅛	800	Br.-Am. Tob. Reg.	16¼	15½	16¼	+ ¼
18	14⅝	2,800	B.-A. Tob. Coupon	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ⅝
30½	19	2,500	*Burns Bros. Ice	26	23	24	− ⅝
59½	55	1,400	*Butterworth Jud.	59½	55	56½	..
25	19	400	*Can. Car. & Fdy	24	23½	24	− 1
9½	8½	1,200	Carwen Steel	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
135	100	700	Chev. M. C., w. 1.125		124	125	..
1⅝	1	6,800	Cuprite Em. Sul...	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
2½	1½	5,400	*Cuprite Sulphur..	1	⅞	⅞	..
41½	25	4,100	Curtiss Aero	38½	34⅝	35⅜	+ 1¼
5½	4⅜	3,775	*Eastern Vend Co.	5½	4⅜	5¼	..
4⅜	2	2,107	Emerson Phon.	3	2⅜	2½	− ⅛
89¾	33	168	*Freeport Tex. Su.	36	35	36	+ 2
93	77½	338	*Gillette S. R.w.i.	94	92¾	93½	− 1½
7½	4½	800	*Hail Signal	6¼	6	6¼	+ 1¼
30	28	100	*Int. Motors	30	30	30	+ 1
20	12¾	7,600	Keystone T. & R.	20	18¾	19¾	+ ⅝
6	2¾	2,685	*Lake Tor. Boat	5⅞	5	5⅛	− ⅜
50½	42	3,950	*Lima Loco., new.	50¼	45½	46½	+ 1¼
3⅞	3⅜	1,700	Marconi of Am.	3¾	3⅜	3⅝	− ⅛
1	⅞	15,300	*Maxim Munitions	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
3⅝	2	3,600	Nor. A. P. P.	2⅞	2¼	2⅜	− ⅛
44⅝	43	100	Penn. S. Stl. vte.	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	+ ⅝
8⅝	2¾	200	*Poca-Logan Coal.	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
15⅞	10	8,600	*Poulsen Wireless.	15½	12	13½	− 2⅝
11	9⅝	100	*Pyrene Mfg. Co.	10½	10½	10½	..
17⅝	14⅜	500	*St. Jospeh Lead.	15¼	15¼	15¼	− ⅛
15	14	100	*Scripps-Booth Cp.	15	15	15	..
2⅞	1	24,800	Smith Motor Tr...	2¼	1⅝	1⅞	− ⅜
13½	11½	3,500	*Standard Motor..	13¼	12¼	12¾	− ⅛
20¼	11⅜	12,500	Submarine Boat..	18¾	16¼	17⅛	+ ⅛
5	4	15,946	*Thiogen Co. of A.	5	4¼	5	+ ⅜
30⅝	19⅞	3,200	*United Motors	25¼	23½	24½	+ ⅝
3	1½	6,100	*U. S. A'craft Cp.	2¾	2	2⅜	+ ⅜
3	1	7,700	*U. S. L. & H.	2¾	2⅜	2½	..
6½	1¾	100	*U. S. L. & H. pf.	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
7¾	4¼	11,700	U. S. Sts. Co.	7	6¾	6¾	− ¼
11⅞	6¼	29,000	*Wright-Mar. Avi.	11	10	10¼	− ⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

365	300	20	Ohio Oil	330	330	330	−10
500	418	202	Prairie O. & G.	524	492	517	+22
95	93	10	S. W. Penn. P. L.	93	93	93	− 2
277	214	25	Stand. Oil of Cal.	219	218	219	+ 3
640	625	45	Stand. Oil of Ind.	635	628	635	+ 5
579	510	95	Stand. Oil of N. J.	553	546	555	+ 2
285	214	332	Stand. Oil of N. Y.	279	274	275	− 3

MISCELLANEOUS OILS

		2,400	*Allen Oil	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
18	6	24,500	*Am. Ventura Oil.	18	13	18	+ 8
1⅞	⅞	12,000	*Barnett O. & G.	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
33	20	12,000	*Boston-Wyo. Oil.	23	22	22	− 2
8⅝	6	12,400	*Cosden Oil	7⅝	7¼	7¼	..
3½	¼	100	Cumb. Pro. & Ref	¼	¼	¼	..
10¾	10¼	450	Dixie Gas	10¾	10¼	10¼	..
7	6	1,700	Elk Basin Pet.	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
¼	⅛	1,800	*Elkland O. & G.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
16	8	51,850	*Esmeralda Oil Co	12	9	9	− 3
4	2½	7,600	*Federal Oil	3¼	2⅝	2⅝	..
5	2⅜	21,700	*Glenrock Oil	4	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅜
67½	39¼	7,800	*Hanover O. & G.	4½	3	4⅜	+ ¼
67½	39½	88,600	*Houston Oil	67½	57	63	+ 5½
5¼	1¾	31,000	*Int. Oil & Trans.	4¼	3¾	3¾	− ¼
¼	⅛	22,100	Kenova Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛	− ⅛
1	⅞	2,500	*Kinney Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
7	6¾	200	Mid-C.Con.O.& U.	7	6¾	7	..
24½	17½	4,700	*Merritt Oil Corp.	23½	21½	22	− 1½
⅜	⅜	26,500	Met. Pet.	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
124	87	43,000	*Midwest Oil	112	103	106	+ 5
1⅝		5,900	*Midwest Oil pf.	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
119	96	3,046	*Midwest Ref.	115	111	112	− 3
9¼	8½	9,000	*Mineral Wells P.	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
44	39	3,000	*N. Y. Chino Oil.	44	43	43	− 1
⅜	⅜	2,500	*N. Y. Okla. Oil	½	⅜	½	+ ⅛
59	56	29,500	*Northwest Oil	69	60	61	− 8
8¼	3	19,100	*Oklahoma Oil	3¼	3	3¼	..
16	7	3,100	*Okla. Oil pf.	8	7	8	..
8	6¼	9,600	Okla. P. & R.	7½	6¾	6¾	− ⅝
11½	2¼	34,800	Okmulgee P. & R.	6½	5¾	5¾	− ⅝
40	21	15,500	Omar Oil & Gas.	33	30	33	− 2
5¾	5	4,080	*Penn.-Ky. Oil	5¾	5	5¼	+ ⅛
58	8	105,000	*Queen Oil	11	8	10	− 5
⅛	⅛	35,200	*Rice Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
10¼	9	42,500	*Sapulpa O. & R.	10¼	9	9	− ⅝
1⅝	⅝	7,700	Sequoyah O. & R.	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
23½	15	400	*Sinclair Gulf	16½	16½	16½	..
2½	1⅜	7,800	*Stanton Oil	2	1⅝	2	+ ⅛
1⅜	⅞	87,000	*Texana O. & Ref.	1	⅞	94	− ⅛
22	8¼	265,000	*Tuxpam	8	8¼	4½	..
2¼	⅞	11,900	*United W. O., n.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
6⅜	3½	3,120	*Victoria Oil, new	4½	4	4⅜	+ ⅛
3¾	3	600	Wayland O. & G.	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ¼

MINING STOCKS

Range, 1918 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
⅞	⅞	17,400	Al. Brit. Col M.	⅞	40	47	+ 4
55	50	2,700	*Am. Mines	55	54	55	..
⅛	⅜	15,475	*Am. Tin Tung.	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
13	7	7,700	*Atlanta	7	7	7	..
6	2½	600	*Aurora Sil. Min.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
32	22	6,800	*Amina Mining	32	22	22	..
1½	⅝	12,200	Big Ledge Cop.	⅞	⅝	⅞	..
6	3	2,500	Booth	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
63	41	66,000	Boston Montana.	55	50	51	− 5
1⅜	⅜	2,000	*Bradshaw Copper	½	½	½	..
⅝	⅛	41,000	Butte-Detroit	⅛	⅛	⅛	− ⅛
1⅜	⅞	400	Butte-N. Y.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
56	40	11,200	*Caledonia Min.	43	40	40	− 1
1¼	1	8,800	*Cal. & Jerome	1	1	1	..
2¼	1¼	400	Canada Copper	1¼	1¼	1¼	− ⅛
19	8½	7,100	Cashboy	8½	8	8	..
1¼	42	2,700	*Cerbat S. M. M.	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
2½	1⅛	430	*Coco Riv. M.	2¼	2	2	− ⅛
2¼	1⅜	3,300	Con. Ariz. Smelt.	2	1⅞	1⅞	− ⅛
7⅜	5	8,100	Con. Cop. Min.	7½	6¼	6⅝	− ⅛
⅝	22	5,900	*Con. Homestead.	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	½	2,175	*Copper Valley	1	1	1	..
5⅝	4¼	3,800	*Cresson Gold	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
74	55	20,000	*El Salvador Sil.	74	71	73	+ 1
⅜	⅛	39,200	*Emma Copper	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
1¾	⅛	8,150	*Eureka Croesus	1¾	1½	1½	..
2¾	1¾	260	First Nat'l Copper	2½	2	2	− ⅛
⅛	⅛	12,800	*Golden Rule	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
⅛	⅛	3,200	Goldfield Con.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
5	2½	9,000	*Goldfield Merger	⅜	2½	2½	− ⅛
10	4½	3,000	*Great Bend	5	4½	4½	+ ⅛
5	2¾	7,987	Hecla Mining	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
21	14	92,000	*Hypotheek M.&M.	21	14	21	..
20	8	10,200	*Int. Mines	13	12	13	..
		800	Iron Blossom	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
		1,500	*Jerome Verde.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
		5,800	*Jer. Prescott Cop.	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
90	55	13,000	*Jim Butler	79	72	73	− 6
		200	*Jos-vig-Kennecott	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
24	3	11,600	Jumbo Ext	10	9	10	+ ⅛
9	4	1,000	*Kewanas	4½	4½	4½	..
1¼	¾	7,950	*La Leona Silver.	1	¾	1	..
⅛	⅛	450	La Rose Consol.	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
40	28	40,200	*Liberty Silver	40	32	39	+ 6
5	1½	1,000	*Lone Star Con.	1½	1½	1½	− ½
⅜	⅜	8,700	Louisiana Cons.	⅜	⅜	⅜	− ⅛
8½	4	11,300	*Marsh Mining	5	4	4½	− ½
6¼	4½	800	Mason Valley	4½	4½	4½	..
15	6	15,500	*Monster Chief	8½	6	7	− 2
56	25	57,000	*Mother Lode	49	47	48	− ½
8	3	23,400	*Natl. Leasing	4½	3	3½	− 1
38	13	10,000	*Natl. Zinc & L.	28	25	27	..
23	18	4,800	*Nevada Rand.	23	21	23	+ 2
19½	15½	260	New Cornelia	19	19	19	− ½
9	8	500	Nipissing	8¾	8¾	8¾	− ¼
1	58	3,000	Nixon Nevada	75	59	59	−13
1¼	⅛	9,900	*Ohio C., n., w. l.	1¼	1	1	..
2	1¼	2,900	*Onondago M

SENATOR STIRS HOPE IN BUILDING TRADE

Quotes McAdoo on Attitude of Treasury Department on Construction Work.

NEW BOARD TO HEAR FACTS

Governor of Federal Reserve to Co-operate to Make Private Building Work Possible.

With New York 200,000 apartments short of even present requirements and vast munition and other war industrial plants bringing in more workers every week, Senator William M. Calder has succeeded in winning new hope for builders the entire country over, not only from the Treasury Department but from William P. G. Harding, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, to the end of determining the "steps that should be taken to make private building operations possible."

Private building construction throughout the country normally totals $1,500,000,000 a year. The year 1918 will not develop more than $300,000,000. This has been due to the belief of banking and mortgage lending institutions that it is the wish of the Treasury Department that no loans be made on private building work. After ascertaining that the conditions regarding available housing, storage facilities, and industrial space existing in New York are proportionately existent in many other parts of the country, Senator Calder took the matter up officially at Washington with the result that Secretary McAdoo assured him that any hesitancy on the part of banks and mortgage companies to make loans on projected building operations or improvements has not been due to advice from the Treasury Department against making such loans.

On the contrary, the Treasury Department went on official record advising these banking and mortgage interests that "the attitude of the Treasury Department has been that capital which is needed during the period of the war should not be employed in the construction of unnecessary buildings at this time. But there has never been any suggestion that buildings actually needed for the health and protection of the civil population or for the conduct of essential business of the country should not be constructed during the period of the war. Where there is a question of need—be it on account of sanitary conditions or because without such new construction other operations essential at this time for the welfare of the country would suffer—there is no doubt that the work should be undertaken. This applies equally to construction work in cities, towns, and in farming districts." The foregoing is an extract from an official letter to Senator Calder signed by Secretary McAdoo.

Equal assurances have been given to Senator Calder by Bernard M. Baruch, Director of the War Industries Board, that it was not the intention of his board to issue any order stopping private building work. He then addressed a communication to William P. G. Harding, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, stating that "the Government has taken up the matter of meeting the shortage in housing facilities as it applies to people employed directly on Government work, but unless some further relief comes we will face a serious situation next Spring. For that reason I would be glad if the Federal Reserve Board and the War Finance Corporation will take under advisement the question of whether it would not be best to encourage the construction of some new buildings, particularly homes. * * * The situation would change if there was some encouragement from the Federal Reserve Board and the War Finance Corporation."

Mr. Harding's reply was that he was ready to take up this matter at any time and suggest that the new Capital Issues Committee be apprised of the very critical trend of affairs in the national building situation as soon as it meets, which will be in a few days.

The relation between the shortage of housing and other necessary wartime space and the supply of materials and labor with which to construct these buildings is very close.

Investigations made by The Dow Service Daily Building Reports as to conditions of supply of materials available for both Government and private building prove conclusively that once the lending institutions let down the bars on the demand that has been straining at the leash for expression ever since the country went into the war the building material manufacturers would bring their resources into play to see that neither the Government nor private building interests suffered from lack of materials.

The fact is very clear that the minute some form of official encouragement can be issued direct to builders and money lenders that necessary private building construction can proceed to its full part in contributing toward winning the war, just so soon will the manufacturers of building materials bend their backs to the work of turning out the necessary commodities.

Manufacturers believe that the fuel shortage at building material manufacturing zones is due to the same feeling pervading those having charge of distribution that building construction is not an essential factor in winning the war. Therefore fuel is not freely forthcoming, thereby making for very low reserves next Spring when the real crisis of shortage of building will come unless immediate relief is afforded.

The building material manufacturing season averages not more than one-third of a year, and the present season is almost half gone, with no reserve stocks on hand in any industry save that of brick. This condition is almost alone responsible for the constantly increasing price of building materials.

With no reserves on hand, and demand constantly increasing, but retarded because of hesitancy on the part of bankers and mortgage houses, and labor increasingly hard to get, building material prices are bound to advance and stay high long after the era of wartime prosperity passes. The time to meet the building demand is before the law of supply and demand reaches the point of separation, that stage which is fast developing when demand is keen, but building material prices and construction costs are actually prohibitive. The sooner the word of encouragement can come from Washington to building interests to proceed with necessary private construction work the better it will be for workers, for captains of industry, and for the country at war.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Seeger, J.—At 10 A. M.

Vail<Vail.
Earle<Earle.
Donahue<Donahue.
T T Hopper Co<Orvis.
David Mayer Brew Co<La Porta.
Keller<Jones.
Clark, Lee, Tibbits Co <Ford.
Embury-Morris Co< Southard Robertson.
Reynolds<Walcott.

Also for the hearing of motions.

PART II.—Keogh, J.

Wright-Ogden Co<Pirro.
Marchione<Marino.
Gately<Adams.
Keys<Schleich.

Bryant Park Rlty Co< Fountain.

TRIAL TERM—Calendar goes over to June 3.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Young, J.

Flinn<Springsteel.
Boyd<Yonkers Auto Repair Co.
Kenny<Foley.
Walsh<Sheppard.
Cums<Springsteel.
Bunge<Frost.
Ryan<Smith.
Bernstein<Levy.
Scofield<City of White Plains.
Birdsall<Mainero.
Kelly<Boswell.
Breck Co<Luce.
Dana<McManus.
Westchester Mortgage Co<Pacher.
Lee<N Y C RR.
Thorngren<McCall.
Holloway<Frensdorf.
Carlson<Clarke.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Bisceglia<Parsons.
Chernnichowski< Lusik.
Pierini<Bedard.
Coles<McLoughlin.
Caulder<N Y Tel Co.
Ruyo<Black.
Griffen<Merian.
Topes<Central Taxi.
Davis<Shave.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—In Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity.

Nessler Patents H Co< E Frederics.

DISTRICT COURT—Ward, J.—In Room 1, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Scully Line<Barge City of Chester.
Ellermans Line< Barge Pittston.
Dunnigan<Tug Golden Rule.
Laterra<Clyde SS Co.
Smith<Carter & Weeks Stevedoring.
Wells<SS Sherman.
Penn RR<Lighter Climax.
Downey<Iron Steamboat Co.
N Y C RR<SS Lancastrian.
Publicover<Proceeds
Cargo<SS Chippewa.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—In Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Schwertfeger<Scan-American Line.
Reid<Morae.
Plozin<Bklyn H RR.
Halonowski<Erie RR.
Drastal<Penn RR.
Graham<Scan-American Line.
Universal Road Mach Co<Voorhies Rubber Mfg Co.
US<Shoninger Bros.
Curren<Bithullithic Co.
Max Braun Co<Postal Life Ins Co.
Gallagher<Erie RR.
Cooper<Penn RR.
Re Simko & Kozma.
Sniezier<C RR of N J.
Chemical Products of Canada<Herman & Herman.
Keel<Louis Hamburger & Co.
Landsiedel<Munn.
Hotel Woodward Co< Ford Motor Co.
Valandick<Central RR of N J.
Olsen<N Y N H & H RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Knox, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy discharges.

S W McClave, Lucien Bliques, Philip J. Grunkin, Sporn & Even, Newman & Dorfman, Gedalie Bloom, Jacob Zimmerman, H F Ahearn, F Stienen, Arturo H Majia, Max Malsel, R W Jones, T V Kirby, Newman & Dorfman, J M Jenkins, E J Bearse, Celia Gawanter, Peter Pizzani, A T McKenzie, Horn & Sachar, J H Hildreth, I N Levinson, R H & I Ringel, Walter Koenig

Under objections: Sam Schwartzer, Solomon Levy, E M Froelich.

Adjourned cases: David Reichenberg, R I Willmarth, Jacob Marks, Charles Zisser, B & I Pearson, Heinmger & Baker. Motions: Raphael Kurzrok, Wah Tai Co, Fabisiy, Inc, Tisar & Robinson, Spar & Peretz, Flynn & O'Brien, Empire Man Cap Co, Lewis Chemical Co, Emmett Queen, J Hetchel, Charles Zisser, Spolter Bros, (5,) Weinberg & Friedman, Louis Lavine, G A Lough, Weinstein & Schwars, Liberty Bakery Corp, J S Frank.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 325, Post Office Building, Brooklyn. Common law.

Lazanskini & Lezowski<Leh Val Coal Co
Sawicka<Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal.
Girlaldie<Farpall.
Hart<Milliken Bros.
Scudder<Curtin, (2.)

DISTRICT COURT — Garvin, J. — At 10:30 A. M., in Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn. Criminal.

US<Robert Love.
Same<T Callahan.
Same<J Hamilton.
Same<Louis Geiser.
Same<C Balis.
Same<James Brooks.
Same<W Lynch

Same<H Lawton & Earl Burnett.
Same<Oliver Smith.
Same<W Siegel.
Same<Peter Vasilas.
Same<W C Crolly.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Re Peters<Sisson.
Re Lamb.
Reilly<Steinhart.
Re Wolf.
Re Selwyn Corp.

Re French.
Myers<B H RR Co, O'Brien.
Re Glason.
Re Bennett.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Uncontested motions.

People ex rel Rofranco< Murphy.
Blier<Blier.
Bartlett<Am Finance & Sec Co.
Re N E Equitable Ins Co.
Re Gomhiner.
Collins<Gubelman.
Cutler<Schusheim.
Rykozynski<Blank.
Courtral Mfg Co< Bauman.
Benedict<Forrest.
Wilkins<Hochfelsen.
Cooney<Knasp.
Hillebrant<Bach.
Goldberg<Greenhut Co.
Re Falk (Reiser)
People ex rel Morris< Enright.
City R R Co<McConnell.
Lee<Friedman.
Jacobs<174th St Co.
Scura<Nat City Bank
Kay<US Electro Galvanizing Co.
Beckermeister< Beckermeister.
Farmers Loan & Trust Co<Bergeman.
Botts<Mercantile Bk.
Neuman & Schwiers< Lawrence Canning
Tanenbaum<Seiler.
Re Stevens.
Blumenthal & Co< Winkler.
Re O'Brien.
Re McDermott.
Re Maloney.
Gennert<Am Oil & Supply Co.
Parks<Degmann.
Feerick<N Y Rys.
Glass<same.
Farber<same.
Greenfield<same.
Kenna<same.
Kohn<same.
Klein<same.
Loyd<same.
Mirsky<same.
Miller<same.
McCabe<same.
Mahoney<same.
Mirsky<same.
Lynch<same.
Hawrylko<same.
Katcher<same.
Johnson<same.
Hoff<same.
Glass<same.
Gainen<same.
Gallagher<same.
Hawrylko<same.
Herskovitz<same.
Columbia Trust Co< Oatman.
Lyman<Weber.
Ayres<Drew & Co.
Goldman<Goldman.
Wilson<Stevens Co.
Carroll<Sanderson.
McManus<Cranby Co.
Shaw-Lee Elev Safety Co<Purcell.
Maury<Maury.
Burns<Tartone.
Crowley<Farioue.
Goldfarb<Holmes.
Kovack<Klein.
Miller<John Co.
Lawrence<Lawrence.
Weinstock<Spitelhols.
Hallenborg<Greene.
Lillie<Stowe Const Co
Lese<Focarile.
Leighton<Leighton.
Re Provident Life & Trust Co.
Shirefka<Weiss.
Wechsler<Miller.
Harold<Third Av Ry.
Rudolph Wallach Co< Herbert.
Penn Fire Ins Co< Prentice.
Re Federal Antilinex Co (Rosenfeld).
Prunyi & Co<Wool. hael Chemical Co.
Hamilton<Kohler.
Doyle<Ahrens.
Nikra Realty Co< Prudential Casualty.
Rieger<Glischer.
Sarvello<Roger Peet.

J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
Seman<Etz.
Greenberg<Greenberg.
Kuchta<Kuchta.
Tag<Zarin.
Goldsmith<Goldsmith.
Lazare & Kaplan< Lerman.
Hungerford<Elo Bldg Co.
Wagner Spec Co< Foster.
Kelterborn<Proud.
Re Man Ry<Wetzel, (2.)
Rabinowitz<Rabinowitz.
Lewis.
Cohen<Cohen.
Kaminsky<Kaminsky.
Hagnett<Hagnett.
Otto Gerdau Co<Herbert.
Patterson<Patterson.
Cohen<Cohen.
Jackson<Jackson.
McCullough<McCullough.

Demurrer:
Dorlance<Fid Dev Co.

Undefended divorces:
Smith<Smith.
Coleman<Coleman.
Jordan<Jordan.
Wilson<Wilson.
Freifeld<Freifeld.
Minovitz<Minovitz.
Rose<Rose.
Gavza<Gavza.
Hutt<Hutt.
Jacqueloot<Jacqueloot.
Peters<Peters.
Watts<Watts.
Coolidge<Coolidge.
Machensky<Machensky.
Rubenstein<Rubenstein.
Feist<Feist.
Nitowski<Nitowski.
Olans<Olans.
Loewenthal<Loewenthal.
Gibbs<Gibbs.
Jetter<Jetter.
Scuccimaare<Scuccimaare.
Wohlberg<Wohlberg.
Matlach<Matlach.
Miller<Miller.

PART IV.—Mullan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VI., VII., and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Bijur, J.—At 10 A. M.

Murchison<Richey.
Greenhut Co<Cooper.
Tremley Oil Co<Marsailles Garage Co.
Lawrence<Cowperthwait Co.
Robinson<Crescent Talking Mach Co.
Swiss Colours Co< Jefferson Mfg Co.
N Y Waste Paper Co< Luneschloss.
Ward<Chester.
Lehehan<Smith.
Eckerson<Eckerson.
Union Tr of Springfield<Breitung.
Fred T Ley & Co, Inc<same.
Third Nat Bk of Springfield<same.
Conway Sav Bk<same.
Holyoke Sav Bk<same.
Southbridge Nat Bk< same.
Hoyt<Rice.
Ellis<Feeny & Sheehan Building.
Weiss<B, Q Co & S RR
Barone<Gianelli.
Oaker<Hermann.
Royal Display Fixture Co<Feuer.
Bricken<Lorber.
Brown<Raritan Chem Wks.
Ruth<Witkind.
Ajello<Margulies.
Andrews Const Corp< Bailey.
Int Battery Co<Westreict.
Barone<Fish.
L A D Waist Co<Haas
Noble Co<Adelson
R & L Co<Nat Surety Co.

TRIAL TERM—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule VIII., amended Trial Terms rules.

PART III.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART IV.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Romagnano<Hendricks.

PART VI.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.

Fitzpatrick<Billboard Pub Co.

Mandell<Int R T.

PART VII.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VIII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IX.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART X.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XI.—Recess.

PART XII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART XIII.—Ottinger, J.—At 10 A. M. Feldman<Block.

PART XIV.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART XV.—Guy, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate:

John Sugrue,
Ann I Stephens,
Michael J Mullally,
John M Smyth,
Catherine L Drumm,

Peter Anderson,
Charles De H Brown,
Mary Welsh,
Richard Kuretz,
Charles F Dillon,
Eugene S Goadly.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Maryland Casualty Co<Radt.
Salvation Army<Derf.
Fetman<Baff.
Manzi<Blaker.
Salma<Segan.
Kaufman<Kapaport.
Kalbeck<N Y Edison.
Gibraiter<N J Fidelity & Plate Glass Ins Co of Newark.
Rigby<Hafner.
Gershzohn<Moore.
Winternitz<Harde.
Berman<McNenney.
Henry<86th St & West End Av Co.
Kupler<Mechlowitz.
Campagna<Rowe.
Barnett<Kane.
Doty<Flanagan.
Klein<Wilkening.
Western Union Tel Co<Wilson.
Klees<Smith.
Palmer<Selbert.
Frauenthal<Pressburg.
Golod<Silver.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Weinstein<Block.
Howell<Kaesche.
Miller<Pendleton.
Frederick<McCreery.
Cardello<Bent.
Kazansky<Werner.
Miorca<Schwartz.
Lubelsky<Englander.
Bull<Dooley.
Caruso<Vogel Trading.
Chatham & Phoenix Nat Bank<Katcher.
Rosenberg-Neugass Co<Bischoff Bros.
Caruso<Vogel Trading.
Weisel<Rosenberg.
Klein<Concord Holding Co.
Ashkenas<Friedman.
B Altman & Co< Norton.
Zimmerman<Times Square Imp Co.
Hirschborn<Shiffman & Co.
Cloak<Williams.
Damico<Progressive Cleaners & Dyers.

J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Wasserman<same.
Salem<Lorents.
Meisel<Vesell.
Holtzman<Green.
Rice<Ludin.
Epstein<Klein Rlty & Imp Co.
Brennan<J L Walker.
Klein<Slabey (2).
Thompson<N Y Rys.
Brown<Miller.
Lipschitz<Fleckinger.
Schmitt<Wagner.
Osgood<Fifth Av Coach Co.
Sonnenshine<N Y Rys.
Wanamaker<Mann.
Ies<N Y Rys.
Silver Lunch Co<same
Rizzi<same.
Hyman<Horowitz.
Newman<W Fox Amusement Co.
Friedman<N Y Rys.
Fulle<Clover Farms.
Rodgers<Cons Gas Co.
Lisk<Am Bread Co.
Summers<Straus.
Bailey<Tranta Rlty Co
Newman<Dry Dock, &c R R.
Schwedloff<Black & White Cab Co.
Settel<Cons Chandelier.
Damico<Progressive Cleaners & Dyers (2)
Railways Specialties Co<T W Simmons & Co.
Caspar<Kabooilan.
Hoffman<Raymond.
Gordon<Silberman.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Riegel<Public Serv Tire & Rub.
Smith<S Slater & Sons, Inc.

PART II.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART III.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Sinnott<Mayers.
Edson<Neuberger.
Cooperman<Josephson.
Rosenblatt<same.
Hofman<Ansorge.
H Dyer & Co<Higgins.
Inter Mfrs Agency< Malhane.
Friedrich<Aetna Life Ins Co.
Gibraltar<N J Fidelity & Plate Glass Ins Co of Newark.
Gershzohn<Moore.
Winternitz<Harde.
Herman<McNenney.
Caruso<Vogel Trading.
Chatham & Phoenix Nat Bank<Katcher.
Rosenberg-Neugass Co<Bischoff Bros.
Caruso<Vogel Trading.
Weisel<Rosenberg.
Klein<Concord Holding Co.
Ashkenas<Friedman.
B Altman & Co< Norton.
Zimmerman<Times Square Imp Co.
Hirschborn<Shiffman & Co.
Cloak<Williams.
Damico<Progressive Cleaners & Dyers.

Kerr<Corbett.
Buchsbaum<Kirschner.
Kalmowitz<Kaufman.
Hellman<Continental Textile Co.
Sherman<U S Frame.
Young-Field & Cas Co.
Am Enamel Co<Silverberg Import Co.
Kommel<Aronowitz.

Case on.

PART IV.—Mayer, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VI.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—German Sav Bank<Spiegel—N Taylor Phillips.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Isaac L Silverberg et al<Bozzuffi Realty Co.—Ella O'Gorman Stanton.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Mitchell, J.—Motion calendar.

Helfant<Windisch.
Bankers Trust Co, as Trustee<Federman.
Eisenberg<Eisenberg.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mitchell, J.

Johnson<Johnson.
Triesner<Triesner.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Weeks, J.

Ragette<Maxwell Co.
Bonin<N Y Int RR.
Mosebiah<Dash.
Dagostino<Fischer.
Anderson<Rabiner.
Shramek<Coleburn.
Liegestricks<Schmidt.
Goldman<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Allerhand<Tieger.
Ohl & Co<Stand Steel Sec, Inc.
Mt Hope Con Co<CNY
O'Connell<Beth Hamedrash Cong, &c.
Wolf<CNY.
Horowitz<same.
Schad<So Blvd RR.
Zubiller<R Carwel.
Auspitz<Lanner.
Dossick<Rodgers & H.
Stephens<Fullam Con.
Bernfeld<Ambroso.
Brofsofsky<Skinner.
Tourin<St Pier Fendin.
Bogorod<Shindler.
Bartelstone<Union Rty.
Marks<Borchers.
Loeb<Pyne.
Hennings<Harris.
Rabe<1,889 Lex Av Co.
Delessi<Trinkhaus.
Weiss<Union Rty.
Pollack<Mt Bloom.
Kahn<Altman.
Glick<Dragoon.
M Y Fox<Flamman.
T J Fox<same.
Malzekewitz<Un Ry.
Neumark<Comm Ad Assn.
Natal<Cent Un Gas.
Gorsky<N S Garage Whse Co.
Galassi<Schreiner.

Highest number reached in regular order, 1950.

PART II.—Mitchell, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—Gavegan, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I. Case on.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

Motions—Estates of:
George F Senne,
Louise Ehrenberg.

Wills for probate:
Jeremiah Connolly,
Joseph Saletan,
Mathilda N D Erb,

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—Contested wills.
Michaline Hansen.

Robert Lederer,
Dorothea Kunzig,
Jacob Eckhoff,
George Schaupp.

Estates of:
Lucy Shell.
T F McCormick.

Proofs and decrees.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Talbot, J.

Fuchs<Mullin.
Schwarz<Theiseff.
Flasch<Union Ry.
Laude<L & S Con Co.
Gassman<Union Ry.
Roberts<Int R T.
Skolsky<Rudinsky.
Walsh<Union RR.
Posner<Rella.
Weinberg<Lanegan Bros.
Kabanowitz<Rollin.
Marcowitz<Am Vienna Baking Co.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Callaghan, J.—At 10 A. M.

Friedman<Hermann.
Re 66th St (Collins.)
Re Rogers (Ferrante.)
Curran<F A Norris Realty & Const Co.
American Security Co <Zipf.
Re New Lotts Av (Molasseiff.)
Lyon<Lyon.
Scholes<Scholes.
Ryan<Ryan.
Kreischer<Hoeragan.
Ossenkop<Mattfeld.
Urban<Urban.
Mills<N Y Rys.
Panburn<same.
Sheffield<same.
Clow<same.
R Boyer<same.
Klein<same.
Gerhard<same.
Pine<same.
Cowell<Cowell.
Muller<Hetterich.
Minion<Warner.
Fitchl<Lehigh Valley RR.
S Gandler<Reimer.
Y Gandler<same.
Calvert<Calvert.

Cramb<Cramb.
Valenti<Sequino.
Re Union Bank (Skinner.)
Dewey<Dewey.
Re Shea.

People ex rel Realty Associates (Purdy & others.)
Socy Mutual Aid Major State Victor Emanuel III (Russ.
Sasowsky<Feurstein.
Kennedy<Kennedy.
People State N Y< Frasco.
Virginia Trust Co< Tuners Manors.
Grimm<Grimm.
Re Lafayette Trust Co (Supt Banks.)
American Surety Co (O'Brien.)
Riccio<Silento.
Levine<Goldstein.
Brinley<Brehm.
Nikstaker<Wertacks.
Barandes<Dry Dock, E Bway & Battery RR.
Dubs<Ivannides.

PART II.—Scudder, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.

Harmon<Stines.
Atlas Steel Co< Mfg Co<Biltmore Const.
Brogan<Campbell.

Sweeney<Schoenberger.
Jacobs<Roth.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 921.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Cropsey, J.; Part II., Lasansky, J.; Part III., Jaycox, J.; Part IV., Kapper, J.

Curran<Grossman.
Austin<Kathmeyer et al.
Potts<Meyer & ano.
Gluck<B H RR.
Wanamaker<Otis Elev
Ramsey<Ebinger Baking Co.
Dolcemascolo<B H RR.
Ventiro<same.
Schwartzman<Pines Rubber Co.
Gordon<Grady.
Clarke<Stumpf.
Feterson<B H RR.
Trimble<NY Cens RR.
Stein<Tulchinsky.

Vitale<Nassau RR.
Durn<Horton et al.
Gardner<Erie RR.
Rooks<Mayer.
Oertel<B H RR.
Anderson<Whitney.
Hearty<Town Taxi Co
Belfer & ano<Frinks.
Taylor<CNY & ano.
Powers<CNY.
Uhrig<Strebel et al.
Bloom<Preston Rlty.
Gaines-Saverens<
Pharasales & ano.
Coryea<Premier Const
Smith<Paige.
Leccidito<Agro.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day; no cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Casper<N Y Cons RR.
Anthony<Hahn.
Jackson et al<Wanamaker & ano.
Trube<CNY.
Capitelli<Da Costa.
Simmen<Tillotson Co.
Kimmel<Schoenfeld.
Marino<N Y Cons RR
Siemon<Tillotson Co.
Volpe<Nassau RR.
Ford<Wilson & English Const Co.
Bruder<B H RR.
Prendville<Thatcher & Son.
Schulman<Buchansky.
Woller<Safier.
U S Title Guar Co< Simon.
Lotocki<Franklin Bwg Co.
Patrono<Conners.

Highest number reached on regular call, 4901.

Scherberg<NY Con RR
MacMahon<Schoener.
Rodgers<Nevin.
Carroll<Straus et al.
Carlin<Gt Atl & Pac Tea Co.
Broschart<Preston.
Horowitz<Dunkak.
Saskin<L I RR.
Deboves<Century Steel Co.
Scheinhaus<Herzog.
Mcilroy<Nassau RR.
Mullaly<U S Rub Co.
Oxley<Martin.
Karper<N Y Rys.
Johnson<Gabracht.
Weis & Zerweck< Minden.
Russell<Bradford.
Smith<Schechter.
Avitable<di Muria.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Margaret Gertland,
Mary E Murphy,
Charles A Bryan,
Arthur Peterson,
Mary Moriarty,
Jacob E Soper,
Louisa W Schmidt.

Administration of:
Morris Guradnutsky.

Accounting of:
James Molloy,
P J Cavanagh,
Wilhelminia L Willis,

Helen Higbie,
Anthony Bolos,
A J Dieckman,
Alexander Campbell,
William Adamson,
Joseph Weil,
S J Smith,
John Bolton,
R R Howell,
Maria Hartung.

Estates of:
Mary Daveran,
Elbridge Atkinson,
Sarah Strewsberg.

County Court.

PART V.—Campbell, J.—At 10 A. M.

Finkelstein<Fine, (2.)
Bogoff<Stamm.
Heiser<N Y Cons RR.
Clark<same.
Fox<B H RR.
Malcolm<N Y Municipal Ry.
Panstiler<Nass RR.
Deise<Evans.
Stone<Baldo.

Highest number reached, 798.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part 1, Faber, J.; Part 2, Fawcett, J.—At 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—
Pelkington<Marsden.
McDonough<O'Brien.
Krueger<VonMadeler.
Melnick, as admx< Penn R R Co.
Holberg<Hoob.
Jamaica Water Supply Co<N Y Municipal Ry Corp et al.
Chapman<Blubenthal.
Frillinger<Ozias.
Merkle<Rapp, as ex'r.
MacDonald<Bernheimer & Schwarts, &c.

The following causes if marked ready will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:

Babb<Cunningham Son & ano.
Kidd<Krainsky & ano.
McMahon, as admx< Bklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban R R Co.
Rega<Int R T Co.
Rohloff<Herman.
Benes<Oakes Mfg Co. et al.
Kienzle, as admr< same.
Dauphin, as admr< same.
Fisher, as admr, &c< Smith Taxicab Co, Inc, et al.
Schwedloff<Black & White Cab Co.
Settel<Cons Chandelier.
Damico<Progressive Cleaners & Dyers (2)
Railways Specialties Co<T W Simmons & Co.
Caspar<Kabooilan.
Hoffman<Raymond.
Gordon<Silberman.

Wensel, an infant< Kuehn & Mets.
Wagner<N Y & N S Traction Co.
Suter<S M Robins Co and ano.
Hamilton<N Y & N S Traction Co.
Wuest<Roster.
Sternberg Const. Co< Ditmars.
Astoria Hts Land Co< G & L Bldg Corp.
Stensel<Stenzel.

Case on.

PART II.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART III.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Sinnott<Mayers.
Edson<Neuberger.
Cooperman<Josephson.
Rosenblatt<same.
Hofman<Ansorge.
H Dyer & Co<Higgins.
Inter Mfrs Agency< Malhane.
Friedrich<Aetna Life Ins Co.
Gibraltar<N J Fidelity & Plate Glass Ins Co of Newark.
Rigby<Hafner.
Gershzohn<Moore.
Winternitz<Harde.
Herman<McNenney.
Henry<86th St & West End Av Co.
Kupler<Mechlowitz.
Campagna<Rowe.
Barnett<Kane.
Doty<Flanagan.
Klein<Wilkening.
Western Union Tel Co<Wilson.
Klees<Smith.
Palmer<Selbert.
Frauenthal<Pressburg.
Golod<Silver.

Kerr<Corbett.
Buchsbaum<Kirschner.
Kalmowitz<Kaufman.
Hellman<Continental Textile Co.
Sherman<U S Frame.
Young-Field & Cas Co.
Am Enamel Co<Silverberg Import Co.
Kommel<Aronowitz.

Case on.

PART IV.—Mayer, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VI.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—German Sav Bank<Spiegel—N Taylor Phillips.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Isaac L Silverberg et al<Bozzuffi Realty Co.—Ella O'Gorman Stanton.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Mitchell, J.—Motion calendar.

Helfant<Windisch.
Bankers Trust Co, as Trustee<Federman.
Eisenberg<Eisenberg.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mitchell, J.

Johnson<Johnson.
Triesner<Triesner.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Weeks, J.

Ragette<Maxwell Co.
Bonin<N Y Int RR.
Mosebiah<Dash.
Dagostino<Fischer.
Anderson<Rabiner.
Shramek<Coleburn.
Liegestricks<Schmidt.
Goldman<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Allerhand<Tieger.
Ohl & Co<Stand Steel Sec, Inc.
Mt Hope Con Co<CNY
O'Connell<Beth Hamedrash Cong, &c.
Wolf<CNY.
Horowitz<same.
Schad<So Blvd RR.
Zubiller<R Carwel.
Auspitz<Lanner.
Dossick<Rodgers & H.
Stephens<Fullam Con.
Bernfeld<Ambroso.
Brofsofsky<Skinner.
Tourin<St Pier Fendin.
Bogorod<Shindler.
Bartelstone<Union Ry.
Marks<Borchers.
Loeb<Pyne.
Hennings<Harris.
Rabe<1,889 Lex Av Co.
Delessi<Trinkhaus.
Weiss<Union Ry.
Pollack<Mt Bloom.
Kahn<Altman.
Glick<Dragoon.
M Y Fox<Flamman.
T J Fox<same.
Malzekewitz<Un Ry.
Neumark<Comm Ad Assn.
Natal<Cent Un Gas.
Gorsky<N S Garage Whse Co.
Galassi<Schreiner.

Highest number reached in regular order, 1950.

PART II.—Mitchell, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—Gavegan, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I. Case on.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

Motions—Estates of:
George F Senne,
Louise Ehrenberg.

Wills for probate:
Jeremiah Connolly,
Joseph Saletan,
Mathilda N D Erb,

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—Contested wills.
Michaline Hansen.

Robert Lederer,
Dorothea Kunzig,
Jacob Eckhoff,
George Schaupp.

Estates of:
Lucy Shell.
T F McCormick.

Proofs and decrees.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Talbot, J.

Fuchs<Mullin.
Schwarz<Theiseff.
Flasch<Union Ry.
Laude<L & S Con Co.
Gassman<Union Ry.
Roberts<Int R T.
Skolsky<Rudinsky.
Walsh<Union RR.
Posner<Rella.
Weinberg<Lanegan Bros.
Kabanowitz<Rollin.
Marcowitz<Am Vienna Baking Co.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Callaghan, J.—At 10 A. M.

Friedman<Hermann.
Re 66th St (Collins.)
Re Rogers (Ferrante.)
Curran<F A Norris Realty & Const Co.
American Security Co <Zipf.
Re New Lotts Av (Molasseiff.)
Lyon<Lyon.
Scholes<Scholes.
Ryan<Ryan.
Kreischer<Hoeragan.
Ossenkop<Mattfeld.
Urban<Urban.
Mills<N Y Rys.
Panburn<same.
Sheffield<same.
Clow<same.
R Boyer<same.
Klein<same.
Gerhard<same.
Pine<same.
Cowell<Cowell.
Muller<Hetterich.
Minion<Warner.
Fitchl<Lehigh Valley RR.
S Gandler<Reimer.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

113TH ST., 502 WEST.—4 rooms, completely furnished, $60 month. Inquire Supt.

113TH, 530 WEST.—5 large, light rooms; Steinway grand. Apt. 5B.

115TH, 609 WEST.—Beautiful five-room apartment; completely furnished, silver, linen, piano, and Victrola. Apt. 4E.

116TH ST. and 7TH AV.—Graham Court; will sublet attractive apartment, 3 bedrooms, parlor and alcove, dining room, kitchen, servant room; nicely furnished; fine light; $2,400 rent. Mrs. Spinetti. Make appointment. Phone 732 Morningside.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Beautifully appointed two-room apartment, kitchen; southern exposure; elevator; or sublet attractive 7 rooms; reasonable. Reynolds.

119TH, 435 WEST.—Light, airy, cool apartment, four rooms, screened, good cross-ventilation; attractively furnished; beautiful view Columbia campus and Jersey Hills; $90 monthly. 3B.

119TH, 480 WEST.—Desirable apartment, four rooms and bath; restaurant and elevator; from June 1 to Sept. 25; $60 per month.

122D ST., The Summit.—Artistically furnished, three rooms, bath, kitchen; near Riverside; light, airy; excellent service; telephone, electricity; $42.

122D, 416 WEST.—Leaving city, will sublet furnished or unfurnished, 7-room apartment, overlooking Morningside Park, near Columbia. Thomas.

122D, 540 WEST, (Broadway.)—Charming 6-room apartment, well furnished. Moody.

125TH, 421 WEST.—Six rooms and bath, southern exposure, all outside, large rooms, elevator, grand piano, to sublet furnished, June to October, $50 per month. Telephone McNulty, 8500 Morningside.

140TH, 601 WEST.—Bargain if taken at once, six all outside rooms.

144TH, 560 WEST.—Beautifully furnished elevator apartment; piano, Victrola; sublet for Summer months. Apartment 47.

149TH, 568 WEST. — Seven-room elevator apartment, well furnished; 1 block from Riverside; to sublet from June to October; rent moderate. Apartment 6-E.

149TH, 450 WEST, Corner Convent Av.—Completely furnished two rooms, bath, high class, $50.

164TH, 601 WEST.—4 rooms; available June 1. Telephone 4720 Audubon.

171ST, 645 WEST.—Apartment 1; four outside, artistically and comfortably furnished rooms; possession June 1 until October; rental $55 monthly. Tel. 8441 Audubon.

179TH, WEST.—Six rooms, front apartment, near subway, $48 month. Apply immediately, Carpenter, 117 Wadsworth Av. 644 Audubon.

179TH, 850 WEST.—Beautiful four-room apartment, until Oct., moderate rental; desirable tenant. Phone St. Nicholas 8179W.

207TH, WEST.—Near subway express station; 3 outside rooms and bath, completely furnished; 1 flight up; linen, silverware and Victrola. Phone St. Nicholas 2996.

APARTMENTS handsomely FURNISHED. Special Reduction for Summer Months—May, June, July, and August.
2 Rooms and bath.....$55 monthly
3 Rooms, bath.....75 monthly
4 & 5 Rooms, bath, kitchen.....100 monthly
WITH OR WITHOUT KITCHENS.
Complete Hotel Service. No additional charges for maid, gas, or electric lighting service. Restaurant, Best Food, ½ regular Hotel Prices. Near Riverside Drive and Central Park; ½ block from bus lines, near 96th sub.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
305 West 98th St., Near Broadway.
Telephone Riverside 6100.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished, two rooms and bath; 5th floor; elevator service; one block from subway; $12 to $15; one room, bath, $10.50 up weekly. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.; Hotel Senton, 35 West 27th St.

ATTRACTIVE Apartments. Hotel Conveniences. Apartment Rates. Inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $40, $50, $60 MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions, lease, or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613 5th Av. bus stops at door.

BANK ST., 33.—Four rooms; hot water, electricity, light, airy; July and August. Call evenings, Apt. 28.

Between Broadway-Riverside, 3-room, kitchenette; immaculately clean, attractive, bright. Morningside 8835. Apt. 6B.

BROADWAY, 3,605, (148th St.)—Large, nicely furnished front and back parlor on ground floor of elevator apartment house; suitable for doctor or dentist. Apt. 34.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 370, (corner 97th.)—Exceptionally fine, cool apartment, with kitchen, to sublet furnished until Oct. 1; possession at once; can be seen any time.

CLAREMONT AV., 15.—Outside apartment, six large rooms, facing Columbia; piano, silver; reasonable. Apartment 62.

Five rooms, two baths; finest furniture and appointments; June to October; $150 monthly. Schuyler 3025, afternoons 1 to 7 P. M.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 436, (Apt. 1F.)—Very attractive, completely furnished, four-room apartment; excellent location, cool; immediate possession to Oct. 1st. Telephone St. Nicholas 9863.

MANHATTAN AV., 215, (near 109th St.)—Completely furnished apartments, 2 to 6 rooms; elevator and non-elevator; $30 to $60 month; also weekly rate; 10 per cent. reduction to soldiers' and sailors' families. Tel. Academy 1647.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 50—Exceptional five rooms; overlooking park; furnished, $70; unfurnished, $65. Apt. 7S.

OUTSIDE APARTMENTS.
Three rooms, bath, beautifully furnished, piano, Victrola; $40. Audubon 8741. Apt. 32.

PINEHURST AV., 72.—Cool, light, attractive 3-room front apartment to sublet furnished until Oct. 1; electric light, telephone service, bath, also showers; references required; $41. Apply McDowell & McMahon, Ft. Nicholas Av. and 181st St., or superintendent on premises.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—To sublet, a desirable furnished apartment for the Summer; seven rooms, two baths; commanding view of Hudson, Riverside Drive, and Columbia College; all outside rooms; exceptionally low rent; may be seen by appointment. Telephone Morningside 6845. Apartment 8B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 67.—Ten or seven rooms, spacious, all overlooking Hudson; high floor; luxuriously furnished; cool. Jackson, Columbus 7915.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—To sublease, furnished apartment, all outside rooms, exceptionally cool; June 1 to Sept. 30; $80 per month. M. H. Oppenheimer, Riverside 7188.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 464, (Apt. 2.)—Handsomely furnished apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths, June to October, $100 per month.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790.—Handsomely furnished four-room apartment to sublet for three or four months. Mrs. J. Odell.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 884, (Corner 160th.)—Will sublet or sell 5-room furnished apartment. Apt. 4B.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 285.—A dignified gentleman or couple for desirable furnished room. Apartment 53. Phone Morningside 4950.

TWO-ROOM apartment, handsomely furnished, complete, downtown. Further information, Morningside 1178.

UNUSUALLY handsome 2, 3, 4, 5 room suites; every modern convenience; reduced lowest Summer rents; $40 monthly upward. Windermere, 343 St. Nicholas Av., northwest corner 127th.

WADSWORTH AV., 351, (One Block from 190th St. Subway Station.)—Beautiful, large four-room apartment, with bath; well furnished; sublet for Summer; reasonable. Phone 3446 St. Nicholas. Apartment D.

WEST END AV., 400, (Corner 79th St.)—Sublet, beautiful 8 room, 3 bath apartment, furnished, for 4 months from June 1; seen by appointment. Apartment 3N. Phone Schuyler 8276.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 150.—To Oct. 1, four rooms, kitchen, bath, piano; cool, homelike; reasonable. Write or phone Byard, Spring 6306.

Brooklyn.

PROSPECT PARK WEST, 186, (NEAR 9TH ST.)—CHOICE ELEVATOR APARTMENT, OVERLOOKING PARK AND CITY; "HIGH" ROOMS, TWO BATHS; $75. JUDSON R. SWIFT, TELEPHONE PROSPECT 8477.

Four-room apartment, completely furnished, Prospect Park Southwest, Brooklyn; will rent for three months starting June 15. Phone South 7833 any evening after 6 for appointment.

Connecticut.

Litchfield, Conn.—Colonial house finely situated on North Street, with 16 rooms, 3 baths and all modern improvements; large grounds and garage with room for chauffeur. Apply to C. R. Duffie, Litchfield, Conn.

Unfurnished—East Side.

8TH, 17 EAST.—Studio, French windows, bedroom, bath, kitchenette. Apply janitor.

22D, 144 EAST.—Five rooms and bath, elevator, from June 1; $55; most accessible and near Gramercy Park; shown mornings or by appointment. Pratt.

50TH ST. AND 5TH AV.—Three rooms, two baths; also two rooms, one bath. Plaza 8394, before 11 A. M.

71ST, 141 EAST.—Modern seven-room corner apartment, sublet $100. Dr. Aranow.

87TH, 59 EAST.—Housekeeping apartment, 4 rooms, bath, kitchen; electric lights; all improvements; $65.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 3.—Attractive studio apartment, 6 rooms and bath; June 1 to October. Spring 6953.

Unfurnished—West Side.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 8106.

25TH ST., 234 WEST.—High-class selevator apartment being artistically decorated; electric lights, hardwood floors; 4, 5, 6 rooms and bath; $42 up.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

56TH ST., 324 WEST.—Apartment to rent, unfurnished, four rooms, elevator, $50. Burch.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed 14-story building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments; 2 to 8 rooms; $1,500 to $4,500; studio living rooms, 25x30; restaurant.
PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC.
9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

69TH, 257 WEST.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; reasonable. Janitor.

70'S TO 100TH ST.—Apartments, (all sizes,) $60-$110. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

208 WEST 71ST ST.
Two unusually large studio rooms, bath, comprising entire first floor; fireplaces, electricity; northern, southern exposure; maid service; lease.

72D, 124 WEST.—Four rooms and bath housekeeping apartment, $1,500. Inquire Supt. on premises, or G. B. Beaumont Company, owners, 286 5th Av.

14 WEST 72D.
Apartment, two and three rooms; steam heat, electric light, parquet floors; doctor's office. Owner on premises.

75TH, 142 WEST.—Large, attractive parlor suite; suitable bachelor or doctor; maid service.

82D, 308 WEST.—Attractive two light, airy rooms, bath, maid service; moderate rental. Apartment 7L. Telephone 8120 Schuyler.

84TH, 17 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath; electricity; $70. Janitor.

85TH, 101 WEST, ("Brockholst.")—Eight rooms and bath, $900.

107TH, 312 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Elegant, spacious parlor floor; private residence.

111TH ST., 528 WEST.—6 beautiful rooms, rental after Oct. 1, $1,180 yearly; will sublease until Oct. 1 at big reduction. Apt. 7G.

113TH, 606 WEST, (Near Drive.)—2-3-4 rooms and bath; immediate possession; one suitable for doctor.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Unfurnished; at once, five large, light rooms in modern elevator apartment; southeasterly exposure; rent $55, with privilege of renewal. Apartment 42.

124TH, 527 WEST.—To sublet, June 1, five light, airy rooms, elevator; $45. Apt. 2B.

152D ST., (40 St. Nicholas Place.)—6 light rooms sublet; elevator; fine neighborhood; bargain.

177TH, 614 WEST.—To sublet front apartment; five large, light, airy rooms; bath; up to date. Apart B 6.

164TH, 601 WEST. — Beautiful four-room apartment to sublet; river view.

165TH, 600 WEST.—Beautiful eight-room apartment to sublet; modern building.

191ST ST., 562 WEST.
Five rooms, $40; near subway, bus; all modern improvements. Apply superintendent.

191ST, 601 WEST.—Four-room elevator apartment to sublet, unfurnished. Apt. 25.

2,128 BROADWAY.
Two and three rooms, with bath; maid service; references required.

BROADWAY, 3,485, (Near 143d St.)—Attractive, bright four-room apartment from June 1; elevator house; $40. Apartment 31.

BROADWAY, 3,810, (159th St.)—4 rooms, bath; sunny; elevator; immediate. Apt. 33.

CLAREMONT AV., (116th St.)—Cool, single room, bath adjoining; high-class apartment; private Christian family; subway and Riverside bus 2 minutes. Phone Morningside 1338.

EDGECOMBE AV., 409, (near 155th St.)—Two rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $47.50.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 900, (corner 161st.)—Sublet 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 rooms, 2 baths; elevator house; Hudson views; inquire office.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 456.—Six large, attractive rooms, two baths; $125 monthly.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 454.—Attractive roof studio and bath; $60 monthly.

THE KINGSLAND, 838 Riverside Drive and 158th St., (Cars.)—Four and five room apartments. Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

To sublet from June 1; unfurnished apartment, 7 rooms, bath; kitchen, pantry, 8 closets, electric light; all-night elevator service; near 86th St. subway; moderate rental; privilege of continuing lease for another year. Phone Schuyler 1570.

50'S TO WASHINGTON SQ. — Apartments, (all sizes,) $65-$110. Elberson, 25 W. 42d.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Navy officer and wife without children, stationed in city all Summer, desire small, nice housekeeping apartment below 100th St.; state full particulars and terms, which must be reasonable. Z 87 Times.

TWO women, war workers, two rooms, bath, kitchenette, below 50th St., till October; moderate rent; charm essential. N 136 Times.

Unfurnished.

Six or seven room apartment with two baths wanted for term of years in first-class elevator house equipped with modern conveniences; location, 40th and 60th Sts., near 5th or Park Av. Address Y 339 Times Annex.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

16TH, 206 EAST.—Medium room in private house. Call mornings Stuyvesant 4085.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny, telephone, elevator, well-furnished; excellent service; $6 weekly up; including elegant meals $12 weekly; front room with running water $14 weekly; with bath $17 weekly; refined women only. Hotel Rutledge.

30TH, 39 EAST.—Large, small, newly furnished; private bath; electricity; small apartments.

35TH, 29 EAST.—Desirable room; all conveniences; electricity; gentleman.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with piano; cozy room, running water; single room.

58TH, EAST.—Two unusually cool and homelike rooms, with plenty of sunshine; private family; retiring, picturesque neighborhood; beautiful view; references. Phone Plaza 7922.

60TH, 22 EAST.—Large room and bath for Summer months; furnished. Gilmore.

61ST, 27 EAST.—Rooms to let, Summer rates, single or en suite. Plaza 2328.

62D, 24 EAST.—Large front room and bath in high-class private residence; bachelors only.

77TH, 60 EAST.—Attractively furnished suite, two rooms and bath; strictly private dwelling; will divide; running water, gas, electricity.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large room with private bath; also small rooms; all conveniences.

IRVING PL., 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,348, (89th.)—Sunny, large front room, 2 single beds; running water.

PARK AV., 70, (38th.)—Large and small rooms, private bath; $12-$5.

West Side.

10TH, 35 WEST.—Furnished rooms for rent; references required. Phone Chelsea 4550.

12TH, 145 WEST.—Business woman; large room; all modern conveniences; kitchen privileges.

12TH, 111 WEST.—SINGLE ROOM FOR GENTLEMAN; REFERENCES.

22D, 351 WEST.—Newly decorated double room; water, bath, electricity, conveniences; $6.

47TH, 8 WEST.—Large, spacious front room and bath, attractively furnished; electric elevator.

48TH, 32 WEST.—Attractive large rooms in quiet home.

49TH, 47 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, private bath; electricity, elevator; also single room; references.

49TH, 66 WEST.—Large, sunny room; all conveniences.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Large room, with bath, kitchenette; reasonable; reference; electricity; single rooms.

50TH, 65 WEST.—Large, front parlor, private bath, electricity, telephone; Summer rates.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also suite; gentleman; references.

54TH, 29 WEST, (Near 5th Av. and University Club.)—Handsome one and two room sunny suites; private baths.

58TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, private baths. Tel. Circle 3399.

58TH ST., 40 WEST.—Rooms and suite, attractively furnished; cool, light.

60TH, 31 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, all conveniences; near elevated, also subway.

64TH, 149 WEST.—Sitting room, large bedroom, private bath; parlor floor; electricity; reasonable.

68TH, 61 WEST.—Parlor floor with private bath; housekeeping privileges; also smaller rooms adjoining bath; phone.

69TH, 72 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for one or two bachelors in refined home, newly furnished; front suite, consisting of large living room, bedroom and bath; electricity; telephone; separate entrance; reference. Telephone 6458 Columbus, Apartment 2.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Parlor floor; other large room; private bath, kitchenette; maid service.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Living room, bedroom, large, cool, well furnished; scrupulously clean; maid service. Apartment 4.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Homelike; single, double rooms; suites; reasonable; gentleman, business couple; references.

71ST, 48 WEST.—Large room, running water, electricity; Summer rates; private house.

71ST, 130 WEST.—LARGE ROOM, PRIVATE BATH; OTHER ROOMS.

71ST, 216 WEST.—Attractive large second-story front room; all conveniences.

72D, 302 WEST.—Pleasant, quiet room; running water, electricity; phone; private residence.

72D, Central Park West.)—Single room, near bath; electricity; reasonable. Columbus 1242.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

72D, (between Broadway and West End.)—Attractive room, can be rented for Summer by reliable gentleman. Apply, for particulars, Mr. Day. Telephone 1750 Canal.

72D, (Central Park West.) — Large room, bath; private house; reasonable; references. Columbus 1242.

72D, 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private baths; also parlor, suite; breakfast optional.

72D, 242 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; breakfast; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—Two large connecting rooms, private bath, suitable for family or single; board optional; reasonable; Riverside.

73D, 177 WEST.—Parlor floor; newly decorated; private bath; also medium; electricity.

73D, 136 WEST.—Attractive, medium and small rooms; electricity, subway, "El." Telephone Col. 4185.

73D, 154 WEST.—Cool, attractive rooms; private baths; board optional; American family; reference.

73D, 189 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished front room; running water, electricity, telephone; near L, subway.

75D, 242 WEST.—Large rooms with and without private bath; one small.

77D, 173 WEST.—One medium and large room; moderate; references.

78D ST., 142 WEST.—Desirable room, bath, electricity; subway express; board optional.

78D, 258 WEST.—Furnished rooms with private bath; references.

78D, 167 WEST.—Two large furnished rooms; references.

74TH ST., 3 WEST.—Large, beautiful room, with private bath; or small rooms; private residence; breakfast optional. Phone Columbus 9051.

74TH, 161 WEST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED LARGE ROOM, PRIVATE BATH.

74TH, 105 WEST.—Small, medium-sized rooms; private house; near subway; references.

74TH ST., 111 WEST.—Beautiful large room, private bath.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Beautiful, large, small rooms; private bath; electricity; fine basement; fine location; Summer rates.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Alcove parlor, running water, electricity; medium, adjoining bath; reasonable; exclusive.

75TH, 142 WEST.—Large, attractive front room, well furnished; parlor suite; exclusive house.

75TH ST., N. E. cor. West End Av.—Several large and small rooms; elegantly furnished.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable single, double rooms, $4-$10; private bath, $14; electricity.

75TH, 34 WEST.—Two, three rooms, single or en suite; private bath; service; exclusive.

76TH, 244 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms, with or without kitchenette; modern comfort; reasonable.

76TH, 147 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath, also medium adjoining; electricity, parquetry; reasonable.

76TH, 183 WEST.—Immaculately clean rooms, private baths, electricity, kitchenette privileges; small rooms.

76TH, (344 West End Av.)—Select house; beautiful double, single rooms, private baths; electricity.

76TH, 42 WEST, (Near Central Park.)—One and two large rooms; private baths; artistically decorated; references.

77TH, 146 WEST.—Well-furnished living studio, private bath; Steinway grand; references required.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Attractive medium and small rooms; newly decorated; electricity; cleanliness assured.

77TH, 113 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, private baths and adjoining bath; private house.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable small front room; reference; reasonable; gentleman.

77TH, 313 WEST.—Attractive room, with balcony overlooking river; reasonable, other rooms.

78TH, 115 WEST.—Party of gentlemen can find beautifully furnished suite, private bath, exclusive home; electricity. Telephone Schuyler 9472.

78TH, 163 WEST.—Beautiful front room, connecting dressing room; also attractive room adjoining bath; very reasonable; subway.

78TH ST., 166 WEST.—Large, medium, single rooms; with or without bath; electricity, telephone.

80'S, (near Soldiers' Monument.) — Two rooms, large foyer, bath, and ideal kitchenette; newly furnished, piano. Telephone Riverside 6068.

80TH ST., 144 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths, continuous hot water; electricity, telephone.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Comfortable accommodations; electricity; private bath; out-of-town visitors accommodated.

80TH, 106 WEST.—Beautiful one and two room suites; private baths; maid service.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Large and medium, cool, airy rooms; $5 to $8 reference.

81ST, 27 WEST.—Elegant rooms, porch, 4 windows, large, cool, front rooms; all; mirror; alcove dressing room; maid service; private phone; subway, elevated; $75. Schuyler 1826.

82D, 20 WEST. — IN UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR'S HOME; EXCEPTIONAL ROOMS; ABUNDANT HOT WATER; REFERENCES.

82D, 24 WEST.—Parlor floor suite, private bath; other rooms; refined, private house.

82D, 30 WEST.—Beautiful house; large, single rooms, baths, electricity, parquet floor.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable single, double rooms; convenient elevated, subway; private house; references.

84TH, 332 WEST.—Beautiful light, airy room, running water, adjoining bath; for gentleman or couple.

84TH ST., 62 WEST.—Private family will rent large, attractive room, running water.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Medium or double room; running water. Telephone 3469 Schuyler.

85TH, 138 WEST.—Large room, private bath; electric light, phone. Schuyler 8725.

85TH, 159 WEST.
Back parlor; private bath; telephone.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive rooms, luxuriously furnished; private baths; electricity; also single.

87TH, 340 WEST.—Attractive room, dressing room, bath, $8; parlor suite with kitchenette, $100 per month; private house; references.

87TH, 201 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive outside rooms, elevator apartments. Kennedy.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house; attractive housekeeping rooms, with porch. Riverside 7702.

88TH, 307 WEST.—Uniquely furnished room, with porch, in Christian house; references essential.

89TH, 230 WEST.—Riverside, elegant room, twin beds, bath, kitchenette; also basement, electricity.

91ST ST., 215 WEST.—Newly furnished light room, adjoining bath, near subway; high-class apartment; gentleman preferred; references. Phone Riverside 6536. Apt. 36.

92D, 30 WEST.—Large room adjoining bath, beautifully furnished, electricity, telephone; small rooms.

93D, 253 WEST.—Private family, comfortable room, bath adjoining, continuous hot water; references.

93D, 170 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, suitable for two. Ferris.

94TH, 17 WEST.—Furnished room, private house occupied by owner; bath convenient.

96TH, 20 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, cool rooms, private and adjoining bath; electricity; constant hot water; exclusive; private house.

97TH, 251 WEST.—Private family offers large, sunny, front sitting room and bedroom; elevator, telephone; subway, bus. Sutton.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive, well furnished single rooms; bath, telephone; gentlemen; $3.50.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Cool, quiet rooms with bath; private American home; Summer rates.

102D ST., 249 WEST.—One or two elegant rooms, bath; meals optional; near Drive; Summer rates. Hamburger, Riverside 6343.

103D, 253 WEST, (Riverside Section.)—Newly furnished, clean, light rooms; alcoves; running water; adjoining bath; perfect service; moderate rate; block from subway, two from "L."

104TH, 242 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, suite or single; breakfast optional. Academy 1227.

104TH, 222 WEST.—Attractive front room, bedroom; electricity, phone; subway. Benson.

105TH, 248, (corner Broadway.)—Attractive room, lavatory; refined private family; elevator. Phillips.

105TH, (Broadway.)—Two rooms, four windows; select elevator apartment. Phone Academy 1312.

107TH, 258 WEST.—Large, sunny room, with or without kitchenette; $6-$8; newly furnished; private house; telephone; references.

107TH, 237 WEST.—Large, light room, electricity, elevator, telephone, $5; references. Howley.

107TH, 312 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Large, elegant room, private bath; private residence.

111TH, 507 WEST.—Excellent tworoom suite, front; southern; independent; every convenience; also small bright rooms. Apartment 44.

111TH, 536 WEST. — Beautifully furnished front room; light and cool. Cathedral 6080.

113TH, 600 WEST.—Attractively furnished outside room, opposite bath; superior apartment. Johnston.

113TH, 511 WEST.—Comfortable front rooms; suitable one, two gentlemen; reasonable. M. English.

115TH, 617 WEST.—Beautiful room, overlooking Hudson, small family; immediately. Moody.

115TH, 536 WEST.—Well furnished room in private family; references. Apt. 22.

115TH, 601 WEST.—Large front room; clean, homelike, high class; Japanese gentlemen preferred. Apt. 63. Phone Morningside 5808.

New Closing Hour For Want Advertisements

Owing to increased volume of Want Advertisements, those intended for the Sunday edition of The New York Times cannot be accepted if received in The Times Building after 4 P. M. Saturday. Those for the daily edition must be received before 8 o'clock on the evening previous to publication.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

118TH, 414 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, near Columbia; all improvements; $3.50, $4.25. Apartment 3.

119TH, 124 WEST.—Comfortable, light, airy rooms; private house; electricity; telephone; references.

121ST ST., 501 WEST, (Morningside Heights.) —Cool, attractive Summer location, near dining rooms, restaurants, tennis courts, Riverside Park and Columbia University; artistically furnished rooms, all exposures; one to five windows, some suitable for three persons, some with kitchen, $4 to $12 weekly; showers; sitting rooms; attractive social life; dancing; Broadway subway, elevated, surface, Riverside bus. Hostesses: Mrs. Young, Mrs. King, Mrs. Anderson, housekeeper. Telephone Morningside 4886.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Large, light, attractive rooms, modern elevator apartment, $5-$6. McCague.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Attractive rooms; sool, airy, quiet, select neighborhood; home environment. Seller.

122D, 214 WEST.—Newly furnished, attractive rooms; cool, airy; select neighborhood; improvement; reference.

124TH, 541 WEST.—American family; elevator; Broadway; subway; gentleman; $3. Apt. 21.

124TH, 557 WEST.—Desirable cool rooms, in clean elevator apartment; $2.50-$6. Karlson.

126TH, 600 WEST, (Apt. 3A.)—Beautiful, airy room; elevator; bus, subway.

137TH ST., 602 WEST, (Subway Corner.)—Attractive front room, near Riverside Drive; private family. Barylak.

141ST, 531 WEST.—Excellent, airy front rooms for gentlemen of refinement; all conveniences.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large single front, adjoining bath; scrupulously clean. Apt. 27.

144TH, 427 WEST.—Beautiful large room, parlor, running water, electricity; smaller room.

151ST, 504 WEST, (Apt. 10.)—Beautifully furnished room; private family; electric light, elevator and telephone service; references required.

160TH ST., WEST, (16 Jumel Terrace,) opposite Jumel Mansion; every convenience; adjoining bath.

BROADWAY, — Delightfully cool; refined family; high-class apartments; subway, bus. Cathedral 6390.

CLAREMONT AV., 189, (Apt. 53.)—Private family will rent large room to couple or business people; congenial surroundings; board optional. Morningside 4478.

CONVENT AV., 425, (148th St.)—Large room, small room; private residence; breakfast optional; references; owner. Telephone Audubon 3435J.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244, (corner 97th.)—Three elegantly furnished outside rooms; bath; unfurnished; modern conveniences; maid service; privilege of Long Beach bungalow week-ends; reasonable rental; references required. Phone Riverside 7522, Apartment B4.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 112, (near 84th St.)—Private family will rent attractive, light outside room; references required. Apply elevator boy.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (Apt. 25.)—Cool, outside room; lavatory, large closet; well furnished; well kept; private family.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (80th.)—Delightfully furnished suite, overlooking Hudson; exclusive house; service.

ROOM in high-class apartment to refined lady or couple, $75 monthly; unusually fine. Phone 1623 Schuyler.

TWO-ROOM SUITE, refined, private family, overlooking Hudson. Phone Cathedral 9088.

WEST END AV., 519, corner 85th.—Beautifully furnished corner room in exclusive residence; four large French windows, twin beds. Phone Schuyler 5538.

WEST END AV., 322, (75th.)—Most desirable parlor suite, piano, for discriminating people; also several clean, large, cool, front rooms; all conveniences; private house.

WEST END AV., 826, (100th.)—Substantially furnished suite, private bath; superior service; breakfast.

WEST END AV., 896.—Large, airy room, adjoining bath; $10. Phone Academy 2697.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Responsible young business man desires outside room, bath, with small, refined family, no other roomers, in high-class elevator apartment, west side, between 72d and 96th; state how many in family, giving all details; highest references given and expected. Responsibility, J 84 Times.

Wanted, by single young man, well connected, room with young married couple living in new or modern furnished apartment; Riverside Drive preferred; will be away about half the time; references exchanged. Address, giving full particulars and terms, Z 401 Times Annex.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Desirable light, airy rooms; board optional; references; telephone.

58TH, (307 Lexington Av.)—Nicely furnished, select, quiet house; table board.

65TH, EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Exceptional opportunity; share privileges of a private home; excellent home table; references. Plaza 6631.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 163 Lexington Av., (30th St.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than boarding or keeping house? Outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $13 weekly up. Tel. Madison Square 6160.

LARGE rooms; use of kitchen or attendance; fresh eggs. Telephone Lenox 7185.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (39th St.)—Teachers' residence, Summer accommodations. Telephone 0768 Murray Hill.

MADISON AV., 783, (68th St.)—A couple with elegant home, exclusive neighborhood, will let large room, entire floor, private bath; electricity; excellent table; first class.

MADISON AV., 213, (86th St.)—Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; excellent board; telephone.

47TH, 48-50 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath; table board.

51ST, 58 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; table board; references.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive, quiet single room, near bath; excellent home table; references.

54 WEST 54TH ST.
Rooms, with board; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table guests; references.

57TH, 323 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large front room; electricity, telephone; French family; references.

57TH ST., 319-321 WEST.—Double rooms, private baths; table board.

72D, 267 WEST.—Southern house, desirable double sunny front room, single room; excellent table.

72D, 261 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; private baths; refined surroundings; board optional.

72D, 212 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; TABLE BOARD. COLUMBUS 6396.

72D, 157 WEST.—Room, adjoining bath, well appointed, near subway, elevated station; reference.

72D ST., 253 WEST.—Single or double rooms, with and without bath; table guests.

73D ST., 112 WEST.
DESIRABLE ROOM; REFERENCES.

73TH, 234 WEST. (The Hurlburt.)—Fourth floor front, bath adjoining; location unsurpassed.

75TH, 139 WEST.
Cool, desirable rooms, reasonable; board; references.

76TH, 129 WEST.—Single, double rooms, with, without private bath; home table; references.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Large connecting rooms; small; $10 up; excellent cuisine; table guests.

76TH, 239 WEST.—One large room; with, without bath; fine location; excellent table.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

79TH, 218 WEST. — Attractively furnished large room, adjoining bath; electricity, telephone; Southern cooking.

79TH, 121 WEST.—SINGLE ROOM; HOT AND COLD WATER.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electricity; board optional; table guests.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large, small rooms; good home table; $9-$10 each person.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Comfortable accommodations; electricity; private bath; out-of-town visitors accommodated.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; every convenience; excellent cuisine; electricity; rates reasonable.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Private family offers single room to a congenial gentleman.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Desirable, large, small rooms, bath; modern conveniences; table board.

88TH, 316 WEST, (near Riverside Drive.)—Exceptionally large and beautiful furnished room; table a specialty.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate couple or gentlemen; excellent table.

93D ST., (between West End Av. and Riverside Drive.)—Furnished room; board optional; private family. Riverside 4666.

93D, 21 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; board optional; table guests.

94TH, 147 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; double front room; parlor dining room; electricity.

102D, 250 WEST.—Single, double rooms; private baths; excellent table; table guests; references.

107TH, 322 WEST, (RIVERSIDE-BROADWAY.)—LUXURIOUS PRIVATE RESIDENCE; SPACIOUS ROOMS; OVERLOOKING HUDSON; SINGLE ROOM; EXCEPTIONAL TABLE; MODERATE.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large and small front rooms; excellent table board. Morningside 3578.

120TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive, cheerful, large room; electricity; refined surroundings; home cooking. Baehr.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Double, single rooms; first-class Jewish table. Brody, Morningside 2128.

123D, 114-116 WEST.—Unusual hall room; high class house; table guest accommodated; references exchanged.

149TH, 544 WEST, (Near Beautiful Riverside.)—Healthiest section, heights, Audubon; rooms, board, $9 up; porch, garden. 2757 Audubon.

152D, 561 WEST.—Large and small rooms; every modern convenience; table board.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320, (corner 104th.)—Palatial mansion, remodeled; every room southern exposure; telephone, bath; attractive parlor, conservatory, roof garden; elevator; Summer rates; booking for Fall.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549, (Near Grant's Tomb.)—Pleasant room, adjoining bath; good cooking; homelike atmosphere; $10-$15. Morningside 4960. Payne.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family House of Highest Standard.
20 Min. Delightful Sail N. Y. Fare 5c.
Fifty Lovely Rooms. Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service. Small Tables.
Private Baths. Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$18 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 878, (108d.)—Clean, large, airy room, overlooking Hudson, adjoining bath; high-class house; special Summer guests.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Couple, one flight, private bath, meals, $30; single, $10.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED, REFINED FAM

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Managing senior wanted; must be chartered or certified; one who has had extensive experience in supervising staff; permanent position and splendid opportunity; state full particulars as to training, education, and salary expected. N 80 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Packing house; experienced, for plant in South America; able take charge department handling packing, administrative and controlling accounts; give summary experience, age, nationality, present occupation, some idea of salary, also if immediately available; also opening for assistant. N 88 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Young man, experienced on statistical work in general manufacturing accounting; state age, details of experience, salary. N 5 Times.

ARE
YOU
DOING
YOUR
BIT
?

NOT IF YOU ARE NOT HELPING THE GOVERNMENT, AND IF YOU'RE NOT IN UNIFORM YOU OUGHT TO WORK ON GOVERNMENT WORK. WE ARE FILLING CONTRACTS FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY, AND NEED THE SORT OF MEN SHOWN BELOW TO HELP US DO IT:

SHOP.

BOYS—
No experience; must be 18 years of age.
20 FOR ASSEMBLING SMALL PARTS.
15 TO WORK NIGHTS WELDING.

EXPERIENCED MEN—
1 ARMATURE WINDER.
20 BENCH HANDS.
2 COAL PASSERS.
1 ELECTRICAL INSPECTOR
capable of testing lamps, generators, and motors.
1 FREIGHT ELEVATOR OPERATOR.
18 INSPECTORS FOR TELEPHONE PARTS.
20 INSTRUMENT AND TOOL MAKERS.
20 MACHINISTS (DAY AND NIGHT).
Lathe, screw machine, milling machine, punch press, and cylindrical grinder operators.
10 MILLWRIGHTS.
2 MOTOR TENDERS.
7 OILERS.
1 PIPEFITTER.
1 TIN SMITH.
1 TOOL ENGRAVER.
3 WATCHMEN.
1 WIRE INSPECTOR;
high school graduate, familiar with elementary laws of electricity.
SEVERAL EXPERIENCED GLASS-WORKERS.

INEXPERIENCED MEN—
8 NIGHT CLEANERS.
5 LABORERS.
15 INSPECTORS (MECHANICALLY INCLINED).

WAREHOUSE.
2 CASE MARKERS.
10 PORTERS.
5 PACKERS (HARDWARE EXPERIENCED).
8 STOCK SELECTORS.

ENGINEERING DEPT. AND OFFICE.
12 DRAFTSMEN.
1 LABORATORY ASSISTANT.
1 ASSISTANT TO ENGINEER.
High school education; drafting or other mechanical experience.
2 SHOP ORDER LAYOUT MEN.
Knowledge of blueprints and analyzing orders.
5 JUNIOR CLERKS.
8 CLERKS.
1 PAYMASTER (THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED).
25 BOYS;
must be 16 years old; for mail and messenger service; minimum salary, $9 start.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.
Near West St.; six blocks south of 14th St.

ARMATURE WINDERS, (5.)
GOOD PAY.
PLENTY OF WEEKLY AND SUNDAY OVERTIME.
TRANSPORTATION.
NO FEE.
APPLY DU PONT COMPANY,
244 WEST 23D ST.

A PRODUCTION MAN.
We need a competent production engineer to route, schedule, and direct our production. We employ 700 men in a large general machine shop on the most urgent Government work.
This is a good stiff job.
MASON MACHINE WORKS,
Taunton, Mass.

ASSEMBLERS, SCRAPERS AND FITTERS EXPERIENCED ON HIGH-GRADE GASOLINE ENGINE WORK; JOB IS AT OUR BRIDGEPORT (CONNECTICUT) PLANT ON UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WORK, AND OFFERS STEADY EMPLOYMENT AT GOOD WAGES TO COMPETENT MEN. FOR PERSONAL INTERVIEW APPLY UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 22 EAST 22D ST., NEW YORK CITY, ON MAY 27TH, 28TH, AND 29TH. THE LOCOMOBILE COMPANY OF AMERICA.

ASSISTANT in shipping department; must be willing and obliging; advancement; state age, experience, and salary desired. C 213 Times Downtown.

BANK TELLER wanted, must be quick, accurate, and understand general ledger; bank is out of city; commuting impossible; apply, stating age, experience, religion, and salary expected. X 285 Times Annex.

BANK CLERKS.
Young men wanted by a New York bank; high school graduates or experienced clerks preferred; excellent opportunities offered to competent men; monthly bonus paid and dinner furnished; reply in detail as to experience, religion, and salary expected. A 880 Times Downtown

BOOKBINDERS wanted for all-around job work; steady work; union shop; state experience and wages wanted. Apply G. F. Schwenker & Co., 226 Wyoming Av., Scranton, Penn.

BINDERY HELPER.—A young man to pack books and make himself generally useful in a bindery. Apply 150 5th Av., Room 809.

BOOKKEEPER with general accounting training and experience, first-class man desired, with knowledge of preparation of balance sheets and income statements; draft exempt or over draft age; application in personal handwriting, giving references and salary required. J 203 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, draft exempt, familiar with double entry, trial balances; must be quick and accurate at figures; good chance for advancement; large corporation; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. Bookkeeper, 402 West 42d St.

BOOKKEEPER wanted by a Jersey City company; a young man with good education and accounting ability; excellent opportunity for advancement. Address M 898 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; one who can operate Elliott-Fisher machine and take off trial balances, address, stating age, experience, references, and salary desired, B 249 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Wanted, in long-established law office, a competent double entry bookkeeper; state age, experience, and salary desired. C 211 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted in law office, with some knowledge of real estate management. Apply in writing, stating age and experience, P 224 Times Downtown.

BOYS. (15-17.)
Important business concern in the financial district has permanent positions with opportunities for advancement for several elementary or high school graduates; short hours, excluding evening schooling; salary, current rate; application confidential. B 846 Times Downtown.

BOYS.—New York corporation, in advancing present employes, has vacancies requiring bright, industrious boys to start at the bottom; salary $35 per month, with advancement in accordance with the boy's ability, and the needs of the business. O 381 Times Downtown.

BOYS.—$8 A WEEK TO START. APPLY TO THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, 44 BROAD ST.

BOY of good address in export house for general office work; splendid opportunity to learn business and rapid advancement; must be clean-cut, intelligent, and quick. F 206 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted for general office work; must be willing and obliging; excellent future; state age, experience, and salary expected; references. C 215 Times Downtown.

BOY as messenger for Wall St. firm; must be neat, honest, and willing; reference required; experience not necessary. O 383 Times Downtown.

BOY, intelligent, by New York Stock Exchange house; good opportunity for advancement. Address Box 386 Times, 2 Rector St.

BOY.—Colored, 16 to 18, for office and sample room; good opportunity for willing worker. Call Room 501, 221 Fourth Av.

BOY.—Energetic and neat, (15-17.) for general office work; state age and salary. N 113 Times.

BOY, (16,) for stock work; advancement. William Rosenfeld, 254 4th Av.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOY WANTED.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN THE ADVERTISING BUSINESS; ADVANCEMENT. APPLY OR WRITE ROOM 712, 381 4TH AV., NEW YORK.

BOYS
must be 16 years or over, for messenger and mail service; minimum salary $9; good opportunity for advancement in electrical business.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

BOYS.—Large insurance corporation has several permanent positions open to public school graduates; some high school education preferred; unusual opportunity for advancement and to learn business; experience not necessary, but must be of good address, bright, and quick to learn; give age, nationality, education, and experience, if any. O 359 Times Downtown.

BRAIDING DEPARTMENT
FOREMEN WANTED FOR NIGHT SHIFT; ONLY MEN WITH EXPERIENCE WILL BE CONSIDERED. WRITE SUPERINTENDENT, ROME WIRE CO., ROME, N. Y.

BRIGHT BOY
of good appearance for our sporting goods department.
BUYER.—Assistant buyer, experienced in hardware preferred; state age, experience, and salary desired; good opportunity for the right party; references. C 218 Times Downtown.

CABINET MAKERS.
High wages.
GOOD WORKING CONDITIONS;
ON GOVERNMENT WORK;
MUST BE CITIZENS.
STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP.,
Brunswick Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR.—Over 31, with references, experience, to drive and keep in repair an American 53 Fiat; also to make himself useful; New York nine months, country three; steady employment; salary $50. Lyons, 416 Madison Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Only expert Stutz operator and mechanic of long experience considered; mainly night work; long hours; very good pay; references X 318 Times Annex.

CHEMIST for analytical and control work in inorganic plant; excellent opportunity; salary $90-$100. United Oil and Chemical Corporation, 44 Lewis Av., Jersey City.

CLERK.—Export shipping and invoice clerk; must have experience West Indian and South American shipments, making bills of lading, Spanish Consular invoices, and general office work; state full particulars. F 208 Times Downtown.

COLLECTORS wanted, men familiar with Jersey City preferred; must be able to furnish best of references, be beyond draft age, have good personality and personal appearance; experience preferred, but not necessary. Address M 397 Times Downtown.

CONTRACTORS wanted on cheap silk skirts; bring your own power. Apply at once, Room 1803, 15 East 26th St.

CORPORATION offers opportunity to professional men to increase income from $50 to $150 per week; We do the work; write for particulars. "Confidential," T 135 Times.

COUPLE Wanted.—Man and wife as gardener and cook. I have a three-acre farm out in Caldwell, Essex Hills, suburbs of Newark; I want a middle-aged man and wife, man as gardener, wife as cook; there are three in my family, two adults and a twelve-year-old boy; the position is an easy one and the family considerate; I want a couple who will regard the position as a home rather than just a job; references must be good, although references don't count for everything. O 99 Times.

COUPLE.—Wanted for a large family, during Summer months, couple having first-class references as to honesty; wife as useful girl in kitchen and man as night watchman; apply by letter only. X 279 Times Annex.

COUPON CLERK
wanted by Newark, N. J., bank; must know coupons in all details. Address Coupon, 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

CREDIT INVESTIGATOR for downtown bank; must be experienced and know commercial paper; one in draft age considered. Box O 390 Times Downtown.

DOLL MAN wanted, who understands the manufacture of high grade dolls; must have several years' experience and capable of taking charge of a factory; must be over draft age; answer at once; factory located 150 miles from New York. X319 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMEN
wanted; experienced men on telephone equipment and electrical apparatus; steady work; good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED.
2 architectural detailers, 75c per hour.
2 checkers for mechanical and structural work, 85c per hour.
2 mechanical draftsmen, 75c per hour.
Address Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Ltd., Bethlehem, Penn. Attention H. A. Hagaman.

DRAFTSMEN, familiar with conveying and elevating machinery, wanted for work on large Government nitrate plant, and checkers familiar with industrial plant layout, elevating and conveying machinery, pipe work, &c., wanted at once. M. W., 280 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN,
first-class men, for our Edgewater (N. J.) plant on designing and detailing for Government work. Apply West 95th St. Dock, N. J. American Can Co.

DRAFTSMEN wanted for large Government plant; men having special experience on water works and sewers; desired location in the South. W. W., 309 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN
Competent to design small tools and fixtures, for interchangeable manufacture; steady work and opportunity for advancement for good men; state salary wanted and experience. F. C. K., 26 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.
Machine designer; must be capable of designing small automatic machinery; only experienced, competent men wanted; state experience in detail, age, and salary wanted. W. E. F., 119 Times.

DRAFTSMEN, two experienced designers on layout of piping, tanks, and miscellaneous equipment; permanent employment; state salary, age, and experience. T 187 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.
Mechanical designer on jigs and fixtures; state age, experience, nationality, and salary expected. F. S., 293 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN on steam piping, &c., wanted for large Government industrial plant. W. L., 210 Times Downtown.

DRIVERS, CHAUFFEURS, HELPERS.
ADAMS EXPRESS CO.
WANTS YOUNG MEN;
GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE PERMANENT POSITIONS.
APPLY WAGON SERVICE DEPT.,
30 TRINITY PLACE.

ELDERLY MAN.—Light work in stationery factory; steady; salary $12. Charles E. Weyand & Co., 22 Howard St.

EXPERIENCED TECHNICAL ENGINEER WANTED TO TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE OF STEAM AND ELECTRICAL PLANT 12,000 B. H. P., 3,000 K. W. TURBO-GENERATOR SETS; COAL CONSUMPTION 1,000 TONS PER DAY. MUST BE EXPERIENCED. REPLY SHOULD GIVE FULL INFORMATION. LETTERS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. ADDRESS B 880 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ELECTRICAL DRAFTSMEN wanted at once, for large industrial plant; layout work. F. L., 289 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER.—An assistant engineer for preliminary investigation work in mechanical department of large industry located in Brooklyn; must be draft exempt, experienced with routing construction and repair work in chemical manufacturing; salary $125 to $150 month; in answering state age, education, and experience. E. A., 211 Times Downtown.

FEEDER for job press. Apply Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 29 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

GARDENER, with wife, no children, wanted for private estate, about ten acres, in Westchester County; only those need apply who have highest references from last permanent place for honesty, sobriety, and as a first-class working gardener, fully understanding vegetables, flowers, and care of lawn, as well as care of poultry and cow; gardener's excellent cottage, steam-heated and electric light, on premises. Address, giving full details, salary wanted, and when can make New York appointment for personal interview, W 352 Times Downtown.

HARDWARE.
WHOLESALE HARDWARE HOUSE IS LOOKING FOR A MAN CAPABLE OF TAKING FULL CHARGE; THE MAN WHO WILL GET THIS POSITION MUST KNOW HOW TO BUY AND HOW TO MARKET HARDWARE; HE MUST BE ABLE TO CREATE A CATALOGUE DEPARTMENT; ARE YOU QUALIFIED BY TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE FOR A POSITION OF THIS NATURE? IF SO, WRITE US IN DETAIL, GIVING YOUR AGE AND OTHER PERSONAL HISTORY IN ADDITION TO A COMPLETE REVIEW OF YOUR PAST BUSINESS CAREER. THIS POSITION WILL CARRY A GOOD SALARY AND LIBERAL BONUS. ALL REPLIES WILL BE TREATED CONFIDENTIALLY. REPLY TO F 298 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

HEAD OF STOCK, SHOE DEPT.
L. S. PLAUT & CO., NEWARK, N. J., REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN AS HEAD OF STOCK FOR THEIR SHOE DEPARTMENT; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT ASSURED TO THE PARTY WHO SHOWS THE DESIRED QUALIFICATIONS. APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, SECOND FLOOR.

HYDRAULIC ENGINEERS, (3,) WHITE.
BIG PLANT.
OUT OF TOWN.
GOOD WAGES, TRANSPORTATION;
STEADY WORK;
NO FEE.
APPLY DU PONT COMPANY,
244 WEST 23D ST.

LIFE RAFT manufacturer wants good man to act as sales agent; state qualifications in this line; salary or commission. M 14 Times.

MACHINE OPERATORS WANTED.—EXPERIENCED OPERATORS ON JONES & LAMSON TURRET LATHES; ALSO HAND SCREW MACHINE, ENGINE LATHE, BROWN & SHARPE, LANDIS & NORTON GRINDING MACHINES, FOX LATHE AND MILLING MACHINES. APPLICANTS MUST BE CAPABLE OF WORKING FROM BLUEPRINTS AND TEMPLET MICROMETER MEASUREMENTS; WORK IS AT OUR BRIDGEPORT, CONN., PLANT ON UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WORK; TO CAPABLE MEN WE OFFER STEADY EMPLOYMENT AT GOOD WAGES. FOR PERSONAL INTERVIEW, APPLY UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 22 EAST 22D ST., NEW YORK CITY, ON MAY 27, 28 AND 29. THE LOCOMOBILE COMPANY OF AMERICA.

MACHINISTS, (50.)
BIG PLANT.
OUT OF TOWN.
GOOD WAGES, TRANSPORTATION.
STEADY WORK.
NO FEE.
APPLY DU PONT COMPANY,
244 WEST 23D ST.

MACHINISTS.
First-class all-around machinists, bench and lathe hands; steady work, with good working conditions.
Apply by letter or in person to Mr. McCully, 5th St. gate entrance, Edison Lamp Works of General Electric Co., Harrison, N. J.

MACHINISTS.
Lathe and bench hands, first class, having at least five years' experience.
BONUSES.
REMACLE-HUMMEL CO.,
23 ROSE ST.

MACHINISTS.
First-class all around men for our Edgewater, N. J., plant; highest wages paid. Apply West 95th St. Dock N. Y. American Can Co.

MACHINIST.—All-around man; one who can work on dies, repair machines, and do bench work; weekly bonus, good pay. Sprague Electric, 328 West 35th St.

MAN wanted at once, who is experienced in setting eyes in dolls; also who can take charge of other departments; must be experienced; the making full jointed dolls; factory located 150 miles from New York. X 320 Times Annex.

MANAGER-SALESMAN for office supply and furniture department wanted; must be high class and competent; state age, experience, and salary. Queen City Printing Co., Charlotte, N. C.

MARINE DRAFTSMEN.
BY SHIPBUILDING COMPANY IN NEW ENGLAND. POSITIONS OPEN FOR FIRST-CLASS MEN IN STRUCTURAL, MECHANICAL AND PIPING DIVISIONS OF HULL DEPARTMENT. ADDRESS Z 388 TIMES ANNEX.

MECHANICS—MACHINISTS.
First-class men only need apply; thread gauge makers, thread cutters, die makers, tool makers, and jigs and fixtures; all around machinists; bench lathes, engine lathes, turret lathes, and J. & L. surface grinders and inspectors; must be able to use micrometer and read blue prints; good, clean, sanitary shop; 48-hour week and good pay. Slocum, Avram & Slocum Laboratories, Inc., 581 West 21st.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, with experience in chemical plants, wanted for work in large Government industrial plant. W. G., 236 Times Downtown.

MEN wanted for guard duty; men with military or similar experience preferred, between the ages of 21 and 45, who can furnish highest references from employers; salary $75 per month to start; furnished quarters, fuel, and light free; men may transfer into production after three months' satisfactory service on the guard. Write for application blank to H. H. Alcock, New England Westinghouse Co., Chicopee Falls, Mass.

MEN, strong, to handle freight. Apply 113 West 18th St. Monday morning.

MESSENGERS, &c.—Young men, 16 years or over, as messengers and junior clerks in Bronx bank; good chance for advancement; state salary expected. J 555 Times Harlem.

MILLING MACHINE OPERATORS able to read blue print and work to micrometer measurements; steady employment. Apply Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 20 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

MOTOR CYCLE MEN.
Wanted, six men for light delivery work; $100 per month, payable weekly; must furnish own machine. Apply Room 1702, 24 Walker St.
THE WESTERN UNION TEL. CO.

OFFICE BOYS, 15-17 years, who wish to make their future with us; must be honest and ambitious; good opportunity. Packard Motor Car Company of New York, Broadway and 61st St.

OFFICE BOY, 16 years, in large publishing house; neat and willing; good chance for advancement; $8 to start. Call Buhre, 229 West 43d, 3d floor.

OFFICE BOY, bright; exceptional opportunity for advancement. Call Frame, Leaycraft & Co., 64 Wall St.

OFFICE BOYS, at least 16 years of age, wanted at once. Call at 9th floor, 360 Madison Av.

PACKERS, experienced in packing medicines, in pharmaceutical laboratory. Apply 115 West 18th St. Monday morning.

PACKERS. — Experienced notion packers wanted. Apply Berg Bros., 478 Broadway.

PORTERS
AND STOCKMEN; MUST COME WELL RECOMMENDED; AT WANAMAKER'S. APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

SHIP BUILDERS.
ANGLESMITHS.
ERECTORS.
CAULKERS and CHIPPERS } PNEUMATIC TOOLS.
HEATERS, (AIR FORGE.)
HOLDERS-ON or BUCKERS-UP.
PASSER-BOYS.
REAMERS AND DRILLERS, } PNEUMATIC TOOLS.
RIVETERS, (Pneumatic); (PIECE WORK.)
BOLTERS-UP.
BOLTERS-UP HELPERS.
SHIPFITTERS.
SHIP PACKERS.
A chance to be one of the boys over here, helping the boys "Over There," and to live close to the heart of the metropolitan district, with its varied activities. Living accommodations are good; transportation facilities are good; good wages; fair treatment; a long job.
DON'T WRITE. IF YOU CAN DO THE WORK, COME.
APPLY;
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, SUBMARINE BOAT CORPORATION, AGENTS U. S. S. B. EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION, NEWARK BAY SHIPYARD, NEWARK, N. J.,
or
22 East 22d St.,
New York, N. Y.
or
Branch Office,
9-11 Franklin St.,
Newark, N. J.

SHIPPING CLERK. — LARGE DRESS CONCERN; ONLY THOSE WHO HAVE EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY. BRILL-ABRAMS CO., 35 WEST 32D.

SHIPPING and receiving clerk, one thoroughly experienced, to take charge of large department, handling both domestic and foreign shipments; excellent opportunity for active man; state experience and salary. S. A., 226 Times Harlem.

SHIPPING CLERK.—One to take full charge of trucks, laying out routes, figure tonnage; must be experienced in wholesale grocery business and know suburbs for auto work; good salary to competent man. V 33 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK.
ONE WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE IN DRESS MANUFACTURING CONCERN PREFERRED. BRILL-ABRAMS CO., 35 W. 32D ST.

SHIPPING CLERK for small shipping department; hardware; good position for competent man; state age, experience, and salary expected; good references required. C 219 Times Downtown.

New Closing Hour For Want Advertisements

Owing to increased volume of Want Advertisements, those intended for the Sunday edition of The New York Times cannot be accepted if received in The Times Building after 4 P. M. Saturday. Those for the daily edition must be received before 8 o'clock on the evening previous to publication.

HELP WANTED—Male.

PORTER
for sporting goods store; good position for steady, reliable man. 9. B. Davega, 831 Broadway.

PORTERS.—Middle-aged men to act as porters in pharmaceutical laboratory. Apply 113 West 18th St.

RHETORICAL WRITER for dance subjects; few hours odd days or evenings. 225 West 57th, 2d floor.

RETOUCHERS, (photographic negative,) men and women; steady positions for good retouchers. Apply Marceau, 624 5th Av.

RULER wanted; first-class man for general run of commercial work; one who can operate Hickok automatic feeder preferred; union shop. Address the Edwards Co., Youngstown, Ohio.

SALESMEN.
WE HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO PLACE THREE LIVE SALESMEN IN OUR LOCAL ORGANIZATION; COMMISSION ONLY. THE BIGGEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE PROPOSITION YET PRESENTED TO THE PUBLIC; A BIG MONEY-MAKER FOR BOTH SALESMAN AND BUYER; LIVE AND SATISFACTORY LEADS WILL BE FURNISHED.
ONLY THOSE OF PROVEN ABILITY AND EXPERIENCE IN FINANCIAL AND STOCK SALESMANSHIP NEED APPLY.
R 189 TIMES.

SALES ENGINEER. — MASSACHUSETTS MANUFACTURER REQUIRES SALES ENGINEER FOR HIGH-GRADE MACHINE TOOLS; PREFER ONE HAVING SHOP EXPERIENCE AND ACQUAINTED WITH THE TRADE IN METROPOLITAN DISTRICT; WRITE, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, EDUCATION AND SALARY EXPECTED. X 238 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMEN TO REPRESENT A LEADING SILK GLOVE MANUFACTURER, TO CARRY LINE ON COMMISSION BASIS IN CONJUNCTION WITH OTHER LINES THEY MAY BE SELLING TO DRY GOODS AND DEPARTMENT STORES ONLY; STATE FULL PARTICULARS, TERRITORY TRAVELLED, THE CLASS OF TRADE SOLD, THE KIND OF LINES REPRESENTED, ETC. T 91 TIMES.

SALESMEN.—We are opening new stores both in city and out of town, and have need of salesmen to take charge of them; no canvassing; provided you have A1 references, some selling experience, and education, apply at once; drawing account and commission. Encyclopaedia Britannica, 288 4th Av. Mr. Wagner.

SALESMAN and live man for side line; opportunity to make $1,500 to $2,500 yearly selling our special accident, sickness, and automobile policy; great demand for same; cost only $10 for year's insurance; big commission. Call or write for particulars, Fred J. Schaefer & Co., 1123 Broadway, N. Y.

SALESMEN.—A large New York corporation has openings for two men who possess initiative and selling force; in reply state age, nationality, experience and education; drawing account and commission. Address in confidence, W. Y., 108 Times.

SALESMEN.—Two salesmen of good personality, accustomed to interviewing business men; big opportunity for right party; to represent the National Society of Real Americans; no books to sell; liberal commission. L. E. Stearns, 56 West 45th St., sixth floor.

SALESMAN to call on overall and pants manufacturers in Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, and New York State; a man who has had experience adjusting machinery preferred; salary and commission. The Patent Button Company, Waterbury, Conn.

SALESMAN.—Experienced woolen man, catering to men's and women's wear trades, acquainted with jobbers and manufacturers; first-class references; salary or commission. E 104 Times.

SALESMEN.—We have an opening in our sales force for specialty men of good address; must be able to earn $50 to $80 a week; commission basis; others please do not call. E. M. Milburn, Room 617, 200 5th Av.

SALESMAN, with following in Middle West and South, also city, to carry fine line of fancy feathers and ostrich novelties as side line; hat man preferred; commission basis. N. C., 211 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, furniture, experienced in handling installment trade; none other need apply; salary. Michael Bros., 5th Av., corner 9th St., and 71 Smith St., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.—BRIGHT YOUNG MAN TO SELL GOOD LINE OF BOUDOIR CAPS ON COMMISSION ONLY, TO CITY AND NEARBY TRADE. N 114 TIMES.

SALESMEN, 2, experienced, for outside; reliable hosiery and underwear house; good references required. Feldman & Silverman, 91 East Broadway.

SALESMEN. — Experienced inside notion salesmen wanted by large wholesale notion and fancy goods house; state salary and experience. P 243 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Experienced salesmen on a high-grade line of men's neckwear on commission basis. P 239 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced, for our sporting goods department. S. B. Davega, 831 Broadway.

SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS, automatic, for Brown & Sharp machines. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., B'klyn.

SECRETARIAL STENOGRAPHER of Latin American birth, with New York credentials; must speak Spanish and English fluently; have thorough knowledge export details; salary commensurate; Chief Clerk, proficient stenography, for Jersey Field Office of New York Corporation, $150; Accounting Clerks, $135 to $150; Cashiers, (3,) $25 to $28; Ledger Clerks, $20 to $25; Comptometer Operators, $100 to $115; Stenographers, $116 to $130. Alliance, 39 Liberty.

SHOE SALESMAN, young married man, who can appreciate good, steady position. H. W. Baldwin Co., 608 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

SOLICITORS and COLLECTORS.—Men wanted for life insurance soliciting and collecting; guaranteed salary and commission. Prudential Insurance Co., 1,133 Broadway.

SOLICITOR.—Young man to help solicit sign business; splendid opportunity for advancement; salary and commission. Call 9 A. M., 74 West 126th St.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, thoroughly experienced, for manufacturing concern doing Government work; must be an American and furnish reference; good salary. P. O. Box 24, Long Island City.

STENOGRAPHER, with knowledge of bookkeeping; exempt from draft; salary, $15. X 295 Times Annex.

STOCK CLERK.—Cloak and suit experience preferred; good advancement for bright and willing young man. Al character references required. N 22 Times.

STORE CLERKS.—Young men to learn business and ultimately qualify as salesmen and positions of responsibility; must have good education, good health, and not afraid to work; excellent opportunities; state age, experience, and salary desired. S. C., Lock Box 1,977, New York Post Office.

STOREKEEPER.—Young man experienced in electrical line; one who can do clerical work preferred. Call or write Sprague Electric, 528 West 35th.

SUPERINTENDENT
FOR
MANUFACTURE OF STEEL BARRELS
Wanted—Superintendent for steel barrel department; must know how to manufacture a locked seam and welded barrel from light material according to modern methods; this is a fine opening for a man who thoroughly knows the barrel business; write us, giving past experience, and we will make arrangements for a personal conference. X 260 Times Annex.

SWITCHBOARD ASSEMBLERS on copper, buzz boxes, and small wiring; able to read blueprints; weekly bonus, good pay. Sprague Electric, 528 West 35th.

TOOLMAKERS AND MACHINISTS WANTED; ALSO J. & L. AND P. & W. SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS ON ALL-AROUND WORK; BEST WAGES AND STEADY EMPLOYMENT OFFERED. APPLY BY LETTER OR PERSON, AMERICAN & BRITISH MFG. CO., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

TOOLMAKERS.
First-class, experienced men, with at least 10 years' experience.
We work 48 hours per week.
Pay time and half for overtime.
If you desire a steady position and highest rate of wages in first-class, up-to-date shop, apply immediately.
SIMMS MAGNETO CO.,
BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

TYPIST AND BILLING CLERK. SAMUEL H. MOSS, 36 EAST 23D ST.

WAGON HELPER.—Young man, 18 to 20, to assist on delivery wagon; one having experience preferred; state age, experience, and references. C 210 Times Downtown.

WANTED
Chief operating engineer; must be thoroughly familiar with large cross-compound condensing engines, elevators, ice machines, air compressors and AC and DC generators; applicant should have had experience in plants of 3,000 horse power and over. Apply by letter or in person.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

WAREHOUSE MEN, FOR NIGHT SHIFT; 52½ HOURS PER WEEK AT $19. APPLY TO FOREMAN, 7 P. M., GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO., 150 BAY ST., JERSEY CITY.

YOUNG MAN, 17 to 20, for salesroom, large mercantile manufacturing concern; must possess superior education, personality, appearance, vigor and be of good family; one capable of developing executive ability; this is not a job; its an opportunity for one with requisite foundation to build his future under the recognizing supervision of heads of firm; what entitles you to this opportunity? State fully also salary. V 39 Times.

YOUNG MAN in credit department of Wall St. bank; one who has knowledge of stenography preferred. O 391 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN of good education and appearance, in warehouse of large corporation in Times Square section; must be able to keep stock records accurately and meet trade who call; permanent position, with future. Apply in own handwriting, stating experience, education, age, class in draft, and salary expected. N 21 Times.

YOUNG MAN, assistant in receiving and shipping department; must be experienced and capable; state references and salary. S. D., 248 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN; one who can operate typewriter, make out bills, and make himself useful around printing office. Engel, 159 William St., City.

YOUNG MAN, (with some experience in watches preferred,) in office of watch importers. J. Bulova Co., 2 John St.

YOUNG MAN, with knowledge of typewriting, in office of watch importers. J. Bulova Co., 2 John St.

YOUNG MEN wanted for accounting work. T 160 Times.

Instruction.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
SPECIAL COURSES.
Three months' individual instruction; Summer terms.
35 West 42d St. V. M. Wheat, Director.

ARE YOU INTERESTED
in a profession paying $3,000 to $15,000 yearly? We graduate experts; day or night; class now forming; write for Booklet C. Institute, 254 West 34th St., New York.

$12
this week, Day and Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

AIRPLANE MECHANICS.—Instruction day or evening; qualifying for Government or factory work. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

Employment Agencies.

SECRETARIAL STENOGRAPHER of Latin American birth, with New York credentials; must speak Spanish and English fluently; have thorough knowledge export details; salary commensurate; Chief Clerk, proficient stenography, for Jersey Field Office of New York Corporation, $150; Accounting Clerks, $135 to $150; Cashiers, (3,) $25 to $28; Ledger Clerks, $20 to $25; Comptometer Operators, $100 to $115; Stenographers, $116 to $130. Alliance, 39 Liberty.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BUICK 1916 seven passenger, 6 cylinder; perfect condition; bargain. Behrman Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Phone Circle 3727. Open evenings.

BUICK 6-cylinder touring, $675; evenings, Sundays, 2,385 Grand Concourse, (182d St.)

BUICK 1917-1916 TOURINGS,
roadsters. Flack, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor, must sell. Miss Towne, 2330 Schuyler.

C. G. V. landaulet, left-hand drive, Bosch magneto, electric lights; $200; suitable for taxicab. Mineola Garage, 59th St. and Park Av.

CADILLACS
1916-1917-1916 Models.
Tourings, Chummies, Sedans, Coupes.
BURRELLE, 1,680 BROADWAY.

CADILLAC, 1917, Touring; 1916 Touring, 1917 Roadster; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 touring; good condition. McGill, Opera House Garage, 146 West 39th.

CADILLAC 1917 Victoria; beautiful. Opera Garage, 146 West 39th St.

CHANDLER 1917 four-passenger Chummy roadster; exceptional bargain. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Circle 3727. Open evenings.

CHALMERS, "Master 6" roadster; good condition; extras; worth investigating; private owner; $550. W. S. Woods, 156 5th Av., Farragut 2380.

CHALMERS 7-PASSENGER TOURING, $295. Fine running car; dependable condition; electric lights; bargain. John Moore & Co., 2,004 Broadway.

CHANDLER,
rebuilt, 90-day guaranty.
USED CARS.
Model 17, 7-pass. Touring.
Model 17, 7-pass. Sedan.
Model 17, 7-pass. Limousine.
In elegant condition.
Model 17, Special Sport Runabout.
Like new; wire wheels.
Model 17, 4-pass. Coupe.
Model 16, 7-pass. Touring.
OTHER MAKES.
1916 Maxwell Town Car.
1913 Pierce-Arrow 38 Limousine.
1914 5-pass. Buick Touring.
BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION,
1,884 Broadway,
New York City.

CHEVROLET ROADSTER, $250.
Royal Mail; first class running condition; good tires; demountable rims. John Moore & Co., 2,004 Broadway.

CHEVROLET TOURING 1917.
Baby Grand; run 3,800 miles; like new; bargain. John Moore & Co., 2,004 Broadway.

CHEVROLET TOURING, $185.
490 model; electric starter; good tires; bargain. John Moore & Co., 2,004 Broadway.

CHEVROLET roadster; 3 passenger; Amerbury model; perfect mechanical condition. Phone W. D. Marshall, 808 Morristown.

CHUMMY ROADSTER.—Run only 4 weeks; special French blue paint job; Abbott Detroit 6-cylinder; owner listed. Inquire 1,277 President St., Brooklyn.

COATES-GOSHEN limousine; 4 cylinder; 5 passenger; about 1911 year; excellent shape; sell cheap. 149 West 49th St.

COLE 8 touring, 1916; seven-passenger; elegant condition; two extra shoes; a bargain; no reasonable offer refused; any demonstration. Mulligan, 1,264 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

COLE 1918 4-passenger sedan, practically new. Wallace, 236 West 59th St.

DE DION BOUTON 14 H. P. speedster, special design. General Auto Electric Co., Bryant 5533.

DETROIT Electric 4-passenger brougham, new paint, new batteries, good tires; a bargain. Telephone M. Howison, Columbus 3745.

ENGLISH DAIMLER.—Owner drafted for war. Call Hart Leasy, 286 5th Av.

FORD limousine or town car; splendid condition; demountable rims, new tires, and many extras; seats four or six; used exclusively by private owner. Bargain, 171 East 122d St. No phone.

FORD 1917 runabout; black; perfect condition; $275. 1,384

DENOUNCES GERMAN BLUNDERS IN EAST

Vorwaerts Says That the Policy in Ukraine Repels Old Friedns and Gains No New Ones.

BALTIC PROVINCES A PERIL

Government is Placed in Dilemma of Choosing Between Treaty and Promise to Russia.

COPENHAGEN, May 26.—Germany's policy in the Ukraine is repelling her old friends and gaining her no new ones, declares the Socialist Vorwärts of Berlin in commenting on a letter it publishes from a correspondent in the Ukraine. The Vorwärts also exposes the Government's evasive course regarding the Russian provinces of Livonia and Esthonia during and since the making of peace with Russia, the subject being brought forward by the official announcement, which it reports that the Government had consented to deliver to M. Joffe, the Russian Ambassador, a declaration from representatives of Livonia and Esthonia of the independence of these States.

The correspondent in Ukraine describes the Cabinet formed by the new dictator, General Skoropadsky, as composed of Constitutional Democrats, Octobrists and Russian Monarchists, of whom the first named incline most toward the radical side.

The Constitutional Democrats, he recalls, opposed the separation of the Ukraine from Russia as long as opposition was possible, as was evidenced last July, when they withdrew their representatives from the Rada and sent a delegation to Moscow which denounced the Ukrainians as traitors and arch-enemies of Russia, who were working in Germany's interests. They also requested the Kerensky Government to arrest the members of the Rada, and carried on a violent anti-German agitation up to the moment of the arrival of the German troops.

When the Constitutional Democrats, who compose the left wing of the Ministry, take this Pan-Russian and anti-German attitude, says the Vorwärts's correspondent, it is not difficult to imagine the attitude of the Octobrists and the Russian Monarchists. He cites many evidences of the Pan Russian sentiments held by the new Ukrainian Government, including extracts from the Ukrainian newspapers and the Government's refusal to permit the meeting of the Peasants' Congress which was summoned for May 12, although it did permit, on the other hand, the meeting at Odessa of a Russian Monarchist Congress, the program of which includes the re-establishment of "a Czaristic Russia."

He also reports that preparations are under way for the summoning of a Pan Russian Zemstvo Congress to consider the reunion of all the Russian lands, while he points out that the important officials of the new Government are for the most part formerly men who held office in Old Russia under the Emperor. The correspondent concludes:

"The word is, 'Russia!' Not, however, revolutionary Russia, but Czarist Russia."

Commenting on the letter, the Vorwärts says:

"The details given destroy the last doubts that those elements, which, with German aid, have now taken over the reins of government in the Ukraine, will go over to Pan Russia with flying banners at the instant the Bolshevist Government at Moscow is replaced by a bourgeois government. It is no wonder that the Ukrainians, who expected help from Germany for the maintenance of their national independence, now feel themselves bitterly disappointed. They conceivably see in what is really only a series of groping experiments the execution of a Machiavellian program. * * * The German Government's policy appears but recently to have regarded the dismemberment of Russia as its greatest triumph, but it is now on the way to destroy that supposed triumph."

In its comments on the Berlin Government's course regarding Livonia and Esthonia, the Vorwärts takes as a text the doubts expressed on various sides as to the significance of the Government's delivery of the declarations "from the Livonian and Esthonian barons," and points out that the official announcement fails to comment on the Government's attitude.

"The twilight resting over the act," continues the Vorwärts, "is intentional, and it is intended even to intensify it. It is intended to conceal the differences of opinion existing regarding the matter, even in the highest places, and this twilight offers opportunities which clear daylight would destroy."

The Foreign Office, in the period when the Brest-Litovsk treaty was under negotiation, declares the newspaper, took the standpoint that Russia could justly endure the loss of Poland, Lithuania, and Courland, but that the exclusion of Russia from the Baltic altogether would create a situation which would surely be followed by an explosion. Hence Livonia and Esthonia were promised to Russia, although a scratch of the pen could have secured them for Germany.

"The Russian Government," the Vorwärts continues, "has declared itself prepared to acknowledge the right of self-determination of nations, which was to be expressed in free elections after the evacuation of the territories in question. But Russia never made any declaration by which she delivered up Esthonia and Livonia to the German authorities or the hereditary upper class. That is the situation. The German Government must choose between its promise and the treaty. * * *

"Whatever the end may be, the road which has been traveled in the East since Brest-Litovsk is an indication of a lack of intelligent direction of our foreign policy than which no worse could be imagined. The occurrences in the Ukraine, where a variety of Pan Russian strivings is encouraged, complete the picture of this mad huggermugger."

RUSSIAN ROYALIST PLOT.

Headquarters Are in Switzerland and Conspirators Are Pro-German.

By JULIUS WEST.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, May 26.—The Russian monarchist movement has its headquarters in Switzerland. I have just interviewed two prominent leaders, both ostensibly pro-Ally. The flat where I met them contained no indication of the impossibility of obtaining remittances from Russia, nor did pecuniary difficulties appear to press as heavily upon them as upon other Russians normally receiving incomes from their native land.

They say the normal course of the revolution demanded a constitutional monarchy, because that meant a stable Government, without which they would not have the wholehearted support of the upper middle classes to stop Germany from cutting the ground away from under their feet by winning over the bourgeoisie to herself.

Then unexpectedly my Royalist friends launched into abuse of President Wilson. That, of course, gave the game away entirely. The Royalist-German combination needs no support from the Allies, but such support is worth fishing for, because supposing one allied power declared in favor of restoration of others, especially America, would be bound to protest, and so the German desire to divide the Allies would be realized. And that is what Germany is driving at.

KERENSKY NOT ON BOARD.

Russian Leader Was Expected to Reach America on Danish Ship.

Reports that Alexander F. Kerensky, the Premier of Russia after the revolution, would arrive in the United States on a Danish steamship yesterday proved to be incorrect when the vessel docked at an Atlantic port. A careful examination made of the 400 passengers by customs and immigration inspectors and the Naval Intelligence Department failed to discover any trace of the Russian political leader or that he had ever intended to embark on the steamship for America.

Gerard Maydell, a Russian, one of the passengers from Petrograd, who is interested in a New York shipping firm, became very excited when he was asked if Kerensky was on the ship, and said:

"He certainly is not on this steamship, and it's just as well. I'd hate to have to ride on the same boat with him. All Russia feels that way, too. Kerensky was the curse of Russia. If he comes here ask him and his friends three questions: First, Who issued the order for soldiers not to salute their officers Second, who suggested that soldiers should have the right to vote whether they fought the enemy or not? And thirdly, Who furnished arms to the Red Guard? I fancy Mr. Kerensky will have some difficulty in answering those questions truthfully and still retain his pose of martyr and hero with which he hopes to impress the American people."

Mrs. Olga Maydell, who accompanied her husband, said that their journey over the snow from Petrograd to Stockholm occupied seventy days, and, after being attacked by bandits, who stole most of their effects, they had to go without food for days at a time. The living conditions in Russia, she said, were terrible for the people, and food of any kind was at a premium.

The officers of the ship said that the voyage from Copenhagen was uneventful. They were stopped twice by German destroyers and allowed to proceed after the ship's papers had been examined by officers sent on board.

LENINE'S CURRENCY SCHEME.

Denial That Immediate Devaluation of the Ruble Is Planned.

By ARTHUR RANSOME.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MOSCOW, May 22.—Much rubbish appears to have been cabled to America based on Lenine's speech on the subject of forthcoming financial measures. I can definitely say there is no project for the immediate devaluation of the ruble. As to the so-called exchange of new money for old, Lenine's real proposal is that up to a certain amount its possessors should receive new money, the surplus above that amount being opened as an account in the State bank, and that a check book should be given to its possessor. A postal savings bank on the English model is to be introduced.

The Germans in Ukraine are carrying out local devaluation of the ruble, buying Russian rubles at the rate of two Russian for one ruble in the currency of the occupied territory. With these Russian rubles they will then seek to do business with Russia. Lenine's scheme would put a limit to the possibilities of this piece of ingenuity and also to the steady importation of old-time ruble notes forged in Germany.

MASARYK URGES HELP FOR RUSSIA

Would Have Us Assist in Rebuilding Her Economic and Administrative Life.

BUT DEPRECATES FORCE

Even if Military Intervention Saved Siberia, Germans Might Seize European Russia Meanwhile.

The Allies can best aid Russia by assistance in the rebuilding of the administrative and economic life of the country, in the opinion of Professor Thomas G. Masaryk, President of the Czechoslovak Revolutionary Government. Dr. Masaryk was in Russia during the Bolshevist revolution and all through the Winter and early Spring.

"Whoever would aid Russia must be on good terms with the Government now in power," said Dr. Masaryk to a TIMES reporter yesterday, "and that Government at present is composed of Bolsheviki. I do not mean necessarily that this Government should be formally recognized; that is not so important. But the recovery of Russia is essential, and the work done to that end must not be frustrated. You can't work against the Government.

"I am very much in doubt as to the value of military intervention. It must be remembered that there are enormous distances in Russia, and that the transportation of a modern army over enormous distances requires very good railroad facilities. Suppose that a powerful army were landed in Vladivostok; to get it across Siberia to the Ural Mountains, a distance of 6,000 miles, would require an enormous effort, and if the army is to be large enough to accomplish anything this would take a great deal of time. The Siberian railroads are at present in a much better condition than those of European Russia, but even so the task would be long and difficult.

"And suppose you had rescued Siberia, what in the meantime would have become of Russia? The Germans would not have been sitting still. They would have said that this intervention was a breach of the treaty of Brest-Litovsk; they would have overrun European Russia and disposed of it as they saw fit; the Bolshevist Government would have been helpless under German pressure.

"I know positively that the Bolsheviki are going more and more anti-German. The Russians did not know the Germans before this war to any extent, except the German officials from the Baltic provinces. Now they are getting acquainted with the German Army, and one can see that the Germans are more and more disliked. With this spirit, if the Bolsheviki were in a position to form an army, then the situation with regard to military intervention that might be suitable to them would be different. But it takes a long time to organize an army of any value, and so long as Russia has none what could be done against the Germans? I cannot see that military intervention would be of any use in European Russia even if Siberia could be saved.

"There are methods, however, by which Russia might be helped. The Russians at present like America better than any other nation, and the Allies, perhaps, under American leadership, could restore the country by aiding in the administration. The need, first of all, is on the railroads. In Siberia conditions are fairly good, for they still have American rolling stock which was sent over last Fall. But in European Russia the railroads are in very bad condition. Their restoration is the first essential of any military action, for an army cannot be maintained without railroads. The roads in Russia are gone to pieces; a rain of a day or two and there are no roads, consequently no possibility of marching or of the transport of artillery.

"Next after the railroads the telegraph, telephone, and postal services need rebuilding, and then the mines and factories. In all of these American and allied engineers, executives, and business men could do a great work. The Germans are there; and if we do not go in somehow they will be left to influence Russia alone. But if there were in every town of reasonable importance one or more men from the allied countries, helping the nation get itself reorganized and using legitimate means to counteract German propaganda, they could exert a very great influence on public opinion. They could fight the Germans on the spot. But it would be necessary to send men who know Russia, and men who are interested in the work they would be doing.

"The Germans are not neglecting anything. When I came through Siberia I bought at the various stations the small town papers of purely local circulation which were to be found there. In one of these I found a rather well written article on President Wilson, combining all imaginable falsehoods about his character and his attitude toward the war, denouncing him and America, and so cleverly put together that it was evidently done by a competent writer. The whole tone of the article made it evident that it was not Russian; though appearing in a Russian provincial paper, it was made in Germany. Again and again along the line of the Siberian railroad I found this same article coming up in local papers that were read only by the peasants and by the inhabitants of one or two small towns. Somehow the Allies must fight that sort of thing.

"I have great hopes that the drawing together of the western Slavs—the Poles, the Czechoslovaks, the Jugoslavs—will have a reflection in Russian sentiment. The Poles have now learned that any German talk of their liberation means that their country must remain divided; that they must leave Posnania to Prussia and Galicia to Austria; that even the districts around Warsaw will remain in effect a German province. As a consequence they are uniting in the demand for independence and in opposition to Germany. Their alliance with the Czechoslovaks and Jugoslavs, both nations demanding complete independence, has promoted general Slavic consciousness and the atmosphere of freedom and democracy, and this will be felt in Russia. But the western Slavs are as yet still in the hands of Germany and Austria, and cannot be of very great service in helping Russia. The Allies and, above all, America are the ones who must do it."

TURKS DODGE BARBED WIRE

Accept Literally a British Slang Term for Nervousness.

LONDON, April 25, (Associated Press.)—"Barbed-wire disease" is British army slang for nervous breakdown. Turkish officials that have heard the expression translate it literally. Wherefore the Turkish Government, in ratifying an agreement with the British for an exchange of prisoners, stipulated that plain wire should be substituted for barbed wire around prison camps for Turks in English territory.

The Turks, it is said, consented to the exchange because there was one important prisoner they wanted to get back. The swap was negotiated on the basis of 1,000 English prisoners for 1,500 Turks.

12,000 ORDNANCE ORDERS.

Purchases of Fighting Material Near $5,000,000,000, Baker Announces.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The War Department today disclosed that the Army Ordnance Department had negotiated approximately 12,000 contracts since this country entered the war on April 6, 1917. The contracts involve within $175,000,000 of the total funds directly available for the department for the present fiscal year—$3,383,286,045. Additional contracts totaling $1,503,703,741 have been entered into under the authority of Congress, pending appropriation of an amount aggregating $1,671,468,750.

The Ordnance Department disbursed recently in a single day more than $25,000,000 on ordinary contract vouchers. Disbursements for April, 1918, ran to $356,884,883, as compared with the $5,059,264 disbursed in April, 1917. The disbursements mentioned were all made at the Ordnance Office in Washington. Amounts disbursed at Government arsenals are not included.

One check recently drawn by the ordnance disbursing officer for certain ordnance material was for $18,750,000. One requisition made recently by this same officer on the Treasury was for $160,000,000. This is the largest single requisition ever made by any United States disbursing officer.

Prior to two months ago, before the Ordnance Department established its eleven district offices, the disbursing officer in Washington signed from 500 to 3,000 checks a day.

SAYS AMERICANS MUST WIN.

Senator Lenroot Assails Socialists Who Will Not Fight.

An address on Americanism and patriotism was delivered yesterday in the Institutional Synagogue, 116th Street and Fifth Avenue, by United States Senator Irvine Luther Lenroot of Wisconsin, who was introduced by Congressman Isaac Siegel. Senator Lenroot said that men born in any country can be good Americans—as good as those whose ancestors fought in the Revolution, and he instanced that the man who led the fight for war legislation in Congress was Julius Kahn of California, who was born in Germany.

"We cannot have peace," he added, "until the German people themselves take such measures as will control their own Government. This war knows for America no race or creed or religion. We are all Americans, and unless we win this war, the freedom of conscience to worship God will be destroyed.

"Some people of alleged high ideals would withdraw our troops and stop the war. They tried to do that in Russia. Any Socialist in the United States who knows this and is not willing to fight this war is not a good American."

ASSAILS HEARST PAPERS.

Mayor of Rahway Asks Citizens to Stop Buying Them.

RAHWAY, N. J., May 26.—At a Red Cross meeting in Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church here tonight Mayor David H. Trembly attacked The New York American and The Evening Journal and urged the citizens of Rahway to stop buying or reading them. The Mayor said:

"There is one thing more you can do to help the Red Cross, and that is to stop buying and reading newspapers which would not publish the President's prayer for victory and made it appear that we were suing for peace. That paper is The New York Evening Journal. I call it the Berlin paper. The New York American and The Evening Journal should be read only by pro-Germans. I intend on Decoration Day to issue a proclamation calling on the citizens of Rahway not to read these newspapers. I appeal to you to do all you can to help me in this. I make no demand, but only a request."

In the afternoon Mayor Trembly attended a meeting of the Church Federation in the First Baptist Church and asked for support of the federation in his fight against The American and Journal. The federation passed a resolution and appointed a committee "to take action in regard to stopping the sale of enemy and anti-American newspapers."

START UNIVERSITY FUND.

Alumni and Students Raise $122,000 —Campaign to be Widened.

New York University students and alumni, according to an announcement issued yesterday, have already raised $122,000 by subscriptions among themselves in the campaign which they recently started to obtain a fund of $600,000 to supply pressing war needs of the university. The campaign is confined at present to the alumni of the College of Arts and Pure Science and the School of Applied Science at University Heights and to the general undergraduate body. In a short time the alumni of the Schools of Law, Medicine, Commerce, and Pedagogy; the Graduate School, Washington Square College, and the Veterinary College will enter the movement, and a combined effort will be made to complete the amount which has been set as the goal of the undertaking.

The undergraduates have raised $71,000. The alumni of the schools at University Heights, who have begun their share of the alumni movement, in which $150,000 is the objective, have raised $51,400. A third campaign corps, made up of alumni of the other seven schools of the university, will began a drive early in June to raise $300,000.

OPEN HOSPITALITY HOUSE.

Third Building Now Available for Parents of Soldiers.

The third hospitality house maintained by the Institute of Applied Christianity for visiting parents of soldiers and sailors about to go to the front was opened yesterday afternoon at 52 East Twenty-fifth Street. The other houses are at 24 West 130th Street, which cares for visitors to Camp Merritt, N. J., and at 968 East 156th Street, which is especially for parents of men stationed at Pelham Bay.

At the dedication it was said that already many parents were beginning to come to New York to be near their sons who are convalescing in hospitals from wounds received "over there." It was announced that the hospitality houses would be conducted along the lines of similar establishments in London, Paris, and Rome. A fourth house will soon be opened.

Among the members of the Advisory Council of the Institute are the Right Rev. Dr. Charles S. Burch, Suffragan Bishop of New York; Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, the Rev. Charles Carroll Albertson, the Rev. Robert Watson, George Gordon Battle, D. Webster Wylie, and Arthur Butler Graham. A committee of women which will work to secure all possible comforts for mothers who visit the city includes Mrs. L. Hollingsworth Babcock, Mrs. John E. Parsons, Mrs. E. H. Raynolds, Mrs. Glover C. Arnold, Miss Dora C. Fraser, Mrs. Jeannette C. Curtis, Mrs. Douglas Alexander, Mrs. L. M. Taylor, Mrs. Walter M. Kraus, and Mrs. Gertrude E. Camp.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—On 1:06 train from New York to Ramsey, N. J., Saturday, diamond brooch, about 2 inches long and 1 inch wide, large diamond in centre, surrounded by small diamonds, pin set in platinum; liberal reward. Telephone Rhinelander 2760.

LOST—Saturday afternoon in taxicab or between 42d st. and 714 5th Av, a baby lamb cape, with narrow band white ermine on neck; handsome reward. Mrs. R., 420 West End Av., Apt. 9B. Telephone 4963 Schuyler.

LOST—At Castles-by-the-Sea, Long Beach, late Saturday night, lady's diamond barpin; very liberal reward. B. Warendorf, 55 Liberty St.

LOST—Mourning pin, marked inside Egerton Leigh Winthrop, 1834, Alexandria; reward. Mrs. Mostyn, 178 East 70th. Rhinelander 1224.

LOST—Diamond circle pin, platinum setting; liberal reward. J. M. B., 150 West 87th. Telephone Schuyler 5486.

LOST—Saturday, in taxi, blue fox scarf; liberal reward. Williams, 500 West 142d St.

LOST—Friday gold breast pin, shell shape; liberal reward. 420 West 121st. Apt. 42.

LOST—Black bag marked "H. F.;" liberal reward. Fuld, 542 West 112th St.

$500 REWARD and no questions asked for the return of leather brief case, marked "J. M. W.," and chemist's report on "Explosions," taken Wednesday, May 22, from office of J. M. Wilson, 37 Liberty St.

$50 REWARD

for information leading to recovery 1918 dark blue Hupmobile touring, No. 2,182, License 150,928, stolen from 55th St., Broadway, May 11, 5 P. M. John 3646.

$250 REWARD.

No questions asked, return white enamel vanity case and chain, rose design; lost May 24. Albert R. Lee & Co. 15 William St. Broad 6696.

Found.

FOUND—A diamond lavalliere, considerable value; owner may have upon proper identification. Apply to Geller Dress Cor. Store, 28 West 116th St.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST — Sunday afternoon, Pekingese dog, Central Park West and 83d. Communicate with E. A. Harrington, phone Rye 704, or P. Watson, Schuyler 5340.

LOST—Black chow dog, answers to name of Huskey; liberal reward. Yvonne Shelton, 178 East 70th St.

Burnstine & Nachman
Importers, Distributors, Exporters
442 Broadway, New York.

May 23, 1918.

The New York Times:

I advertised the loss of a diamond watch bracelet in The New York Times. It was returned by the finder after the advertisement appeared one day. He said he saw the announcement in The New York Times. I compliment you on the success obtained in advertising my loss in The Times.

A. A. Burnstine.

If you lose a watch or a bracelet, advertise your loss in

The New York Times

Dartwood
A NEW PHINTEX COLLAR

Lighter than other E & W collars but the same quality, long wear and style. 20 cents each.

E&W
EARL & WILSON

FLAGS
Retailed at less than wholesale prices.
Manufacturer Must Sacrifice
500 American and Allies Bunting Flags
at Enormous Reductions.

2x3 ft.	$ .75	5x8 ft.	$2.75
3x5 ft.	1.50	6x10 ft.	3.25
4x6 ft.	2.00	8x12 ft.	4.00
10x15 ft.	$4.75		

Exceptional opportunity to get your flags for Decoration Day at a great saving.
N. SACHS
32 West 29th St. First Floor.
Open Till 8 P. M.
Mail Orders filled if accompanied by cash or money order.

FIT is not just the major part of a Suit---it's the kernel. It means those soft, natural, easy-draping body-lines, which are the pride and prerogative of Custom Tailoring alone, and which I give you to your own measure for only $25 to $50.

The harder you are to fit, the more you put me on hair-trigger. If you don't get a body-gracing custom fit here, I don't get your money, for I don't want it. In addition, I give you my thoroughbred custom style and my interested and personal (not neutral) attention.

Army and Navy Officers' Uniforms $30 *to individual measure*

Clemons
Civilian, Army And Navy Tailor
Broadway at 39th St
20 Years On This Corner

Copyright 1918 Hart Schaffner & Marx.

Holiday Readiness—HERE

To some men, Decoration Day means a pleasant "4-days" in the country, which suggests clothes.

Others, who stay at home, are reminded that they are dressing too warm for comfort.

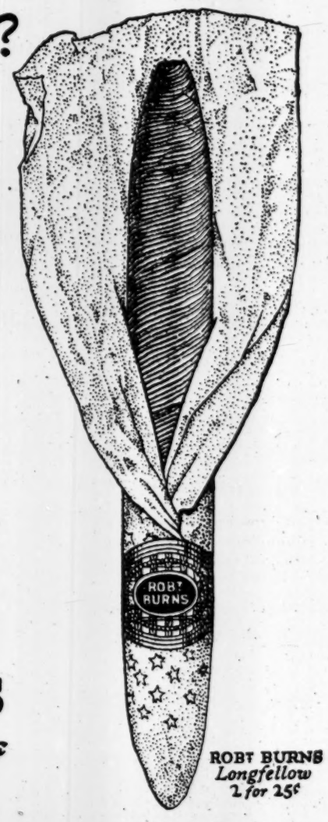
The moral is the same in either case: both have three days to prepare themselves. Also, we're ready for both without further notice.

Particularly, we're strong on fine Blue Serges, so scarce this year; not forgetting White Flannel Trousers, Straw Hats, Golf Suits, nobby Sport Suits, Dixie Weaves; and Topcoats that come in handy when the weather man forgets it's Spring.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Good Clothes
Suits, $25 to $65
Topcoats, $25 to $40

Wallach Bros.
Broadway, below Chambers / Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th / 3d Ave., cor. 122d | Open Evenings
Hart Schaffner & Marx Army Officers' Uniforms, $35
Only at Broadway, cor. 29th St., in New York, and Our Branches at Camp Dix and Camp Upton.

Have you tried one lately?



Mild Robert Burns may now be had with protecting foil about him, in the Longfellow size, at 2 for 25c. Try two.

This is the most efficient way to wrap efficient Robert Burns. It keeps him extra fresh. It insures his cleanliness to perfection. It safeguards him against breakage.

Remember — Robert Burns comes in two sizes:

1- In the *Long fellow* size, at 2 for 25c (Foil-wrapped or plain)

2- In the *Invincible* size, at 10c straight (Sold plain)

Rob't Burns
Cigar-10¢ and 2 for 25¢
GENERAL CIGAR CO., INC., 119 W. 40th St., New York City

ROBT BURNS *Longfellow* 2 for 25¢

A Law Suit

The judge asked:
"What is your opinion of a ready made suit?"
The witness replied:
"It is a suit made for everybody and fits nobody."

Here from $25 to $50

Your suit will be made to your exact measure.
Unlimited variety of fabrics for your selection.

Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
39 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

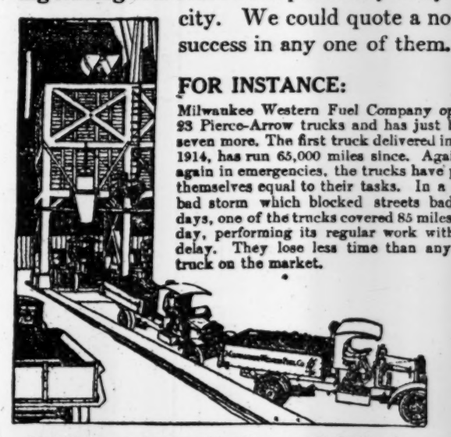
P. S.—*It is better to be wise than otherwise.*
Arnheim Axioms

Success depends on knowing how

SINCE the installation of the initial Pierce-Arrow truck, a competent organization has been engaged in gathering data of performance of the trucks in different businesses to assure the success of each truck.

Pierce-Arrows are now operating successfully in 108 different lines of business. Some are more difficult to serve than others, and in these Pierce-Arrows have made notable records.

In the coal business—Pierce-Arrows are serving leading coal concerns in practically every large city. We could quote a notable success in any one of them.



FOR INSTANCE:
Milwaukee Western Fuel Company operates 93 Pierce-Arrow trucks and has just bought seven more. The first truck delivered in June, 1914, has run 65,000 miles since. Again and again in emergencies, the trucks have proved themselves equal to their tasks. In a recent bad storm which blocked streets badly for days, one of the trucks covered 85 miles every day, performing its regular work with little delay. They lose less time than any other truck on the market.

In the contracting business, reliability is essential in a truck. Earnings depend on bonuses for time saved or penalties for time lost. No truck in the contracting business has made so good a record as

PIERCE-ARROW
Motor Trucks

FOR INSTANCE:
John F. Casey Company of Pittsburgh, operates 8 Pierce-Arrow trucks. They bought the fleet after trying out an initial truck in an exhaustive test covering two years.

The capacity of the fleet was thoroughly tested in excavating and constructing the Cabbage Hill Reservoir. Materials had to be carried up a 7% grade over wretched roads, a total haul of 3½ miles. The trucks worked over 5 months, hauled 85,000 tons of sand and gravel and 47,000 barrels of cement in addition to 5,000 tons of coal, machinery and miscellaneous freight.

They worked an 11-hour day and averaged 16 trips a day. They did the work faster and much cheaper than any other possible equipment, and finished the job far ahead of contract time.

Up-to-date methods and equipment means success today

We could give concrete instances of notable performances in many businesses, but we would rather quote you the experiences of companies you know well, with whose work you are familiar, if you will ask us.

HARROLDS MOTOR CAR CO.,
233-239 West 54th Street,
NEW YORK, N. Y.

ELLIS MOTOR CAR CO.,
416 Central Avenue,
NEWARK, N. J.